Fort St. George, February 23, 1915.

No. 142.—Under the provisions of section 4 (*c*) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that, with effect from the 1st March 1915, the villages noted in column 3 of the schedule hereto appended and lying within the limits of the police station in column 2, shall be attached to the police station in column 5.

SCHEDULE.

Circle in which at present included	Police station to which at present attached.	Name of villages.	Circle in which hereafter included	Police station to which hereafter attached.
Sankaranayinar-koyil	Sivagiri ..	20. Karivalam Vandabalur	Sankaranayinar-koyil.	Sankaranayinar-koyil.
Do.	Do. .	21. Karkathur	Do.	Do.
Do	Do. .	17 Kuvalakkam	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do. .	Z. Paruvakkudi	Do.	Do.
Do	Do. .	Z. Rengasamudram	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do. .	Z. Paodapalu	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do. ..	Z. Parumaipathi	Do.	Do.
Do	Do. .	Z. Valvanthagaram	Do.	Do.

Note.—Z. = Zamin village.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

Fort St. George, February 16, 1915.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 20 cents, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a ghat hut; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Head-quarters Deputy Collector, Anantapur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Head-quarters Deputy Collector and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pannaikke, with survey or pannaih number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Anantapur district, Anantapur taluk, Chintram Chinnatam village			
Personal inam, dry, pannaih No. 20 A.	Nallan Chakravarti Krishnamachariu.	North and east, P. No. 19 B; south, Singanamala road and P. No. 20 B; west, P. No. 20 E.	cents. 20

Fort St. George, February 22, 1915.

Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 3·54 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the Parade ground for the Police department; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chittoor, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chittoor, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pannaikke, with survey or pannaih number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Chittoor district, Chittoor taluk, Chittoor village.			
Dry, S. No. 361 B ..	Kuppa Pillai, son of Kanna Pillai, Pathalapet and A. Munuswami Naicker.	North and east, S. No. 361 A; south, S. No. 361 B, west, S No. 361 C.	Acs. ·31
Do. No 362 B ..	Do. do.	North, S. No 361 B and C; east, south and west, S. No. 362 A.	3·23
		Total ..	3·54

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR,
Secretary to Government.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, February 18, 1915.

No. 19.—The Governor in Council withdraws the regulations under the Paris Sanitary Convention imposed in the ports of the Madras Presidency against vessels arriving from the port of Dubai, intimation having been received that the port has been free from plague.

ACQUISITION OF LAND.

Fort St. George, February 22, 1915.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 42 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for constructing huts for the Harbour Police; and, under sections 8 and 7 of the same Act, the Deputy Collector and Collector of Income-tax, Madras, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the said Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the said officer and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pornamboke, with survey or patta sub number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
			Acs. Sq. yds.
Madras District, Madras taluk, Georgetown village.			
Dry, building site, R.S. No. 3694, Do. No. 3695 ..	O. Chatrapuri Chetti.. ..	North, No. 3703; east, N. 3707; south, No. 3691; west, No. 3696	0 1,145
Do. No. 3698 ..	K. M. P. S. E. M. Ramanathan Chetti.	North, No. 3694; east, No. 3707, south and west, No. 3698	0 720
Do. No. 3696 (part).	Not known tenants, Chittaral, Para Velummal and Peria Pahyam and Chinna Pahyam.	North Nos. 3697 3698, (part) and 3699; east, No. 3707; south, No. 3699; west, Nos. 3699 and 3698	1 1,435
Do. No. 3696 (part).	Theyumal; tenant, Nainiappan.	Do. do	0 615
Do. No. 3696 (part).	Theyammal, tenants, Ponnammal and Murugan.	North, Nos. 3696 part and 3693, east, Nos. 3694 and 3698, south, No. 3696 part; west, No. 3697	0 914
Do. No. 3696 (part)	Bali Naick	North No. 3696, east, No. 3696 part; south, No. 3696 part, west, No. 3697.	0 757
Do. No. 3697 (part).	Cannieh	North, No. 3696; eastward south, No. 3697; west, No. 3693.	0 754
Do. No. 3697 (part).	Ramanjulu Nayudu; tenants, Muniammal and Thangavelu; Pakutti and Gopal Pillai.	North, Nos. 3693 and 3697 (part); east, No. 3696; south, Nos. 3696 and 3698; west, No. 3693.	2 1,100
Do. No. 3698 ..	Andiammal; tenants, Ponnan and Dharman.	North, Nos. 3697; east, No 3696, south, No. 3699; west, No. 3693.	1 943
Do. No. 3701 ..	Ranganayakulu Nayudu ..	North, Nos. 3692 and 3698; east, Nos. 3699 and 3707; south, No. 3700; west, No. 3693.	1 235
Do. No. 3702 ..	Tiruvengadathan Chetti ..	North, No. 3707; east, No. 3702; south, No. 3733; west, No. 3691.	0 739
	Ramiah Chetti and Rajamma Chetti, minors under the guardianship of Ramaswami Chetti and Ramanjulu Chetti.	North, No. 3701; east, No. 3703; south, No. 3733; west, No. 3701.	0 819
Do. No. 3703 ..	P. Subbarayulu and Krishniah ..	North, No. 3707; west, No. 3704; south, No. 3733; east, No. 3702.	0 378
Do. No. 3704 ..	S. Sundaralwar Chetti ..	North, No. 3707; east, No. 3705; south, No. 3733; west, No. 3702.	0 351
Do. No. 3705 ..	W. Nambaramal Chetti ..	North, No. 3707; east, No. 3706; south, No. 3733; west, No. 3702.	0 527
Do. No. 3706 ..	R. Ramiah	North and east, No. 3707; south, No. 3733, west, No. 3702	0 1,188
		Total ..	7 1,464 or 42 acres.

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Chief Secretary.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

Fort St. George, February 20, 1915.

No. 18.—Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert William Heffernan, to be a Lay Trustee of St. Thomas Church, St. Thomas' Mount, *vice* Major T. B. Archdale who has left the station.

No. 19.—Mr. Harold Dawson, to be a Lay Trustee of St John's Church, Guntur, to fill an existing vacancy.

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Chief Secretary.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, February 5, 1915.

No. 1.—The Legislative Council of the Governor of Fort St. George will meet in the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at 11 A.M. on Saturday the 13th day of March 1915.

2. Under rule 41 of the rules for the conduct of business at meetings of the Legislative Council, persons desirous of admission to the Council Chamber during the sitting should make application to the Secretary to the Council *through a Member of the Council* and such application should reach the Secretary not later than Wednesday the 10th March 1915.

W. FRANCIS,
Secretary to the Council.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, February 17, 1915.

No. 77.—Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations Mr. S. F. Rigold, Deputy Conservator of Forests, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from or after 1st April 1915.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Fort St. George, February 20, 1915.

No. 78.—The Most Honourable the Secretary of State for India has been pleased to grant Mr. W. M. Standen, Director of Government Cinchona Plantations, extraordinary leave without pay for nine months and fifteen days in continuation of the leave already granted to him.

POSTING.

Fort St. George, February 18, 1915.

No. 79.—Mr. H. W. A. Goudoin, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, to act as District Forest Officer, Upper Godavari division, during the absence on leave of Mr. B. F. Rigold or until further orders.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, February 17, 1915.

No. 80.—With effect from 1st April 1915, the following villages of the Sattur taluk in the district of Ramnad will cease to form part of that taluk and will be added to and form part of the Tirumangalam taluk in the district of Madura:—

Government villages.

1. Lekshmipuram.
2. Karaikkuni.
3. Vyar.
4. Velumbar.

Inam village.

1 Ammapatti.

With effect from the said date the Collector of Ramnad, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Sattur, and the Deputy Tahsildar, Virudupatti, shall cease to exercise jurisdiction over the villages.

No. 81.—With effect from 1st April 1915, the following villages of the Tirumangalam taluk in the district of Madura will cease to form part of that taluk and will be added to and form part of the Aruppukottai taluk in the Ramnad district:—

Government villages.

1. Kuttulanti.	5. M. Kovilangulam.
2. Nandikundu.	6. Sathiram Pullangulam.
3. Mallankinar	7. Vettilaiurampatti.
4. Reddiapatti.	8. Karupatti.

Inam villages.

1. Allalapéri.	2. Tandigainandal.

With effect from the said date the Collector of Madura, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Usilampatti, and the Tahsildar of Tirumangalam shall cease to exercise jurisdiction over the villages.

Fort St. George, January 16, 1915

No. 82.—His Excellency the Governor in Council with the previous sanction of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is hereby pleased to declare under the provisions of section 24 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882, that the areas specified below, which in notification No. 147, dated 7th April 1891, and published at pages 254 to 256 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 14th April 1891, were declared to be reserved forest under section 16 of that Act, shall cease to be reserved forest with effect from 15th March 1915 —

Name of reserve or portion of reserve to be disafforested	District	Taluk.	Village.	Area in acres	Boundaries.
Southern slopes reserved forest (unsurveyed portion—final survey No. 23 of Pannaikadu)	Madura ..	Kodaikanal.	Pulathur ..	38·39	*East*.—Starting from the north-west corner of survey No. 18 of Pannaikadu village, the line runs south and eastwards along the western and southern boundaries of survey No. 18, thence the southern boundary of survey No. 17, thence southwards along the western boundary of Pannaikadu village to a distance of 11 chains and 40 links. *South*.—Thence in a north-westerly direction for a distance of 35 chains and 75 links. *West*.—Thence northwards to a distance of 20 chains and 90 links. *North*.—Thence in an easterly direction to a distance of 17 chains and 4 links to the starting point.
Southern slopes reserves (unsurveyed area in Pannaikadu).	Madura ..	Kodaikanal.	Pannaikadu.	7·97	*North*.—Starting from the south-east corner of survey No. 26, of Pannaikadu, the line runs north-eastwards along the western boundary of that survey number to a distance of 8 chains and 71 links. *East*.—Thence southwards to a distance of 19 chains and 87 links. *South*.—Thence westwards to a distance of 2 chains and 98 links. *West*.—Thence in a northerly direction along the eastern boundary of Pulathur village and the eastern boundary of survey No. 27 of Pannaikadu to the starting point.

Brief description.—The forest contains plantain and coffee cultivation.

Reasons for disafforestation.—As the lands were assigned to a ryot in 1908 for cultivation and are now covered by rich and valuable growth of industrial crops, it is proposed to disafforest them

Fort St. George, February 10, 1915.

No. 83.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 17 (*b*) of the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act, 1897, the Governor in Council directs that the survey of the village of Viramangalam in the Karvetnagar estate Chittoor district, be undertaken by the Madras Survey Department and conducted under the provisions of the said Act.

No. 84.—

Notification under section 164 *of the Madras Estates Land Act*, 1908.

Whereas the raiyats of the village of Viramangalam in the Karvetnagar estate, Chittoor district, have applied for an order directing the survey of the village and the preparation of a record-of-rights in respect thereof and have deposited with Government Rs 463 for the payment of expenses, the Government hereby direct, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 164 (1) (*c*) of the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908, that a survey of the village be made and a record-of-rights in respect thereof be prepared by the Special Settlement Officer, No I Party, who is hereby appointed to be a Revenue Officer for the purpose. The record-of-rights to be prepared shall show:—

(1) the name of the raiyat and whether the raiyat is an occupancy or non-occupancy raiyat or where there is no raiyat, the name of the estate with the name of the occupant;

(2) the situation, extent and all the boundaries of the land held by the raiyat including the sub-divisions;

(3) whether the land is irrigated, unirrigated or garden land and if irrigated the source of irrigation and whether double or single crop;

(4) the rent lawfully payable at the time when the record-of-rights is prepared and whether the rent is permanently fixed or not and whether the raiyat is entitled to the benefit of proviso (a) to clause (1) of section 30 of the Estates Land Act, 1908;

(5) how the rent has been fixed, whether by decree or under the provisions of the Estates Land Act, 1908, or otherwise;

(6) any rights lawfully incident to the holding;

(7) if the land is claimed to be held free of rent, whether rent is actually paid or not, and when rent is not paid whether the occupant is entitled to hold the land without such payment and if so entitled, on what authority, and the rent payable, if the land be liable to rent;

(8) whether the land is ryoti, landholder's private land, old waste ordinary waste or inam;

(9) the determination of public rights to foot-paths, cattle and cart-tracks, field channels, irrigation and drainage channels and surplus drainages through all lands whether ryoti, private or waste;

(10) the name of the irrigation source such as channel, tank or well, its water-spread, ayacut and irrigable area;

(11) rights and obligations of the landholder and the raiyat in respect of water-supply for agricultural purposes and the repairs and maintenance of the sources of the supply; and

(12) if the rent is a gradually increasing rent the times at which and steps by which it increases.

Fort St. George, January 28, 1915.

No 65.—In Notification No 476 published at pages 1042 to 1047 of Part I of the *Fort St George Gazette*, dated 13th September 1910, containing the Timber Transit rules for the Kistna district—

For the existing schedules A, B, C and D *substitute* the following —

SCHEDULE A.

Import and export routes by road and river.

Number.	Description of route.	From which state or province	Ranges through which the route passes.	First taluk at which the produce must be checked.
1	Local Fund road, Bezwada to Jaggayyapeta.	His Highness the Nizam's State.	Bezwada .	Jaggayyapeta
2	Cart-track from Devalapad through Sukkavaripalem to Jaggayyapeta.	Do.	Do	Do.
3	The Kistna river	Do	Do. .	Bezwada
4	Local Fund road, Muragala-Bezwada ..	Do	Do .	Jaggayyapeta
5	Local Fund road, Tiruvur-Bezwada .	Do	Do. .	Bezwada.
6	Route from Bandapalli to Vatsavaipeta, Chintalapudi and Ellore.	Do	Ellore .	Ellore.
7	Route from Anwarupet along the road to Jeelugumilli thence to Chintalapudi and Ellore	Do.	Do	Do
8	Route from Mudula through Nagavaram mutta to Gudala mutta to Ellore.	Do.	Do	Do
9	Godavari river—			
	(a) Above Dowlaishweram anicut ..	Do. ..	Do ..	(a) In accordance with Godavari floating rules.
	(b) Below Dowlaishweram anicut ..	Central Provinces ..	Do. .	(b) Ellore.
10	The Upputeru river from Lakshmipuram lock to Mogalluru	The Kalipatnam agraharam and the Kothavaram zamindari forests.	Bandar ..	Chintavarupallipalem (hamlet of Mutyalapalli).
11	The Upputeru river from Chintavarupallipalem to Vempa	Do	Do. ..	Do
12	The Upputeru river from Lakshmipuram lock to Akeruda.	Do.	Do. ..	Lakshmipuram lock.
13	The Upputeru river from Lakshmipuram lock to Bhimavaram to Nayudupalem.	Do.	Do. ..	Do.
14	The Upputeru forests through Bommidi navigation canal passing the Lakshmipuram lock	Do.	Do. ..	Do.

SCHEDULE B

Scheduled areas.

I. Portions of Narsapur, Bhimavaram and Bandar taluks.

North.—Starting from the south-west corner of Upputeru reserve near Mody village on the salt creek separating Bhimavaram and Kaikaluru taluks, the boundary follows the north and east series of the reserve until it meets the boundary separating Bhimavaram and Narsapur taluk;

thence along that taluk boundary until it meets the Local Fund road from Bhimavaram to Palkole; thence along the north side of the latter until it meets the Local Fund road from Penukonda to Narasapur which runs on the east side of the canal

East.—Thence along the eastern side of that road to Narasapur lock where it meets the canal to the Gódávari river, thence along that canal and along the east side of the Gódávari to the sea.

South.—The sea until it meets the Upputeru river which separates Narasapur and Bandar taluks, thence along the southern boundary of the Kruttivennu zamindari.

West.—Thence along the western and northern boundaries of the Kruttivennu zamindari thence along the Upputeru river to the starting point.

II. Portions of Ellore, Yernagudem and Tanuku taluks.

North.—His Highness the Nizam's Dominions and the southern boundary of Yernagudem taluk up to the north-west corner of Nallacheria reserve; thence the boundary follows the northern boundary of the said reserve to its north-east corner; thence along the eastern boundary of Anumanlanka village; thence along the southern boundary of Yadavolu (zamindari) village to its junction with the western boundary of Yernagudem (zamindari) village

East.—From the above said point, the boundary follows the western boundary of Yernagudem (zamindari) village up to the point where the Local Fund road from Bhimadole to Yernagudem meets this boundary; thence along the said Local Fund road as far as Nallacheria village; thence along the Local Fund road to the north-west corner of Ungutur block No. I reserve; thence along the north and east sides of the reserve up to the point where the Local Fund road to Tadepalligudem leaves the reserve; thence along the said Local Fund road as far as Tadepalligudem.

South.—Along the south side of Bezwada-Ellore-Tadepalligudem canal to a point where this canal touches the taluk boundary

West.—Along the boundary between Ellore and Nuzvid taluks and His Highness the Nizam's Dominions.

III. The whole of Nandigama taluk.

IV. The Bezwada taluk, north of the Ellore canal

SCHEDULE C.

Range.	Names of towns and villages.
Bezwada ..	1 Bezwada municipality 2 Kondapalli union. 3 Ibrahimpatnam 4 Jaggayyapeta union
Ellore ..	1. Ellore municipality. 2. Tadepalligudem.
Bandar ..	1. Narasapur union. 2. Mogaltur 3 Bhimavaram 4 Vempa. 5. Akividu. 6. Chinna Gollapalem 7. Lakshmipuram.

SCHEDULE D.

Tannahs adjoining scheduled towns

Range.	Names of towns.	Names of tannahs adjoining the towns.
Bezwada ..	1. Bezwada municipality	Ibrahimpatnam road tannah. Kottur road tannah.
	2. Kondapalli	Kondapalli.
	3 Ibrahimpatnam	
	4 Jaggayyapeta	Jaggayyapeta.
Ellore ..	1. Ellore municipality	Chintalapudi road tannah. Tadikalapudi road tannah Ellore canal and Railway tannah.
	2. Tadepalligudem	Tadepalligudem.
Bandar ..	1 Mogaltur	
	2. Narasapur	Chinnarevupalipalem.
	3. Vempa	
	4. Mutyalapalli	
	1 Lakshmipuram	Lakshmipuram lock.
	2. Chinna Gollapalem	
	3 Kajavapudi	
	4 Matlam	
	1 Masulipatem	Bandar Fort.

Fort St. George, February 9, 1915.

No. 85.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is hereby pleased to declare, under the provisions of section 16 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882, that from 15th April 1915 the area, the boundaries of which are set forth in the schedule appended to this notification shall be constituted a "Reserved Forest".

SCHEDULE

Number.	District.	Taluk.	Name of Forest.	Situation and boundaries.
1	Madura ..	Kodaikanal ..	Addition to Adukkam Reserve. Extent 42 cents (S. No. 650 of Kodaikanal village).	Lying within the Adukkam reserved forest on the left bank of the Gudalur river which flows through S. No. 649 in the village of Kodaikanal. Bounded on the south-west by S. No. 649 and on all other sides by the Adukkam reserved forest.

Fort St. George, February 4, 1915.

No. 87.—His Excellency the Governor in Council, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, hereby declares, under the provisions of section 24 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882, that the area specified below which in notification No. 986, dated 6th September 1901, published at page 1588 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 10th September 1901, was declared to be reserved forest under section 16 of the said Act, shall cease to be reserved forest with effect from 16th April 1915 :—

Name of reserve or portion of reserve to be disforested.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Area in acres.	Boundaries.
Doddu Induvadi blocks A and B	Coimbatore.	Kollegal ..	Doddu Induvadi	[Block A 14·52 " B 17·17 (according to recent subdivision records).	Block A. *North.*—Starting from the village boundary stone about one chain south-east of the north-west corner of Survey No. 336 of Doddu Induvadi village, a straight line to the south-west corner of Survey No. 320; thence its south side to the north-west corner of Survey No. 325. *East.*—Thence its west side and the west side of Survey No. 324 to a point on the latter side which is twenty-two yards from the centre of the Kollegal-Dharapuram road. *South.*—Thence a straight line, west-north-westwards to the north-west corner of survey No. 320. *West.*—Thence northwards along the southern boundary of the Kodipuram village to the starting point. Block B. *North.*—Starting from the south-west corner of Survey No. 410 of Doddu Induvadi village eastwards the south side of that number to the north-west corner of Survey No. 429. *East.*—Thence the west sides of that field and of Survey Nos. 430 and 431 to the north-east corner of Survey No. 434. *South.*—Thence the north sides of that number and Survey Nos. 431 and 396 to the south-east corner of Survey No. 407. *West.*—Thence northwards the east sides of Survey Nos. 407 and 409 to the starting point.

Both the blocks be resited for fields under cultivation. In block A there are three tate palms and in block B no tree growth.

Reasons for disforestation.—The blocks were reserved in 1901 for fencing date topes. Experiments to grow date palms here however proved unsuccessful as the locality is inclined to be swampy and parts of the blocks are waterlogged for several months each year.

An experiment to grow bubul also proved a failure and it is considered that the two blocks will be more useful for communal purposes.

These are isolated blocks and come under class VI of forests under the Forest Committee's classification, that is, reserves which are so barren or deforested that they are worthless even for grazing and it is accordingly proposed to disforest them.

Fort St. George, February 16, 1915.

No. 88.—Under section 2 of the Madras Proprietary Estates' Village Service Act, 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council is hereby pleased to direct that the Madras Proprietary Estates' Village Service Act which has been extended to the estates specified in the schedule hereto annexed shall be withdrawn from them from and after 1st April 1915 :—

SCHEDULE.

TINNEVELLY DISTRICT.

Srivaikuntam Taluk.

Names of estates.	Names of estates.
(1) Kattalankulagai Thannathu.	(4) Kilapperunkeri.
(2) Tirupanaiyattirupathi.	(5) Pulipanjankulam.
(3) Melapperumanneri.	(6) Sundalampannai.

Fort St. George, February 22, 1915.

No. 89.—Under section 2 of the Madras Proprietary Estates' Village Service Act, 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council is hereby pleased to direct that the village of Kilankulam in the Tirumangalam taluk, Madura district, shall be withdrawn from the operation of the Act from and after 1st March 1915.

Fort St. George, February 17, 1915.

No. 80.—Under the provisions of section 7 of the Madras Cattle Disease Act, 1866, His Excellency the Governor in Council directs that the provisions of the aforesaid Act shall be put in force in the village of Kulagumalai, Kovilpatti taluk, Tinnevelly district, from the 21st March 1915 to 30th April 1915, both days inclusive.

Fort St. George, February 18, 1915.

No. 81.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished :—

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURE.

Delhi, the 11*th February* 1915.

No. 302-C.—The following Colonial Office Circular despatch communicating the decision of the Secretary of State for the Colonies to authorise the Imperial Institute to undertake in future for an appropriate fee researches, investigations, analyses, etc., required by private individuals and firms, is published for general information :—

No. 2, *dated the* 11*th September* 1914.

SIR,

I have the honour to inform you that my attention has been directed to the yearly increasing demands which are being made on the Imperial Institute by private individuals and firms for reports on technical subjects and especially on the composition and value of raw materials

2 In the past it has generally been impossible to accede to such requests for investigations from private individuals and firms owing to the pressure of other work. At the same time the conduct of such investigations seems to me to be a legitimate function of the Institute and I have been given to understand that the demand for such reports would be considerably extended if it were known throughout His Majesty's Possessions that the Institute was prepared to undertake for individuals special reports of the kind indicated in paragraph 8 of the Earl of Elgin's Circular despatch of the 31st of July 1905.

3. The Institute, however, is now so completely occupied with the scientific, technical, and commercial researches demanded by the Agricultural, Mines and other technical departments of the Governments of those parts of His Majesty's dominions which contribute to its funds that it is impossible to undertake investigations on any considerable scale for private individuals and firms without adding to the technical staff and therefore to the general expenses, of the Institute. But, having decided to meet what I believe to be a growing demand for such work, I am authorising the Imperial Institute to undertake in future for an appropriate fee researches, investigations, analyses, etc, required by private individuals and firms, either in this country or any of His Majesty's overseas dominions.

4 It will be left to the authorities of the Institute to decide in the case of each application whether or no the request for researches, etc., is one with which the Imperial Institute can properly comply.

5. Any reports which may be supplied under this arrangement will become the property of those who pay for them and will not be communicated either by the Imperial Institute or by any Government to other persons, or published without the consent of those concerned.

6. As it is undesirable that the Imperial Institute should compete with the professional expert, I propose that only special investigations, etc., should be undertaken, e.g., on subjects of a technical character with which the Imperial Institute is exceptionally qualified to deal, especially those relating to the production and utilisation of materials which occur in the British Empire or which might be introduced into British countries and are considered likely to be of value to British commerce or trade.

7. It may be useful if I refer to some of the more important matters with which the Imperial Institute is in a special position to deal :—

(*a*) Investigations as to the value of new or little known raw materials for commercial purposes.
(*b*) Chemical analyses, assays and valuations of raw materials, such as fibres, rubbers, oil seeds, waxes, food stuffs, tanning materials, essential and fixed oils, gums, resins, drugs, tobaccos, soils, minerals, ores, waters, fuels, etc., etc.
(*c*) The technical testing of rubber, timbers, cottons, fibres, cements, and other materials.
(*d*) Identifications of vegetable and mineral substances.

8. I am informed that the Managing Committee are not prepared at present to suggest any actual scale of fees which could meet the variety of cases which are likely to occur. The fee must be arranged between the Institute and the individuals or firms who require investigations to be made. The matter will be in the hands of the Director, who will from time to time report to the Managing Committee the fee proposed in any special case in which this cannot be determined by ordinary practice.

9. I believe that the adoption of the plan I have indicated will increase the usefulness of the Imperial Institute to the manufacturing and industrial communities of all countries of the Empire : and as it will doubtless be of importance to the residents of the Colony Protectorate under your Government, I shall be glad if you will take steps to make the arrangement I have sanctioned widely known, either by publishing this despatch in whole or part in the Official Gazette or in such other way as may seem to you to be most effective.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient, humble servant,
L. HARCOURT.

L. DAVIDSON,
Secretary to Government.

Fort St. George, January 15, 1916.

No. 64.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Opium Act I of 1878, and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Governor of Fort St. George in Council directs that the following amendments shall be made in the rules under the said Act, published with his Notification No. 814, dated 12th November 1912, on pages 1217–1221 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 3rd December 1912, Part I, as amended by Notifications No. 128, dated 13th March 1913, No. 126, dated 18th March 1913, No. 43, dated 22nd January 1914, and No. 685, dated 22nd October 1914:—

To the list of preparations in Rule XXX, *add* the following:—

Serial number.						Name of preparation.
24	(a)	..	..	..	..	Decoctum papaveris.
42	(a)	..	..	..	..	Linctus opiatus.
72	(a)	..	..	..	..	Pilula Hydrargyri cum creta et opio.
87	(a)	..	..	..	..	Salutive Pills, Jayne's.
107	(a)	..	..	..	..	Tinctura opii Benzoica

Fort St. George, February 18, 1915.

No. 92.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished:—

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

CUSTOMS.

Delhi, the 13*th February* 1915.

No. 1739-W.—The following Order in Council is republished for general information:—

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER WHITEHALL.

THE 8TH DAY OF JANUARY 1916.

By the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

Whereas it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended by the Act now in recital, may whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade;

And whereas it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation made under Section 2 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade.

And whereas by a Proclamation, dated the 15th day of November 1914, and made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, and Section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, and Section 1 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain warlike stores was prohibited:

And whereas by an Order of Council, dated the 5th day of December 1914, the said Proclamation was varied and added to in certain particulars:

And whereas there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect:—

That the Proclamation, dated the 10th day of November 1914, as varied and added to by the said Order of Council, dated the 5th day of December 1914, should be amended by making the following additions to and alterations in the same:

(1) That the prohibition of the carriage coastwise of "Animals, pack, saddle and draught, suitable for use in war" should be removed.

(2) That "Tea" should be deleted from the list of articles the exportation of which is prohibited to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas other than those of France, Russia (except Baltic ports), Belgium, Spain, and Portugal.

(3) That "Cocoa" should be added to the list of articles the exportation of which is prohibited to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas other than those of France, Russia (except Baltic ports), Belgium, Spain, and Portugal.

(4) That "Jewelled draw plates for drawing steel wire" should be added to the list of articles the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British possession and protectorates.

Now, therefore, Their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Chief Secretary.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

Fort St. George, February 18, 1915.

Under section 5, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 3*d* of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a pathway leading to the forest from Krishnapuram, hamlet

of Chengam; and under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tiruvannamalai, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tiruvannamalai, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pramboke, with survey or patnam number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
North Arcot district, Tiruvannamalai taluk, Krishnapuram, hamlet of Chengam village.			
Dry, S. No. 48 A-1 ..	Krishna Goundan and Pamasvami Goundan	North, S. No. 44 B Muna Kone's patta; east, S. No. 41 A Andi Goundan's patta; south, S. No 48 A-2 Panguvami Goundan's patta, enjoyers Pamasvami Goundan and Krishna Goundan; west, S. No 48 Andi Goundan's patta.	ACRE. 30

Fort St. George, February 16, 1915.

Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 3·40 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of the village-site of Baravale, Nandikothur taluk; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Nandyal, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Nandyal, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land wet or dry, inam or pramboke, with survey or patnam number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Kurnool district, Nandikothur taluk, Baravale village.			
Irrigable dry, No. 267.	Kuppala Sanjeevi Reddi and Kuppala Chinna Subba Reddi.	North, No. 251; east, No. 268; south, No. 253 A, west, Nos. 268 and 269.	ACS. 1 82
Do. No 268	Imam Khan, Nasir Khan and Ameen.	North, No. 269, west, No 267, south, Nos. 269 and 270, west, No. 253-1 A	82
Do. No. 271.	Vengala Ashamma and Bhagi Reddi.	North, Nos. 253, 253-2 A and 253-1 A, east, No. 270; south, No 253 A, west No. 272.	·48
Do. No. 259-1 A.	Venkatapathi Reddi	North, No 259-1 B, east, Nos 268 and 270; south, No. 271, west, No 253-2 A.	22
Do. No 259-2 A.	Kuppala Chinna Subba Reddi ..	North, No 259-2 C, east, No. 259-1 A; south, No. 271; west, No. 253.	·23
		Total .	3·42

Fort St. George, February 18, 1915.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 03 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a cattle pound at Kunnacandlur, Calicut taluk; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Calicut, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Calicut, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pramboke, with survey or patnam number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up
Malabar district, Calicut taluk, Atti village.			
Unoccupied dry, S No 18-2 B, ryotwari.	Owner, Kunnamangalath Damodaran Nambudiri, eldest, Kunnipeedi Kelavan Nambudiri; occupier, Maruppadi Krishnan Nayar.	North, east, south and west, S. No. 18-2 A ..	ACRE. 03

Fort St George, February 17, 1915

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 16 42 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of Samalkota farm; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Divisional Officer, Cocanada, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Divisional Officer, Cocanada, and may be inspected at any time during office hours

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke with survey or puramah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up.
Godavari District, Cocanada Taluk, Shivarayam Village.			
Zamindari, jirayati, (old waste), manual wet, S No 56	Owner, Raja of Pithapuram; occupier, Duddempudi Atchayya.	North, No. 54; east, Nos. 51 and 55, south, No. 53, west, No. 56.	acs. 1·73
Inam, manual wet, S No 60.	Duddempudi Atchayya ..	North, No. 58; east, No. 64; south, No 61; west, No 59.	2·50
Zamindari, jirayati, (old waste), manual wet, S No 61.	Owner, Raja of Pithapuram, occupier, Duddempudi Atchayya.	North, No. 60, east, Nos 65 and 64; south, No. 62; west No 61	5 53
Zamindari, jirayati, (old waste), dry wet, S. No 63.	Owner, Raja of Pithapuram; occupier, Ichanti Narayanamurthi.	North, No 61; east, No. 64; south, No. 157; west, No. 63	3·83
Do. No. 64-2.	Do. do.	Do. do.	3·72
		Total ..	16 42

Fort St. George, February 18, 1915

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 4 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose to wit, for construction of the Forest Range office at Jangareddigudem; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Deputy Tahsildar of Polavaram is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Deputy Tahsildar, Polavaram, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke with survey or puramah number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up.
Godavari district, Polavaram taluk, Jangareddigudem village.			
Zamindari, jirayati, dry, S No. 398.	(1) Raja Mantripragada Bhujanga Rao Garu, proprietor, Jangareddigudem estate, (2) Paladugula Muthayya, (3) Paladugula Sitayya and (4) Paladugula Dorayya (Nos (3) and (4) are minor sons of No. (2) Paladugula Muthayya of Jangareddigudem).	North, S. Nos. 396 and 410; east, porta, south, S. No. 397; west, S No. 393.	acs. 4

L. DAVIDSON,
Secretary to Government

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

POSTING.

Fort St. George, February 18, 1915.

Mr. Henry Lechler Nicholson, Executive Engineer, will, on return from leave, be posted to the charge of the Vizagapatam division, in relief of Mr. Albert Stevenson Laurie, Executive Engineer, deputed temporarily to the Bobbili Samasthanam.

S. E. MURRAY,
Joint Secretary to Government, P.W.D.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, February 13, 1915

The following notification of the Government of India is republished :—

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

Simla, the 8th February 1915.

No 27.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Railway Board have sanctioned a detailed survey being carried out by the South Indian Railway Administration for a line of railway on the 2' 6" gauge from Krishnagiri on the Tirupattur-Krishnagiri Railway to Royakota on the Morappur-Hosur Railway, a distance of about 14 miles.

This survey will be known as the Krishnagiri-Royakota Railway Survey.

D MARSHALL,
Deputy Secretary to Government, P.W.D.

Fort St. George, February 12, 1915.

Owing to the necessity for the replacement of the lower gates of the Ellore lock, the opening of that lock for navigation may have to be postponed till 1st July 1915.

2. Should it be found possible to open the lock to traffic at an earlier date than 1st July, due notice will be posted at all locks and wharves in the Godavari Western and Kistna Eastern divisions and at Berwada and Dowlaishweram head locks.

F. E. MORGAN,
Under Secy to Govt., P.W.D. (Irrigation Branch)

Fort St. George, February 13, 1915.

Under sub-section 1 of section 48 of the Land Acquisition Act I of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby withdraws from the acquisition of 0·850 acre in T.S No. 462 of Tanjore town, Tanjore district, which was declared to be needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of quarters for the Police staff of the Tanjore taluk station and mentioned in the schedule appended to the notification published at page 107, Part-I of *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 17th March 1914.

W. G MOLESWORTH,
Under Secretary to Government, P.W.D

ACQUISITION OF LANDS

Fort St. George February 15, 1915.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·090 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for carrying out repairs to the Achan eri; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tanjore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2 A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tanjore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land whether dry, waste or permanent, with survey or patta number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Tanjore district, Tanjore taluk, 20th Achampatti village.			
Govt., wet, S No. 3 F	Appavoo Thevgendan ..	North, S. No. 3 F, east, south and west S. No 131	Acres. ·012
Do. No 4 A.	Kulandai Nattarayan ..	North, S No. 4 A., east, S No. 4 E, south, S. No 131; west S No. 3 F.	·311
Do No. 4 B.	Kulandai Thirani	North, S. No 4 B, east, S No. 4 C; south, S. No. 131; west, S No 4 A.	·311
Do No. 4 C.	Ramaswami Nattarayan ..	North, S No. 4 C, east, S. No. 22 C; south, and west, S No 131.	·61
Do. No. 35 E.	Parichi Kanga	North and east, S. No 36 B; south, S. No. 131; west, S No. 33.	·312
		Total ..	·690

Fort St. George, February 17, 1915.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 2·24 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the main channel of Mopad project; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Deputy Collector, Kandukur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Deputy Collector, Kandukur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Nellore district, Udayagiri taluk, Garimanapenta village.		
			ACS.
Zamindari, poramboke, S. No. 141-1 & 2.	Proprietor of Pamur estate ..	North Pillapeni cut, No. 131; south, No. 142; west, No 141.	2·20
Zamindari, unoccupied, S. No. 142-1.	Do. ..	North, No. 141; east and south, No. 142; west, 142-1.	·01
		Total ..	2·21

Fort St. George, February 18, 1915.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·30 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of the bund at the left flank of the Ampper bank; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tindivanam, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the said Huzoors Divisional Officer and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	South Arcot district, Tindivanam taluk, Nagar village.		
			ACRE.
Eyttvari, dry, No. 403 C-2.	Sengalani Gounden, Mottaya Gounden, Raghava Gounden, Raja Gounden and Manikka Gounden.	North, No. 403 C-1; east, Nos. 403 C-3 and 404 C-2; south and west, No. 403 C-1.	·11
Do. 404 C-2.	Do. do.	North, No. 401 C-1; west, No. 403, south, No. 404 C-3, west, No. 403 C-3.	·17
Dry, No. 403 C-3 ..	Panna Pillai of Ampper ..	North, No. 403 C-1; east, No. 404 C-2; south and west, No. 403 C-2.	·02
		Total ..	·30

Fort St George, February 20, 1915.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·75 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for repairs to Rushikulya canal banks; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chatrapur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Ganjam district, Chatrapur taluk, Rampalli village.		
			ACRE.
Inam, wet, block No. 9 (3).	Khajana Seetharamayya Pantulu	North, Rushikulya 'canal'; east and south, block No. 9 (1); west, Rajahpetta.	·75

Fort St. George, February 17, 1916.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring acres 4·71, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for Revenue's distributary of the main channel, Moped project; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Deputy Collector, Kandukur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Deputy Collector, Kandukur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pannaiholu, with survey or pangah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Nellore district, Kavali taluk, Gudavallur village.		
Enfranchised Dry, Inam, No. 229-2.	Patibandla Chandrayya, Gangayya and Nethakki Chinnakka.	North, No. 229-1; east, No. 230; south, No. 229-3; west, Nerrigunta.	Acs. ·07
Dry, Service Inam, No. 314-2.	Nadarapalli Ayyavaribhadru and Rammibhadu.	North, No. 319-1; east, No. 318; south, No. 313-3; west, No. 308.	·13
Ryotwari, dry, No. 318-2 B.	Patibandla Chandrayya and Gangayya.	North, No. 318-2 A; east, No. 317; south, No. 318-2 C; west, No. 313.	·30
Do. No. 317-2.	Chimili Kondayya and Nosthakka Chinnakka.	North, No. 317-1; east, No. 304; south, No. 317 B; west, No. 318.	·58
Do. No. 304-2.	Chimili Bochagari Venkayya and Lakshmakka.	North, No. 304-1; east, No. 318; south, No. 304-3; west, No. 317.	·02
Do. No. 316-2.	Chimili Venkanna, grandson of Vengan Nayudu.	North, No. 304; east, No. 310-3; south, No. 312; west, No. 316-1.	·12
Do. No. 312-2.	Chimili Chennayya, son of Subbayya, Chinna Venkayya and Bojayya.	North, No. 312-1; east, No. 311; south, No. 312-3; west, No. 318.	·25
Do. No. 312-1.	Chimili Bochagari Venkayya and Lakshmakka.	North, No. 312; east, No. 312-1; south, No. 312-2; west, No. 316.	·16
Do. No. 311-1.	Chimili Ankayya, grandson of Samba Nayudu.	North, No. 311-1; east, No. 309; south, No. 311-3; west, No. 312.	·13
Do. No. 309-2.	Dasa Pedda Ankayya ..	North, No. 309-1; east No. 307; south, No. 309-3, west, No. 311.	·16
Do. No. 307-2.	Chimili Rayayya	North, No. 307-1; east, No. 240; south, No. 307-3; west, No 309.	·14
Ecru, dry, No. 241-2	Kaguti Pitchayya, son-in-law of Chimili Lakshmi Narasanna.	North, No. 241-1; east, No. 237; south, No. 239; west, No. 237	·01
Do. No. 237-5 B.	Nadella Chinna Venkayya ..	North, No. 241; east, No. 237-4 B; south, No. 237-5 C; west, No. 240.	·08
Do. No. 237-4 B.	Polisetti Thatannagari Pitchanna.	North, No. 237-4 A; east, No. 237-3 B; south, No. 237-4 C; west, No 237-3 B.	·08
Do. No. 237-3 B.	Chimili Jangamayya	North, No. 237-3 A; east, No. 237-2 B; south, No. 237-3 C; west, No. 237-4 B.	·07
Do. No. 237-2 B	Polisetti Thatannagari Pitchanna.	North, No. 237-2 A; east, No. 236; south, No. 237-2 C; west No 237-2 B.	·07
Do. No. 236-2 B.	Polisetti Ramaswami ..	North, No 236-2 A; east, No. 236-1 B; south, No 236-1 C; west No 237.	·07
Do. No. 236-1 B.	Chimili Atchamma, wife of Subbayya.	North, No. 236-1 A; east, No. 233; south, No. 236-1 C; west, No. 148-2 B.	·10
Do. No. 233-2	Kasuti Ayyanna, son of Narasayya, Chimili Ayyanna, son of Ankayya and Chimili Subbamma, wife of Kuttayya.	North, No. 227-1; east, No. 234; south, No. 233-2; west, No 236.	·14
Do. No. 234-1 B.	Nagoti Kuttayya	North, No. 234-1 B; east, No. 223; south, No. 234-1 C; west, No 233.	·07
Do. No. 223-2.	Makkena Venkanna and Devasani Subbamma.	North, No. 223-1; east No 230; south, No. 223-2, west, No. 234	·39
Do. No. 220-2 B.	Chimili Rosayya	North, No. 220-1 A; east, No. 220-1 B; south, 220-2 C; west, No. 223.	·15
Do. No. 220-1 B.	Do. do.	North, No. 220-1 A; east, No. 218; south, No 218-1 B; west, No. 220-2 B	·18
Do. No. 218-1 B.	Chimili Gopalagari Subbayya ..	North, No. 218-1 A; east, No. 218-2 B; south, No 218-1 C; west, No 220	·11
Do. No. 218-2 B.	Patibandla Munikayya ..	North, No. 218-2 A, east, No. 217; south, No. 218-2 C; west, No. 218-1 B.	·22
Do. No. 217-2.	Chimili Gopalagari Subbayya ..	North, No. 217-1; east, No. 214; south, No. 217-3; west, No. 218.	·38
Do. No. 214-2.	Kasuti Ayyanna, son of Narasayya and Chimili Ayyanna, son of Ankayya.	North, No. 211-1; east, No. 213; south, No. 214-3, west, No. 227.	·10
Do. No. 213-2.	Kasuti Ankayya, son of Chinna Venkayya.	North, No 213-1; east, No. 178; south, No. 213-3, west, No. 214,	·17
		Total ..	4 71

Fort St. George, February 19, 1916.

Under section 3, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 4·71 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for diversion of Vamsa left bank at Sakhinetipalli; and

under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Divisional Officer, Rajahmundry, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Divisional Officer, Rajahmundry and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or patrambolu, with survey or paimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Godavari District, Ramle taluk, Sakhinetipalli village.		
Personal, Inam, wet No. 467-A.	Chinta China Somaka and Peyyala Ganga.	North, No. 467-A; east, No. 401; south, No. 467-A; west, No. 467/B.	acs. ·26
Do.	Do.	North, No. 467-A; east, No. 467-B; south, No. 467 A; west, Nos. 461 and 456.	·10
Personal, Inam, dry No. 467-B.	Do.	North and east, No. 467 B; south and west, No. 467-A.	·08
Personal, Inam, wet No. 468-3-B.	Addepalli Rangaraju ..	North, No. 484; east, No. 467; south, No. 468-3 B; west, No. 151.	·07
Jirayati wet No. 484-1	Alluri Narasimharaju ..	North, No. 484-1; east, Nos. 467 and 456; south, No. 485-4 west, No. 484-2.	·22
Do No. 484-2	Gutrau Venkadu, son of Ramadu.	North, No. 484-2; east, No. 484-1; south, No. 484-2 west, No. 512.	·05
Personal, Inam, wet No. 442-3	Mangalampalli Kanakamma ..	North and east Nos. 442-2, south, No. 484; west, No. 442-4.	·01
Do No. 442-4.	Alluri Ramakrishnam Raju ..	North, No. 442-4; east, Nos. 442-2 and 484; south, No. 442-4; west, No. 462.	·14
Enfranchised service Inam, wet No. 443. Do. No. 463.	Kumaragiri Narasaraju and Tammayagadu Durgamba. Do.	North, east and south, No. 443; west, No. 445.	·23
Do No. 445.	Kumaragiri Rajaraju	North, No. 463; east, No. 442; south and west, No 452	·03
Do. No. 446.	Mangalampalli Kanakamma .	North, No. 445; east, No. 446; south, No. 453; west, No. 446	·17
Personal, inam, wet No. 447.	Pappu Somayajulu and Sitaramayya	North and east, No. 446; south, No. 449; west, No. 447	·01
Do ..	Do.	North, east and south, No. 447; west, No. 456 ..	·27
Do. .	Do.	North, east, south and west, No 447	·26
Personal, inam, wet No. 431.	Do.	North, No. 447; east, No. 445; south, Nos. 449 and 447; west, No. 467.	·13
Do. No. 566.	Mira Sahib, Khanyan Sahib and Alluri Somaraju	North, No. 554; east, No. 431; south, No. 431; west, No. 431.	·20
Enfranchised service inam, wet No. 553.	Kumaragiri Narasaraju ..	North, No. 556; east, No. 431; south, No. 566; west, No. 553	·70
Personal, inam, wet No. 554.	Pappu Venkatramayya ..	North, Nos. 554 and 563; east, No. 566; south, No 553; west, No. 542.	·90
Enfranchised service inam, wet No. 538.	Durga Lingaraju	North, No. 554; east, nil; south, No. 553, west, No. 542	·14
Do. No. 539.	Gadimetla Ramajogayya, Ayyagari Venkatasubbamma, Averina Seshamma and Peduri Venkata Narasamma.	North, No. 538; east, No. 542; south, No. 539, west, No. 529.	·35
	Do.	North, No. 540, east, No 556, south, No. 553; west, nil.	·08
Jirayati wet No. 540.		North and east, No. 541; south, No. 539; west, No 540.	·13
Enfranchised service inam, wet No. 559.	Durga Sastrayya	North, No. 559; east, nil; south, No. 544; west, No. 561.	·01
Jirayati, wet No. 561-1-B.	Alluri Venkatraju, son of Bhagavatraju.	North, No. 561-1 B, east, nil; south, No 561-1 B; west, No. 561-2 G.	·03
Do. No. 561-2.	Alluri Kamaraju, son of Murtiraju.	North, No. 561-2; east, Nos. 561-4 B and 561-3 B; south, No. 561 2, west, No. 562	·56
Unenfranchised washer service inam, wet No. 561-4	Chakala Chinnadu and Chelligadu.	North, Nos. 561-4 B & 4 C; east, No. 558; south, Nos 544 and 554-3, west, No. 561-9	·72
		Total ..	4·71

Fort St. George, February 17, 1915.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 5·22 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the Mopadu main channel; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Deputy Collector, Kandukur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Deputy Collector, Kandukur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or peramboke, with survey or paimash number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
		Bellary district, Udayagiri taluk, Turpu Yerraballe village.	
			Acs.
Dry, No. 244 B-3 A.	Proprietor of Pamar Estate ..	North, No. 244 B-2, east, No. 244 B-4 A; south, No. 244 B-3 B, west, Ijakkalamerla.	·08
Do. No. 244 D-3 A.	Do. ..	North, No. 244 D-2, east, No. 704-2 A; south, No. 244 D-3 B, west, No. 244 B-3 A.	·14
Do. No. 704-3 A .	Do. .	North, No 704-2; east, No. 704-2 B; south, No. 704-3 B; west, No 244 B-3 A	·11
Do. No. 707 A-3 A.	Do. .	North No. 707 A-2; east, No 674 B-3 A, south, No 707 A-3 B, west, No 707 A-3.	·41
Do. No. 674 B-3 A.	Chappidi Narayudu . ..	North No. 674 E-2, east, Nos. 676 B-3 and 676 A-2 A, south, No. 674 E-2 B, west, No. 707 A-4 A.	·13
Do. No. 674 B-3 .	Do. ..	North and east, Nos. 676 A-2 A; south, No. 674 B-4, west, No. 676 E-2 A.	·61
Do. No. 674 A-2 A.	Ecka Subbayya	North, No. 676 A-1; east, No 676 E-3, south, No. 674 A-2 B, west, Nos 676 E-3 and 674 B-2 A.	·07
Do No. 674 B-6 ..	Chappidi Narayudu	North, No. 674 B-5; east, No. 666 E-2 A; south, No. 674 B-7, west, No. 674 A-2 A.	·62
Do. No 666 E-2 A..	Bani Reddi Ramavanna	North, No. 666 E-1, east, Nos. 666 C-3 A and 666 D-3 A, south, No 666 E-2 B, west, No. 674 B-6.	·07
Do. No 666 D-3 A.	Bani Reddi Kondayya ..	North and east, No. 666 C-3 A; south, No. 666 C-3 B, west, No 666 E-2 A	·61
Do. No 666 C-3 A.	Palakolla Subbayya	North, No. 666 C-2, east No. 666 A-3 A, south, No. 666 C-3 B, west, Nos 666 E-2 A and 446 D-1 A	·02
Do. No 666 A-3 A.	Bani Reddi Ram Reddi ..	North, No. 666 A-2; east, No. 666 E-4; south, No 666 A-3 B, west, No 666 C-3 A	·65
Do No. 666 E-4 .	Bani Reddi Ramavanna ..	North, No 666 E-1; east, No. 666 E-5, south, No 666 E-6, west, No 666 A-3 A.	·01
Do. No. 666 E-5 ..	Do.	North No 666 E-1; east, No 666 D-4, south, No 666 E-7, west, No 666 E-4.	·02
Do No 666 D-4	Bani Reddi Kondayya ..	North, No 666 D-2; east, Nos. 666 A-4 and 666 E-3 A, south, No. 666 D-3; west, No 666 E-5.	·03
Do. No. 666 A-4 ..	Bani Reddi Bani Reddi ..	North and east No 666 E-3 A; south, No. 666 A-6, west, No. 666 D-4	·09
Do No. 666 E-3 A.	Somu Chendakka, Dagadu Nagamma and Nagamma	North, No 666 E-6; east, No. 666 A-1, south, Nos 666 A-4 and 666 E-3 B; west, No 666 D-1.	·12
Do. No 666 A-1 ..	Palakolla Subbayya .. .	North, No. 673-2; east, No. 673-3 A; south, No. 666 A-2; west No. 666 E-3 A.	·18
Vaga ; perambeke, No 673-3 A.	Proprietor of Pamar Estate ..	North, No. 673-3 east, No 631 B-3 A; south, No 673-3 B, west, No. 666 A-1	·19
Dry, No. 631 B-3 A.	Bani Reddi Rami Reddi ..	North, No. 631 B-5; east, No 622-3 A, south, No 631 B-3 B; west, No 673-3 A.	·45
Village site peramboke, No. 622-3 A.	Sami Pasayya	North, No 622-2; east, donka, south, No. 622-3 B, west, No 631 B-3 A	·16
Donka	Proprietor of Pamar Estate ..	North, donka, east, No. 619-3 A; south, donka, west, No 622-3 A.	·03
Dry, No. 619-3 A .	Do. ..	North No. 619-2; east, No 620-3 A; south, No 619-3 B; east, donka.	·20
Do. No. 620-3 A .	Do. ..	North, No. 620-2, east, No. 620-3 A; south, No. 620-3 B, west, No 619-3 A.	·34
Do. No. 65-3 A ..	Do. ..	North, No. 65-2, east, No. 64-3 A; south, No. 65-3 B; west, No. 66.	·32
Do. No. 64-3 A .	Do. ..	North, No. 64-2, east, No 63-3 A; south, No 64-3 E; west, No. 65-3 A.	·14
Do No. 63-3 A .	Do. ..	North No. 63-2, east, No. 52; south, No. 63-3 E, west, No. 64-3 A.	·26
Do. No. 707-3 A, B.	Do. ..	North No 707-1 A, west, No. 67a A-1 B, south, No 707 A-2; west, No 707 A-3	·44
Do. No 674 A-1 B.	Koka Subbayya	North, No 674 A-1 A; east, No 666 E-1 B; south, No 674 A-2; west, No. 707 A-1 B	·13
Do. No. 666 E-1 B	Bani Reddi Ramavanna ..	North, No 666 E-1 A; east, No. 666 D-1 B; south, No 666 E-2, west, No. 674 A-1 B.	·09
Do. No. 666 D-1 B.	Bani Reddi Kondayya ..	North, No 666 D-1 A, east, No 666 D-6; south, No 666 D-2; west, No. 666 E-1 B.	·04
Do. No. 666 D-6 .	Do. ..	North, No. 666 D-5 A; east, No 666 C-1 B; south, No 666 D-7; west, No 666 D-1 B.	·01
Do. No. 666 C-1 B'	Palakolla Subbayya ..	North, No 666 C-1 A, east, No 666 E-1 C; south, No 666 C-2, west, No. 666 D 6.	·04
Do No 666 E-1 C.	Bani Reddi Ramavanna ..	North, No 666 E-1; east, No. 666 A-1 B, south, No. 666 C-2, west, No. 666 C-1 B.	·01
Do No. 666 A-1 B.	Bani Reddi Rami Reddi ..	North, No 666 A-1 A, east, No 666 E-1 B, south, No 666 A-2, west, No. 666 E-1 C.	·07
Do. No 666 E-1 B.	Somu Chendakka, Dagadu Nagamma and Sayamma.	North, No 666 E-1 A, east No 673-1 B, south, No. 666 E-2, west, No 666 A-1 B.	·36
Vaga peramboke, No. 673-1 B.	Proprietor of Pamar Estate ..	North, No 673-1 A, east, No. 632-1 B; south, No 673-2, west, No 666 E-1 B	·18
Dry, No. 632 1 B ..	Do ..	North, No 632-1 A, east, No. 673-2; south, No. 632-2; east, No 673-1 B.	·03
		Total .	6·22

Fort St. George, February 20, 1915

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 2·17 acres be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the improvements of the supply channel to the Athiyur tank; and, under sections 8 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Ariyalur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Ariyalur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, Survey or patta book, with survey or patta number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up
		Trichinopoly district, Perambalur taluk, Ogalur village.	Cents.
Dry, S. F. No 492-3.	Veerammal, Arunachalla Reddi, Mathu Reddi, Rama Reddi and Sori Sobbar.	North, S. No 491; east, Nos. 490-4 and 492-5 A-B, south, No. 493, west, No. 490-7.	2·6
Do. No. 490-4 ..	Ramasami Padayachi ..	North, S. No 491; east, Nos. 3-1 and 490-3; south, Nos. 490-2, 3 A and 1, B, 491; west, No. 490-6	·7
Do. No. 493-3 ..	Krishna Reddi and Ramasami Reddi	North, No 494; east, No. 1; south, No. 491; west, No. 493-2.	2·1
Do. No. 1 ..	Ramasami Reddi	North, No 494; east No 2 and Adulburi lands; south, No 2; west, No 493-3.	3·3
Do. No. 2-3 ..	Manradhi Padayachi ..	North, No. 2; east, No 3-4; south, No. 4-13; west, No. 3-1	10·0
Do. No 3-4 ..	Venkatachala Padayachi ..	North, No 2; east, No 3-5; south, No 4-13 B; west, No. 3-3.	4·0
Do. No 3-5 ..	M. Kaliyaperumal Padayachi ..	North, No. 2; east, No. 3-6; south, Nos. 4-14 and 4-13 E; west, No. 3-4	4·2
Do. No. 3-6 ..	Karuppa Padayachi and Muthusiva Padayachi.	North, No. 2; east, Nos. 3-7, 8-9 and 12; south, Nos 11-2, 10 and 11 A E; west, Nos. 4-13 A-14 B-5.	4·7
Do. No. 3-7 ..	Perumal Padayachi, Narayana Padayachi, Karuppa Padayachi and Ariyapathra Padayachi	North, No 2; east, No 3-8; south, No. 3-8; west, No. 3-6.	1·3
Do No. 3-8 ..	Kattai Ramasami Padayachi ..	North, No. 2; east, No 3-10; south, No. 3-8; west, No. 3-7.	·4
Do. No. 14-1 ..	Kolandavela Mudali ..	North, and east, No. 10; south, No. 14-7; west, No. 3-12.	5·3
Do. No 14-2 ..	Do. ..	North, No. 10; east, No. 14-3; south, No. 14-5 and 7; west, No 10	13·1
Do. No. 14-9 ..	Do. ..	North, No. 10; east, No. 14-4 and 13-1; south, No. 14-8; west, No. 14-2.	3·3
Do. No 13-3 B..	Arunachala Padayachi, Palli Padayachi and Sella Perumal Padayachi	North, No 10; east, No. 22-1; south, No. 13-3 A; west, No. 14-4	7·3
Wet, No. 22-1 ..	Pariyamal Vathiyar ..	North, No. 20, east, No. 22, 23-A and B; south, No 23 A-2, west, No 13 A and B.	1·3
Do No 22-4 ..	Narayana Padayachi ..	North, No. 20; east, Nos. 21 and 22; south, No. 23 A-4, west, No 22 A and B.	1·2
Dry, wet, No. 21 ..	Amirtha Gateswaraswami ..	North, No. 22, east, No. 23-B; south, No. 22-B; west, No. 22-4	·4
Wet, No. 23-3 ..	Gangammal	North, No 35, east, No. 33; south, No. 30-D; west, No. 23 A 4	·6
Do No. 32-2 ..	K Velayuda Padayachi ..	North, No 35, east, No. 32-3; south, No. 33 A-11A; west, No. 32-1	3·1
Dry, No. 32-4 A ..	Veerappa Nadan	North, No 35; east, No. 32-4 B; south, No 27-1; west, No 32-3.	4·3
Do. No. 32-4 B ..	Sivagami Ammal	North, No. 35; east, No. 32-5; south, No. 27-1; west, No. 32-4 A.	
Do. No. 32-5 ..	Ramalinga Padayachi, Velayuda Padayachi and Chidambara Padayachi.	North, No. 35, east, No. 32-6; south, No. 27-3 and 28; west, No 32-4 B	6·8
Wet, No. 38 ..	Sadaya Padayachi, Chinnamani Padayachi and Velayuda Padayachi.	North, east, south and west, No. 38	3·7
Do. No. 49-2 ..	Ramasami Reddi	North, No. 50, east, No. 49-4; south, No. 49-3 and 4, west, No. 49-5.	1·7
Do. No. 49-3 ..	K. Savandra Ammal	North, No. 50; east, Nos. 49-1 and 49-6; south, No 49-4; west, No. 49-3, 5 and 2.	2·1
Do. No. 49-5 ..	M Arunachala Reddi ..	North and east No. 50; south, No. 49-7; west, Nos 49-4 and 49-1 and 6.	3·2
Do. No. 49-7 ..	Manickam Chetti	North, No. 49-5, east, No. 50; south, No. 49-1; west, Nos. 49-6 and 49-4.	2·7
Do. No. 49-1 ..	Appavu Padayachi, Kuppamattu Padayachi and Seppaperumal	North, No 49-6 and 7, east, No. 50; south, No. 195; west, No 47 and 48-2 A.	9·6
Do. No. 57-3 ..	Andiperiamal	North, No 57-2; east, No 57-1; south, No. 50, west, No. 51-7.	·9
Do No. 57-1 ..	Karuppa Sonan	North, No. 57-5 A; east, No. 74-3, 4 and 6; south, No. 50; west, No. 57-4, 3 and 4'	2·8
Do. No. 74-3 ..	Periyanan Mudali	North, No. 74-3, 4, east, No. 74-2; south, No. 74-1; west, Nos. 50 and 57-1.	3·0

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or peramboke, with survey or palmani number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
		Pudukuppam district, Tiruvallur taluk Ayalur village—cont.	
Wet, No. 75-3 ..	Anantha Pillai	North, No. 75-4; east, No. 78-2; south, No. 194-2, west, No. 50.	cents. 6·4
Do No. 147-2 A ..	Nallamuthu Naicker and Ponnuswami Naicker	North, Nos. 147-1 and 146-3; east, No. 147-2 B, south, Nos. 161-4 and 162, west, Nos. 165 and 161.	7·2
Do. No. 168-2 ..	Kofi Pillai, Chinnakutti and Muthiah.	North, No 194; east, No. 167; south, No. 168-2; west, No 169	2·5
Do. No. 168-1 ..	Perumal Padayachi	North, No 168-2, east, No. 167; south, No 168; west, No. 169	7·0
Do. No. 151-15 ..	Subbaraya Servai	North, No 151-12; east, No. 151-15 A & 14; south, No. 151-16, west, Nos. 166 and 167.	3·3
Do. No. 151-15 ..	Do.	North No 151-15, east, No. 151-13 A, south, No 151-17; west, No. 168	3·3
Do. No. 162-1 A ..	Athimoola Padayachi and Singaravelu Padayachi.	North, No. 163; east No. 162-1 B, south, Nos. 165 and 163; west, No. 169	3·3
Do. No. 162-1 B ..	Ranganatha Padayachi ..	North, No 163; east, Nos. 151-3, 4 A & 11 and 162-2, 3 & 4 B, south, Nos. 162-4 A, & B and 166, west, No 162-1 A	
Do. No 162-4 A ..	Do.	North, No. 162-1 B; east No. 162-4 B; south, No. 165; west, No 162-6 E.	
Do. No. 162-4 B ..	Narayanan	North No 162-1 B, east, No 162-5 A; south, No. 160; west, No. 165	1·0
Do. No. 162-4 A ..	Ramaswami Padayachi ..	North, Nos. 162-3 and 161-11; east, No 161-12; south, No. 160; west, No 162-4 A-4 & E,	
Do. No. 162-4 B ..	Kullan Samban	North, No 162-3; east, No. 162-4 A, south, No. 166, west, No 162-6 A & 1 B,	1·2
Do. No. 151-15 ..	Narayanan	North, No. 151-11, east, No 151-15 A & B, south, No. 160; west, No 152-4.	0·5
Do. No. 275-4 ..	Sellaperumal Padayachi ..	North, No. 159, east, No 275-8; south, No. 275-5 & 6, west, No. 276-3.	2·2
Do. No 275-6 ..	Siva Ganga Ammal	North, No. 160, east, No. 275-7 B; south, No. 276-2; west, No. 275-4 & 5	1·0
Do. No. 275-7 ..	Morimuthu	North, No. 160; east, No. 275 9, south, No. 275-2 & 8; west, No. 275-6.	0·4
Do No. 275-9 ..	Ranganatha Padayachi ..	North, No. 160, east No 275-10, south, No. 276-6 & 12; west, No 276-7 A	1·0
Do. No. 275-10 ..	Karti Thatti Padayachi ..	North, No 16, east, Nos 294 and 275-11, south, No. 276-12, west, No 275-8	0·6
		Adathavur Inam village.	
Inam, dry, No. 23 ..	Aparathak sharaswamaswami ..	North, No 21; east, No. 24, south, Ogalur S. Nos. 2 and 18, west, No. 22.	18·8
Do. No. 24 ..	Do.	North, No. 8; east, No. 27; south, Nos. 25 and Ogalur 19, east, Nos. 23 and 26.	9·0
Do. No. 26 ..	Do.	North, No. 8, east, Nos. 28 and 30 A, south, No. Ogalur 25; west, No. 27.	7·2
		Ogalur village.	
Wet, No. 173-1 ..	Sammalai Padayachi	North, No. 171-A; east, No 168; south, No. 272; west, Nos. 171 A and 172-3.	2·0
Do. No. 171-A ..	Varatharaja-perumal Padayachi.	North, No. 172-1, east, No. 166; south, No 172-1, west, 171-A	6·3
Do. No. 172-1 ..	Sivanamyana Padayachi ..	North No. 172-2 A; east, No. 166, south, No. 171-A, west, No. 171-A.	6·2
Do. No. 172-2 A ..	Sivalinga, Ammal	North, No. 171-A; east, No. 169; south, No. 172-1, west, No. 171-A.	1·6
Do. No. 194-2 ..	S Appavu Padayachi ..	North, No. 194-3, east, No. 146-3; south, No. 194-1, west, No. 195	0·8
Do. No. 194-1 ..	Nataraja Pillai	North, No. 194-2; east, No 146-3; south, No 193, west, No 195.	7·6
		Total ..	2 acres and 17 cents.

Fort St. George, February 15, 1915.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1 68 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the diversion of the Kandamanadi Kandampakkam channels in Kuppur, Kundampakkam, Olakkai and Kandamanadi villages in the Villupuram taluk; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Sub-Collector, Tindivanam, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the said officer and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patmash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	South Arcot district, Tiruppuvanam taluk, Kuppur village.		acs.
Ryotwari, dry, No. 205 B.	Perumal Goundan	North, No. 207; east, Nos. 204 and 205; south, No. 206 C; west, No. 206 A.	·24
Do. No. 225 A	Do.	North, No. 204; east, No. 1, Kandiyamudai; south, No. 205 B; west, No. 206.	·21
Do. No. 203 E.	Rajeswari Goundan ..	North Nos. 203 A and 202 east, Nos. 202 C and 202 south, No. 1, Kandiyamudai, west, No. 205 A.	·06
Do. No. 198 B.	Do. ..	North, No. 198 A; east, No. 1, Chikkai; south, No. 198 C; west, No. 199 B.	·08
	Kandiyamudai village.		
Ryotwari, dry, No. 75 B-1.	Kuppa Goundan and Ranga Goundan.	North, Nos. 74 and 75 B; east, No. 74; south, No. 75 B-2; west, No. Chikkai 3 A-1.	·13
	Chikkai village.		
Ryotwari, wet, No. 3 A-1.	Natesa Ayyar	North, No. 6 A-2; east, No. 75 B, Kandiyampakkam, south, Nos. 3 B & C; west, No. 4 A-1.	·33
Do. No. 4 A-1.	Ratna Chetty	North, No. 6 A-2; east, No. 3 A-1; south, No. 4 B & C; west, No. 1.	·13
	Kandiyamudai village.		
Ryotwari, dry, No. 37 B-1.	Perumal Goundan	North, Nos. 37 B 2 2; east, No. 31 C-1; south, No. 37 A; west, No. 31 D-1.	·13
Do. No. 37 C-1.	Do.	North, No. 37 C-2; east, No. 5; south, No. 37 A; west, No. 37 B-1.	·37
Do. No. 37 D.	Kuppusami Chetty and Raghava Ambari.	North, No. 39 D-2; east, No. 37 B-1; south, No. 37 A; west, Nos. 38, 39, 40 and 41.	·13
Do. No. 6 A-1.	Perumal Goundan ..	North, No. 6 A-2; east, No. 5; south, No. 6 B; west No. 5.	·01
Do. No. 3 B-1.	Chinnaswami Goundan ..	North No. 3 B-2; east, Nos. 3 A and 2-1; south No. 5; west, Nos. 3, 3 B-2 and 3 B-3.	·14
		Total ..	1·66

Fort St. George, February 20, 1915.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 73 cents, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for constructing a bund to the Kuttapalli tank in Vilagankulam village, Ambasamudram taluk; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Sub-Collector, Sermadevi, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Sub-Collector, Sermadevi, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patmash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Tinnevelly district, Ambasamudram taluk, Vagaikulam village.		cents.
Dry, No. 229 A-1 ..	Vellaiswami Nadan, Ramaswami Nadan, Thanimuthu Nadan, Nilaswami Nadan, son of Subbiamuthu Nadan Subbiahnadan Nadan, Chellish Nadan, Veeran Nadan, Muthiah Nadan, Subbiannanda Nadan, Satyavanga Nadan and A. Subrahmanya Pillai.	North, No. 226 E; east, Nos. 229-7 A, 229-7 B and 229-8, south, No. 230 A; west, No. 229 A-2.	69
Do. No. 229-7 B ..	Vellaiswami Nadan, Ramaswami Nadan, Thanimuthu Nadan, Veeran Nadan, Satyavanga Nadan, A. Moorthi Nadan, K. Sappa Nadan, Arangamudaiyal, Paria Nadan, Subbiannada Nadan, Narayana Nadan, Ena Nadan, Seethalakshmi Nachchi, N. Moorthi Nadan and Ramia Nadan.	North, east and south, No. 229-7 A; west, No. 229 A-1.	4
		Total ..	73

Fort St. George, February 15, 1915.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 5 12 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a supply channel to Nortnampundi tank; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tiruvannamalai, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tiruvannamalai, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

3. This being a case of urgency, the said officer is authorized to take possession of the land under section 17 of the Act.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patmash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up.
		North Arcot District, Tiruvannamalai taluk, Mepathurai village.	
Dry, S. No. 208 E-2	Narayanaswami Pillai and Subbiya Pillai.	North, S. No. 208 E-3; east, S. No. 209, south, S. No. 209 E-1; west, Kilathur S. No. 4 A-2.	Acs. ·02
		Kilathur village.	
Dry, S. No. 4 A-2	K. Venkatrama Pillai	North, S. No. 4 A-3, east, Mepathurai S. No. 208 E-2, south, S. No. 4 A-1, west, S No 4 E-2.	53
Do. No. 4 E-2 ..	Thirutengada Pillai	North, S. No. 4 E-3; east, S. No. 2A-2, south, S. No 4 E-1; west, S. No. 9 A-2.	58
Do. No. 9 A-2 ..	Naina Naickan	North, S. No 9 A-1, east, S. No. 4 E-2, south, S. No 9 A-1; west, S. No 9 E-2.	·20
Do. No. 9 E-2 ..	Raghava Pillai	North, S. No. 9 E-3, east, S. No. 9 A-2, south, S. No 9 E-1; west, S. No. 10-E.	26
Do. No. 10 E ..	Nana Naickan	North, S. No. 10 [illegible], east, S No. 1 E-2; south, S. No. 12 A; west, S No. 11 D.	·68
Do. No. 11 E ..	V. Rama Kone	North, S. No. 11 C, east, S. No. 10 E; south, S No. 11-A; west, S No. 12-D	·51
Do No. 12 D ..	Naina Naickan	North S. No .9-E, east, S. No. 11-B, south, S Nos 12-A, 12-B 12-C, and 12; west, S. No 12-E.	1 36
Wet, S. No. 29 A-2 ..	Do.	North, S. No. 29 A-3; east, S. No. 31; south, S. No. 29 A-1; west, S No 29 E-2.	·24
		Total ..	5-12

Fort St. George, February 18, 1915.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 12 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit for the extension of the right flank of Anumangulam tank; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tanjore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tanjore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patmash number	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up
		Tanjore district, Tanjore taluk, No. 181 Pillaiyarpatti village.	
Ryotwari, dry, S. No. 179 C	2. Muthukrishna Reddi ..	North, No. 179 C, east, No. 179 C; south, No. 179 A, west, No. 179 C.	acres. ·07
Do. No. 179 E.	Pattadar, 14. Perumal Reddi and Raghava Reddi, sapgot, Venkatasami Reddi and his daughter-in-law	North, No. 179 C; east, south and west, No. 179 E.	·04
		Total ..	·11

Fort St. George, February 18, 1915.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·16 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a Public Works Department bath in Myna and Yendagandi; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Tahsildar, Bhimavaram, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2 A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar, Bhimavaram, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pramboke, with survey or patnam number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Kistna district, Bhimavaram taluk, Myna village.		ACRE.
Govt., wet, S. No. 72.	Kalidindi Janakiramaraju	North and east, S. No. 73; south, S. No. 75; west, S. No. 76.	·01
Inam, wet, enfranchised personal, S. No. 72.	Do ..	North, S. No. 73; east, S. No. 73; south, S. No. 73; west, S. No. 82.	·04
Do. No. 83	Divakala Sundaramayya ..	North, S. No. 406 of Yendagandi; east, S. No. 407 of Yendagandi; south, S. No. 83; west, S. No. 407 A and B of Yendagandi.	·01
	Yendagandi village.		
Govt., wet, S. No. 407 A.	Mantena Subbaraju ..	North, S. No. 407 A; east, S. No. 83 of Myna; south, S. No. 407 B; west S. No. 403 G	·03
Do. S. No. 403 G	Do ..	North, S. No. 403 G, east, S. No. 407 A, south, S. No. 403 D, west, S. No. 403.	·01
Do. S. No. 403.	Penumarthi Rajamraju ..	North, S. No. 403; east, S. No. 403 G; south, S. No 403 E; west, S. No 404 D	·04
Do S. No 403 D	Mantena Rajamraju	North S No. 403 D, east, S. No 403; south, S. No 404; west, S. No. 403-2	·01
		Total ..	·16

P. E. MORGAN,
Under Secy. to Govt., P.W.D. (Irrigation Branch).

Fort St. George, February 13, 1915.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and, measuring 2·36 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of huts for the constables of the Criminal Intelligence Department; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Deputy Collector of Madras and the Collector of Income-tax is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Deputy Collector of Madras and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pramboke, with survey or patnam number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Madras district, Madras taluk, Mylapore village.		ACRE.
R.S. No. 1003-1, part	Seethapathi Chetti and Raja Chetti, sons, Kader Mohiuddin Sahib, Abdul Sukur Sahib, Abdul Cawjur Sahib, Muniappa Mayanar, Meenakshiammi Gramani, and Gangammah, widow of Kalian Abdul Sukur Sahib	North, R.S Nos. 1002-2 and 1003-1; east and south, R.S No 1004; west, R.S No. 1003-1, part.	2·36

Fort St. George, February 17, 1915.

Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 2·26 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of Police buildings at Chendragiri; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chendragiri, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2 A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chendragiri, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land wet or dry, inam or perumboke, with survey or patnah number.	Name of owners or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Chittoor district, Chandragiri taluk, Chandragiri village.			
Govt., dry, S. No. 93.	Pichi Kanti Reddi ...	North, S. No. 93 east, S. No. 84 (village-site); south, S. Nos. 96 and 97, west, S. No. 101, civil road.	ACS. 1-35
Do. No. 97.	Do. ...	North, S. No. 95; east, S. Nos. 84 and 91 (village-site); south, S. No. 100; west S. No. 96	1-32
Do. No. 85.	Dudekula Khasim Sahib and Dudekula Hussain Sahib.	North and east, S. No. 82 (village-site); south, S. No. 99, west, S. No. 97.	0-46
		Total	3-53

Under section 3, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·88 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a new Sub-Magistrate's office; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Divisional Officer, Cuddalore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the said Divisional Officer, Cuddalore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or perumboke, with survey or patnah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
South Arcot District, Cuddalore taluk, Manakuppam village.			
Inam, dry, T S No. 326.	Saravana Mudaliyar and Krishnaswami Mudaliyar, trustees of Manali Chinnaya Mudaliyar's charities at Manjakuppam.	North, No. 327, east, No. 3616; south, No. 329, west, No. 326.	ACRE. ·81

W. G. MOLESWORTH,
Under Secretary to Government, P.W.D.

Fort St. George, February 11, 1915.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·10 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the Tinnevelly-Tiruchendur Railway; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Special Deputy Collector, Tinnevelly, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector, Tinnevelly, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land wet or dry, inam or perumboke, with survey or patnah number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Tinnevelly District, Tinnevelly taluk, Krishnaraghavapuram village.			
Govt., dry, S. No. 1...	Muragavelupermal Pillai, Diraviam Pillai, Muthusamia Pillai, Shanmugam Pillai, Subbanatha Pillai, Subah Pillai, Velayudam Pillai, Ambalavana Pillai, Vaigunthan Pillai, Lakshmanachetti Pillai, Arunachalam Pillai, Shanmugam Pillai, Ramalingam Pillai and Mahalakshmi Ammal.	North, east and south, No. 143, west, path.	ACRE. 10

D. MARSHALL,
Deputy Secretary to Government, P.W.D.

Fort St. George, February 12, 1915.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 3·11 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the diversion of the weir channel at Sukhinatipalli, and under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Divisional Officer, Rajahmundry, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Divisional Officer, Rajahmundry, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or patnambu, with survey or patpouh number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up
			acs.
Godavari district, Rajole taluk, Sakhinetipalli village			
Personal inam, wet, No. 457 A.	Chinta China Somadu and Peyala Ganga.	North, No. 457 A and B; east, Nos. 401, 455; south, No. 457 A; west, No. 455.	23
Do. No. 455-3 B.	Addepalli Rangaraju and Venkayya.	North, Nos. 454 455-3 B, east, No. 457; south, No. 456-3 B; west, No. 459.	·95
Jeevyati, wet, No. 454-1.	Alluri Narasimharaju ..	North No. 454 1; east, No. 456; south, No. 454-1; west, No. 454-3	·14
Do. No. 454-2.	Garuru Venkadu, son of Ramadu.	North No. 454-3; east, No. 454-1; south, No. 454-2; west No. 449.	·16
Personal inam, wet, No. 452-4.	Alluri Sanyasiraimaraju ..	North, No. 452-4; east, No. 454; south, No. 452-4; west, No. 453.	·07
Enfranchised service inam, wet, No. 453.	Somaragiri Narasaraju and Yerrapragada Rangamba.	North No. 453 A; east, No. 452 B; south, No. 453 A; west, No. 446.	·21
Do. No. 453.	Do do.	North No. 454 B; east No. 452; south, No. 453 B; west, No. 454 A.	·06
Do. No. 446.	Kommuri Rapiraju	North, No. 447; east, No. 446; south, No. 453; west, No. 445	·13
Personal inam, wet, No. 447.	Pappu Somayajulu and Seshamamma.	North, east and south, No. 447; west, No. 466.	·21
Do. No. 447.	Do. do.	South, east, south and west, No 447 ..	·16
Do. No. 447.	Do. do.	North and east, No. 447; south, Nos. 445 and 447; west, No. 447.	·09
Do. No 451.	Do. do.	North, No. 505; east, No. 431; south, No 435; west, No 431.	·15
Do. No 526.	Nara Sahib Khanjan Sahib and Alluri Ramaraju	North, No 455; east, No. 451; south, No. 526; west, No 527	·40
Enfranchised service inam, wet, No 553	Kamatsiri Narasaraju and Rachamma Rajaraju.	North, No. 553; east, No. 526; south, No. 553; west, No. 542.	·14
Personal inam, wet, No. 538.	Durga Lingaraju and Rudraraju Narasimharaju.	North, No 538; east, No. 542; south, No. 539; west, No. 539.	·20
Enfranchised service inam, wet, No. 539.	Gudimetla Ramajogayya, Ayyagari Venkata Seshamma, Kovvuri Seshamma and Penmari Venkatasaramma.	North, Nos. 539 and 548; east, No. 538; south, No. 539; west, out.	·16
	Do. do		
Jeevyati, wet No 640.		North, No 641; east, No 640; south, No. 639; west, No. 640	·16
Do. No. 641-1	Alluri Ramaraju, son of Muriraju.	North, No 641-3; east, No. 641-3; south, No. 642-2; west, No 642	·35
Unenfranchised washa service inam, wet, No. 641-3.	Chelaia Chinnadu and Chelligadu.	North, No 641-3 east, out, south, No. 642-4; west, No. 641-3.	·02
		Total ..	3·11

F. E MORGAN,
Under Secy. to Govt., P.W.D (Irrigation Branch).

LIST OF PAPERS PLACED AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE PRESS.

The following list of papers, placed at the disposal of the Press between 16th and 23rd February 1915, is published for general information :—

No. in this list.	Department.	G O, No. and date.	Subject.
1	Financial ..	1915 No. 111, Feb. 19.	Compensation for scarcity of food.—Sanctioning the grant of — to all whole-time servants of Government on fixed establishments whose pay does not exceed Rs 30 per mensem and to State pensioners up to the end of February 1915 in the several districts of the Madras Presidency except Guntur, Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur, Salem, Chingleput and South Arcot and permitting heads of departments and officers in these districts to waive the pay of the manuals falling within the scope of G O No. 442, Financial, dated 4th October 1910, up to an amount not exceeding that of the grain compensation allowance which would be admissible to them had they been whole-time pensionable servants. [1 c.]
4	Legislative .	No 7, Jan. 11 ..	The Tirupati Devasthanam Schools Act, 1914 —Directing the publication of — in the *Fort St. George Gazette* in English and in the Tamil, Telugu and Hindustani languages. [1 c.]
6	Educational ..	1914. No 1448, Dec. 14.	Play grounds and playing fields for colleges and schools —Passing orders on the report of the committee appointed to report on the adequacy or otherwise of the — in the city of Madras. [1 c.]

No. in the list.	Department.	G.O. No and date.	Subject.
		1915	
4	Educational ...	No 70, Jan 13 ...	Public service notification.—Directing the publication in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of a notification making an alteration in the — so as to make those who have passed the old Sub-Overseer test also eligible for appointment as draftsmen. [1 a.]
5	Do. ...	No 85, Jan. 18 ...	Diving report.—Regarding the report of the — for the quarter ending the 31st December 1914. [1 a.]
6	Do. ...	Nos 93 and 94, Jan 21	Report on Public Instruction.—Regarding, with remarks, the — in the Madras Presidency for 1913-14 [1 c.]
7	Local and Municipal.	No. 33 L., Jan. 8,	Bridge.—S nctioning, with remarks an estimate amounting to Rs 34,000 for the construction of a — across the Uppar river on the Udumalpet-Gobichettipalayam road in the Coimbatore district and a half grant of Rs 17,000 to the Coimbatore District Board towards the construction of this work out of the six lakhs available for the purpose in 1914-15 [1 a.]

N.B.—A copy of any of the foregoing papers can be obtained, on payment of the price noted against each, on application to the Superintendent, Government Press, Madras.

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Chief Secretary.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 8.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 23, 1915. [Price, 10 annas.

Part I-A.—Local and Municipal.

APPOINTMENTS.

Fort St. George, February 23, 1915.

No. 242.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Ry. Bhavani Naike Garu to be a member of the Kurapat District Board.

No. 243.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint Mahakal Kushaaud Sahib Bahadur to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Cuddapah.

No. 244.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 13 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint Mr. John William Morden to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Masulipatam.

No. 245.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Ry. Tekkuri Venkataswami Nayudu Garu, B.A., B.L., to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Guntur.

No. 246.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Cledwyn Davies to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Mangalore.

No. 247.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Edward Thomas Jordan to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Srirangam.

No. 248.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Ry. Chidambaramatha Subbayya Mudaliyar Avargal to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Tiruvannamalai.

No. 249.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 14 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council approves of the appointment, by election, of M.R.Ry. Walajapet Vijayaraghava Mudaliyar Avargal as Chairman of the municipality of Walajapet.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 250.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (i) of sub-section (1) of section 24 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council hereby removes the Rev. Christopher Friedrich Woldenberg from the membership of the Kurapat District Board as he has become incapable of acting on the District Board.

No. 251.—The Rev. Father Higeneny, a municipal councillor of the municipality of Vellore, having become incapable of acting as a member of the Municipal Council, the Governor in Council hereby removes him from his office under clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 19 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884.

No. 252.—Under sub-section (1) of section 256 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, the Governor in Council proposes to issue the following rules in lieu of the present rules for the conduct of elections in those municipalities in which the elective system of appointing

councillors is in force. Any objection or suggestion that may be made by any person interested therein will be considered on or after the 15th April 1915.

Municipal election rules.

1. For the purposes of the election of municipal councillors, all municipalities in which the elective system is in force except those noted on the margin shall be divided into wards and the limits of these wards as also the number of councillors to be elected for each ward shall be as shown in the schedule appended to these rules. In the excepted municipalities councillors shall be elected for the whole town without division into wards.

Walajapet.	Coonoor.
Tirupati.	Ootacamund.
Ongole.	Periyakulam.

2. Councillors shall be elected by voters qualified and from among persons qualified as hereinafter prescribed.

3. *Qualifications of voters.*—(1) A person of the male sex shall be entitled to have his name registered as a voter if he has attained the age of 21 years and

(a) he is a graduate of a university and was resident in the municipality or within two miles of the boundary for at least 120 days in the aggregate in the financial year preceding that in which the electoral register is prepared, or

(b) (i) was during the financial year preceding that in which the electoral register is prepared registered in the buildings and land tax registers as owner or occupier of property of an aggregate annual value of at least Rs. 50, or assessed to profession tax in any class but the last in schedule A of the Act or was assessed to the income-tax or a member of an undivided family possessed of these qualifications and is on the 10th of May of the year in which the electoral register is prepared either the sole qualified member or the member authorised in writing by the other members to represent the family; or

(ii) is on the 10th of May aforesaid the person authorised in writing to vote as the representative of a company, firm, association or body of two or more guardians or trustees or other body of individuals not being an undivided family which possessed in the preceding financial year the qualifications referred to in sub-clause (i);

and he or the family or the body which he represents was resident or carried on business in the municipality or within two miles of its boundary for at least 120 days in the aggregate in the preceding financial year and has paid before the 10th May aforesaid all taxes due to the Government or the municipality for the preceding financial year in respect of the pecuniary qualifications.

(2) A person may be registered separately in respect of his personal and representative rights if so qualified.

(3) A person shall not be registered as a voter in more than one ward by reason of a personal right in more than one ward nor as representing any particular company, firm, association, body of guardians or trustees or other body of individuals which is qualified in more than one ward.

4. *Qualifications of candidates.*—A person shall be entitled to have his name registered as eligible for election as councillor if—

(1) he is qualified under section 10-A and B of the Act; and

(2) is a university graduate of five years' standing on the 15th of May of the year on which the register is prepared; or

was during the financial year preceding that in which the register is prepared—

(a) registered in the buildings and land tax registers as owner or occupier of property of an aggregate rental value of at least Rs. 300, or

(b) assessed to the profession tax on an annual income of at least Rs. 3,600, or

(c) assessed to income-tax on an annual income of at least Rs. 3,600, or

(d) a member of an undivided family which possessed the qualifications prescribed in clauses (a), (b) or (c) and is either the sole qualified member or has been authorised in writing by the other qualified members to represent the family; and

(3) in all cases he or the family which he represents was resident in the municipality or within two miles of its boundary for at least 120 days in the aggregate in the preceding financial year and in the case of pecuniary qualifications has paid before the 10th May all the taxes due to the Government or the municipality for the preceding financial year in respect of the pecuniary qualification.

5. For the purposes of the pecuniary qualifications required in rules 3 and 4 payment of taxes by an agent on account of a principal shall qualify only the principal; payment by a mortgagee or tenant shall qualify only the mortgagee or tenant, and payment by a guardian or trustee (not being the representative of a body of two or more guardians or trustees) shall qualify such guardian or trustee only if he is not otherwise qualified; and such payments made on behalf of different guardianships or trusts shall not be added together or combined with payments made by a person on his own account so as to qualify a person not otherwise qualified.

6. *The electoral roll.*—The chairman of every municipality shall permanently maintain an electoral roll.

7. (1) The electoral roll shall consist of two registers, the one of persons entitled to vote, the other of persons entitled to stand for election.

(2) The register of persons entitled to vote shall be divided into separate lists for each ward where the municipality is divided into wards.

(3) The register of persons entitled to stand for election shall be one list for the whole municipality.

(4) The registers shall be maintained in alphabetical order and in the following form :—

Serial number	Name.	Father's or husband's name.	Age.	Occupation.	Qualifications.	
					Head or heads of qualifications.	Details of qualifications.

The chairman shall sign at the foot of every page of these registers and shall attest every alteration, addition or deletion.

8. The electoral registers shall be prepared and revised from year to year as follows :—

(1) Before the 1st April the chairman shall enter in the registers the names of all persons shown in the municipal tax registers to be qualified by payment of municipal taxes and the names of all persons reported by the Tahsildar to be qualified by payment of income-tax. He shall also by notice in conspicuous places and by beat of tom-tom require all persons claiming to be qualified as university graduates to put in a statement of their claims before the 15th day of April ; and shall enter the names of those whom he finds qualified.

(2) On or before the 21st day of April, the chairman shall publish notices in the municipal office and in not less than three conspicuous places in the town that the electoral registers will be open to inspection at the municipal office at all reasonable times up to the 10th day of May, that the registers will be revised after the 10th day of May, and that objections to or applications regarding any entry or omission in the registers together with documentary evidence in support thereof will be received in the municipal office up to the 10th day of May but not thereafter.

(3) The chairman shall revise the registers before the 31st day of May. He shall cancel the names of the dead, of persons whom he finds to have lost their qualifications, or to have become disqualified or to have been improperly entered, whether or not objection has been taken, and shall enter the names of persons whom he finds to be qualified, whether or not they have put in any claim. But no person who is qualified shall be entitled to have his name entered in the registers unless he has applied for inclusion.

(4) Any person qualified to vote in more than one ward may choose by notice in writing, which he shall give to the chairman before the 10th day of May, in which ward his name shall be entered. If he does not choose, the chairman shall decide.

(5) For the purpose of hearing claims, objections and applications put in under clause (2) of this rule the chairman shall before the 20th of May hold an enquiry in open office, of which three days' previous notice shall be given by advertisement posted in the municipal office and in not less than three conspicuous places in the town. The chairman may adjourn the enquiry from time to time provided that it shall be closed before the 31st day of May.

(6) The chairman shall pass orders in writing with a brief statement of reasons on all claims, objections and applications prescribed under clause (2) of this rule, and shall correct the registers accordingly. The registers as thus corrected shall be sent to the Collector of the district who shall satisfy himself that the procedure prescribed for their preparation has been in substance and in effect complied with and shall declare, after passing orders on the appeals presented to him under clause (7) *infra* whether the registers are valid or not. The Collector shall also pass such orders as may be necessary to ensure compliance with the prescribed procedure.

(7) If the chairman rejects any claim, objection or application made under clause (2) of this rule, the person aggrieved by such rejection may within five days thereafter appeal to the Collector of the district and the Collector shall within 20 days of the receipt of such appeal after making or ordering such enquiry as may be necessary make such orders for the correction of the register or otherwise as he deems fit, and his order shall be final.

9. (1) When the electoral registers have been revised by the chairman and corrected in compliance with any order passed by the Collector of the district, the said registers shall come into operation with effect from the 1st day of July and shall continue in operation for the twelve months beginning on that day and, if the next electoral registers are not ready by the prescribed date, until such registers are ready and they shall be conclusive as to the general qualifications to vote or to be elected prescribed in rules 3 and 4 above.

(2) The chairman shall not alter the registers while they continue in force, except in order to correct clerical errors.

(3) No failure to observe the rules prescribed in this and the preceding rule or to observe other directions in these rules regarding the preparation of the registers shall entitle any one to question the validity and conclusiveness of the registers in proceedings under rule 30.

10. The electoral registers shall be printed and two copies shall be signed by the chairman —one of these shall be sent to the Collector of the district, and the other retained in the municipal office. Copies shall be on sale to the public.

11. *Procedure at elections.*—Elections shall be held as vacancies in elective seats occur ; but if any vacancy occurs at a time when no valid electoral registers are in existence it may be filled up by Government by nomination. In municipalities divided into wards when the elective system is introduced for the first time the Collector of the district shall decide in which particular ward the election shall begin. An election shall not be deferred for more than two months from the date of the occurrence of the vacancy without the special sanction of the Collector. No election shall be held on Sundays or gazetted holidays.

Note.—A gazetted holiday means a day which has been notified as a holiday, whether general or partial, in The Fort St. George Gazette or in the Gazette of the district.

12. The preliminaries to an election may be begun before the vacancy actually occurs but the date fixed for the election must be subsequent to the date of the vacancy. The chairman shall fix the date of the election, and not less than 30 days before the date so fixed shall prepare a notice stating the number of persons to be elected, the wards for which they are to be elected, the date and hour within which a nomination must reach the municipal office, the officer to whom they are to be sent or presented, the date on which the list of nominations will be published not being less than 18 days before the date of the election and the day on which and the hours during which and the place where the votes of electors will be taken, if there is a poll. The latest date fixed for receiving nominations shall be not less than 20 clear days before the date fixed for the election, and the poll shall be open for at least 4 hours between 8 A.M. and 6 P.M. Such notice shall be affixed at the municipal office and in conspicuous positions at not less than three different places in the town and in each ward for which an election is to be held.

13. No person is qualified for nomination unless

(1) his name is registered in the current electoral registers of persons eligible for election, and

(2) the Collector of the district has given him permission to stand if he is a Government servant.

14. (1) Every candidate must be nominated by at least two voters registered in the current register of voters and must declare his readiness to stand. Nominations should be in the following form:—

MUNICIPALITY OF

Election for the ward of *to be held on*

We the undersigned being duly qualified voters of ward nominate the undermentioned as a candidate at the ensuing election—

Name	Description.	Abode.	Occupation.

Date.

Signature of proposer—
Abode—
Signature of seconder—
Abode—

I the undersigned declare that I am eligible and willing to stand for election.

Signature—
Abode—

(2) The same voters shall not nominate more than one candidate for a ward. If a voter subscribes more nomination papers than one, his subscription shall be inoperative in all but the one which is first received.

15. On the day appointed in the notice under rule 12 the chairman shall publish in the municipal office and in conspicuous places in the town or ward a list in the following form of such nominations as appear to him to be valid with a notice specifying the date on which he will attend the municipal office to hear objections to them:—

Name of candidate	Description.	Abode.	Ward for which nominated.	By whom nominated.

Objections will be heard at the municipal office on
between the hours of

16. (1) The chairman shall attend the municipal office on the third day, not being a Sunday or gazetted holiday, after that on which the list of nominations has been published in order to hear objections to any of the nominations.

(2) Such objections must be in writing and may be made only by registered voters of the town or ward in question

(3) The chairman shall not entertain any objection to a candidate whose name has been entered in the current electoral roll on the ground that he did not possess the general qualifications for election described in rule 4, or that registered voters who nominated such candidate did not possess the general qualifications for voting prescribed by rule 3

(4) The chairman shall, on summary enquiry, give his decision in writing on every such objection. There shall be no appeal from his decision but, if allowing an objection, it shall be subject to reversal in proceedings questioning the election under rule 30.

17. If there is no nomination or no valid nomination a fresh election shall be held, the formalities prescribed in rule 12 being repeated, and if there is again no nomination or no valid nomination, or if for any other reason the election proves abortive, the vacancy shall be filled by Government.

18. At least three days before the election the chairman shall prepare a final list of valid nominations and shall publish it by causing one copy to be affixed in the municipal office and one or more copies in conspicuous positions in each ward for which there is to be an election.

19. (1) Any candidate whose name is included in the list published under rule 18 may withdraw at any time before midday of the day previous to that fixed for the poll by a written notice to the chairman signed by him; but no candidate who has withdrawn his candidature may subsequently cancel his withdrawal and stand at the same election.

(2) The chairman shall remove the name of any candidate who dies at any time before the poll is taken.

20. If in any ward only one candidate has been validly nominated or the number of candidatures is reduced to one, no poll shall be held and the sole or remaining candidate shall be deemed duly elected with effect from the date fixed for the poll.

21. If more than one candidate has been validly nominated, the chairman shall appoint one or more polling officers to preside at each polling station and may pay them reasonable remuneration for their services. Such polling officers shall neither be councillors for the wards for which the poll is to be taken nor registered voters therein. It shall be their duty to see that the votes are recorded with absolute secrecy, that only voters, attendants of voters admissible under special regulations of the chairman, candidates or their agents and persons desirous of lodging objections to voters are admitted into the polling rooms, and that persons who have received their votes or whose objections have been heard and disposed of leave immediately; and to carry out any special regulations that may be made by the chairman for recording the votes of persons unable to write, the admission of attendants on blind, crippled or infirm voters, the provision of cubicles or screens, and other matters of detail.

22. Each polling officer shall be supplied by the chairman with a list of voters for the ward for which such polling officer is appointed to take votes. The ballot papers and box shall be delivered to the polling officers by the chairman, or other person authorized by him, on the morning of the election day.

23. A voting paper on which the names of the candidates shall be printed shall be supplied to each elector at the polling office.

24. As regards the procedure at the taking of the poll the following provisions shall apply:—

(1) Each intending voter shall present himself to the polling officer, who, if satisfied that such person is on the list of voters for the division and has not already voted, shall supply him with a voting paper and allow him to vote.

(2) The voter shall make a mark against the name of the candidate for whom he votes.

(3) Any ballot paper on which a mark is made against the names of more than one candidate shall be invalid.

(4) Every candidate may himself attend or may appoint an agent to attend the recording of votes.

(5) The polling officer shall make a mark on the list of voters against the name of each person placing a voting paper in the ballot box and shall write down on a separate list the name of every voter as the vote is recorded and shall, at the close of the poll, seal the ballot box duly sealed and secured to the chairman.

(6) At the polling no objection to any intending voter shall be admitted, except on the following three grounds:—

First.—That his name is not on the list of voters of the ward in respect of which the election is being held.

Second.—That his claim to be a certain voter shown on the list of voters is false.

Third.—That he has already voted.

(7) On being satisfied that there are reasonable grounds for any of the above objections, the polling officer shall prohibit such intending voter from placing his voting paper in the ballot box, shall record his name and address, the objection admitted against him, and shall direct him to appear before the chairman of the municipal office within twenty four hours and the chairman shall, on summary enquiry, decide whether the objection is valid. In the event of the chairman deciding that the intending voter is entitled to vote, he shall allow the said voter to place his voting paper in the ballot box in his presence.

(8) The polling officer shall, at the close of the day, transmit to the chairman a list of the objections to voters admitted by him during the day. Any candidate or voter on the ward list may present written objections to the chairman not later than 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the day after the poll, and the chairman shall, after hearing and deciding upon all such objections and recording his decision in writing, and giving notice to the candidates of the time and place at which he will begin to count the votes, ascertain the totals of the votes given in each ward and record the result of the election specifying the number of valid votes given to each candidate in a schedule signed by him as soon as may be and at latest within three days from the day of poll and shall cause a copy of the said schedule to be affixed in a conspicuous position in the municipal office.

(9) Every candidate may himself attend or may appoint an agent to attend the counting of the votes.

(10) The chairman shall as far as practicable proceed continuously with the counting of the votes and shall during any necessary intervals place the voting papers and other documents relating to the election under his own seal and the seals of such of the candidates or agents of the candidates as desire to affix their seals.

25. The candidate for whom the greatest number of votes shall have been given in the ward shall be deemed to have been elected.

Provided that no person shall be deemed to have been elected unless he obtains at least twenty votes.

26. (1) If any person has been elected for more wards than one he shall within 24 hours from the date of the last of such elections intimate to the chairman the ward for which he chooses to serve.

(2) In default of such intimation the chairman shall notify the ward for which such person shall serve.

(3) The said person shall be deemed to have been elected for the ward so chosen or notified as the case may be; and thereupon the voters of the other ward or wards for which such person has been elected shall proceed to elect a councillor in the manner hereinbefore provided.

27. If there is an equality of votes between two or more candidates, the candidate who paid the highest aggregate amount on account of profession and property taxes in the year preceding that of the election and due in respect of that year shall be deemed to have been elected and if the said candidates have paid equal amounts as aforesaid, the chairman shall after notice to the candidates concerned decide by drawing lots which candidate shall be deemed to have been elected.

28. The chairman shall preserve all voting papers and other documents relating to the elections for three months after the result of the election has been declared.

29. On application by any candidate made within three days after the result of the election has been declared the chairman shall on payment of such reasonable fee as he may prescribe cause a memorandum to be prepared specifying the names of all voters who voted in any election, the number of valid and the number of rejected votes given to each candidate and the reasons for rejection. Copies of such memorandum shall, on payment of such reasonable fee as the chairman may prescribe, be supplied to the applicant and to any registered voter.

30. The validity of any election may be questioned by a petition put in before the Collector of the district within 15 days after the result of the election has been declared, by any candidate at the election or by not less than 10 persons who have voted at the election, on any of the following grounds:—

(a) that the person whose election is questioned was at the time of the election disqualified;

(b) that the chairman improperly rejected a nomination;

(c) that the person whose election is questioned was not duly elected by a majority of lawful votes;

(d) that fraud intimidation, or bribery was practised at the election and materially affected its result;

(e) that the person whose election is questioned has been guilty by himself or his agents of corrupt or illegal practice in reference to such election;

but no objection to the election shall be entertained on the ground of the improper acceptance of a nomination or on the ground that any voter or candidate whose name is entered in the current electoral register did not at the time of the election possess the general qualifications for voting or election prescribed in rules 3 and 4 above.

31. The Collector may at his discretion require any objector or objectors to deposit a sum of not more than Rs. 50 which will be subject to forfeiture if the petition is found to have been made without satisfactory reasons or to be frivolous or vexatious.

32. Objection to the validity of an election on the ground of disqualification under section 10-A (1) (a) of the Act shall be referred by the Collector for the decision of the Government. In all other cases of objection under rule 30 an enquiry shall be held by the Collector or at his discretion by the Divisional officer in charge of the division in which the municipality is situated, at which the contending parties shall have an opportunity of appearing in person or by representative, and orders shall be passed on the result of the enquiry by the Collector, who may at his discretion dismiss the petition, or if he finds the election invalid, either order a new election or declare that the candidate who obtained the next highest number of votes to the candidate or candidates disqualified and against whose election no valid objection is found, has been duly elected. No appeal shall lie against the orders of the Collector passed under this rule.

33. If no objection has been raised within the period mentioned in rule 30 or when any objection so raised has been disposed of, the name of the candidate duly elected shall be forwarded by the Collector to the Superintendent, Government Press, for publication in the *Fort St. George Gazette* and the candidate shall enter on his functions as a municipal councillor from the date of such publication. But if, subsequent to the date of election but prior to that of notification an elected candidate dies or becomes subject to any disqualification which, if it had existed at the time of his election, would have rendered him ineligible under these rules, the Governor in Council may either appoint the candidate who obtained the next highest number of votes or direct that a fresh election be held.

34. A candidate who has been duly elected may submit his withdrawal in writing to the chairman at any time before his appointment is gazetted under rule 33. In such cases, the candidate who has obtained the next highest number of votes shall, subject to the provisions of rule 32, be deemed to have been elected unless the Government shall direct that a fresh election shall be held. No candidate who has submitted his withdrawal may subsequently cancel it.

35. Notwithstanding anything in rules 30 to 34 or any order of the Collector thereunder, the Governor in Council at any time may, for reasons to be recorded, declare an election to be, or to have been, invalid, and may order a new election, or declare that the candidate, who obtained the next highest number of votes to the candidate or candidates disqualified, has been duly elected, provided that where it is proposed to declare an election invalid on any ground not inquired into by the Collector or Divisional officer, an opportunity shall be given to the parties affected of showing cause to the contrary.

36. No order of a Collector or of the Government passed under these rules shall be liable to question in the civil courts.

SCHEDULE.

Name of municipality, wards, and boundaries or other descriptions of wards.	Number of elected councillors for each ward
1. *Anantapur municipality.*	
Ward I	2
North.—The northern boundary of the municipality.	
East.—Tank bund	
South.—The southern limit of the municipality.	
West.—The western boundary of the municipality from the Police Superintendent's bungalow to the point where it cuts the Bellary road. From this point the Bellary road till it meets the Munro street, thence the Munro street till it meets Bache Rao street, thence along the northern side of Bache Rao street till it meets Brahmin Agraharam street, thence in a northerly direction along G. Adinarayana Sastri's lane and Ghuse Sahaib's lane in continuation till it meets the Cobbrison street, thence the western portion of the Robertson street (excluded) till it meets the direct cart-track to the railway station and along it to the western point of the northern boundary embracing the railway station and buildings.	
Ward II	2
North.—The southern portion of Bache Rao street and of its continuation defined in connection with the western boundary of ward No. I.	
East.—Munro street (excluded).	
South.—The Bellary road (excluded).	
West.—The western limit of the municipality from the western point of its northern limit till where the Bellary road ends it.	4
2. *Gudiyattam municipality.*	
First ward	1
The first ward shall comprise the first and second Municipal divisions, viz., (1) Dharmampet, (2) Hasanullapet, (3) Pichnnur, (4) Pettapet, (5) Kundasamudram, (6) Ambapuram and (7) Robinsonpet.	
Second ward	1
The second ward shall comprise (1) Nellorepet, (2) Kumatchiampet, (3) Seruvanki of the fourth municipal division, (4) Reddipet, (5) Gopalpuram and Rasi Arunachella Chetti street, A. Mallayya Chetti street and Admula Pillai street as far as the lane running northward from the river to the Kankinimman koil street right through them and joining the Gopalpuram road through Kankinimman koil street of the third municipal division.	
Third ward	1
The third ward shall comprise (1) Naidupet, (2) Chunnampet and (3) Bourdalimpet of the third municipal division.	
Fourth ward	1
The fourth ward shall comprise the fifth municipal division, viz., (1) Thalayatam, (2) Santhapet, (3) Kasba, (4) Pakirpet and (5) Jogimatham.	4
3. *Tirupattur municipality.*	
First ward	2
North.—Northern bank of the Pachal channel from the three-arched bridge where the Madras Railway crosses it.	
East.—Eastern boundary line of Tirupattur big tank, survey field No. 725, the eastern and southern limits of survey field No. 724, and the portion of the town lying to the east of Vethakara street, Big Bazaar street and the Small Bazaar street.	
South.—The Uttangarai branch road and the Kakangarai branch road up to where it joins the Krishnagiri road.	
West.—Survey fields Nos. 168, 195, 190, 149, 148, 135, 134, 133, 127 and then in a westerly direction along the southern side of the Pudupet road as far as the Madras Railway line; thence in a northerly direction along the eastern side of the Madras Railway line to the point where it crosses the Pachal channel at the three-arched bridge.	
Second ward	2
North.—Tirupattur big tank up to the Pillaiyar Koil sluice.	
East.—Eastern municipal limits.	
South.—Southern municipal limits.	
West.—Survey field No. 724, Vethakara street, Big Bazaar street, Small Bazaar street, Uttangarai branch road up to where it joins the Uttangarai road and Krishnagiri branch roads.	4

SCHEDULE—*contd.*

Name of municipality, wards, and boundaries or other descriptions of wards.	Number of elected councillors for each ward.

4. Tiruvannāmalai municipality.

First ward 2

North.—Starting from the western extremity of survey No. 148 of Adiannamalai village without and inclusive of (*a*) survey fields Nos. 86, 80, 75, 74, 52, 51, 43, 45, 47, 23, 22, 21, 20 1 & 2, 3 and 1 of Kosalai, (*b*) survey fields Nos 289, 280, 253, 253, 252, 251, 247 and 246 of Vengikkal, and (*c*) survey field No. 29 of Tiruvannamalai village and proceeding along the line of road up to the junction with Avalurpet road and thence along the eastern margin of the Avalurpet road to the trijunction of Tiruvannāmalai, Andapattu and Kilipattu villages.

East.—Starting from the trijunction of Tiruvannāmalai, Andapattu and Kilipattu villages without and inclusive of survey fields (*a*) Nos. 66, 68, 69, 74, 75, 76, 77, 79, 81, 83, 84, 85, 96, 111, 112, 114, 115, 116, 117, 152, 153, 156, 157, 168, 211, 213, 214, 215 and 216 of Tiruvannāmalai village and terminating at the point where the South Indian Railway line touches the south-eastern corner of survey No. 225-C. of Tiruvannāmalai.

South.—Starting from the point where the South Indian Railway line touches the south-eastern extremity of survey No. 225-C of Tiruvannāmalai without and inclusive of survey fields Nos. 224, 222, 221, 193, 194 and 191 of Tiruvannāmalai village and without and inclusive of the northern half of the Sannadi street from its junction with Palli street to its junction with Periya Gopuram street, thence proceeding towards north without and inclusive of the eastern half of Periya Gopuram street up to its junction with North Othavadai street and thence proceeding west without and inclusive of the northern half of North Othavadai street, crossing the Paygopuram street up to the western extremity of survey No. 477 and thence proceeding north without and inclusive of survey No. 520 up to the eastern extremity of survey No. 494 and thence without and inclusive of survey Nos 495, 500, 501, 502, 503 and 518 of Tiruvannāmalai and No. 257 of Vengikkal and proceeding towards west without and inclusive of survey No. 257 up to the north-western extremity of that survey number; thence proceeding towards east along the northern boundary of the same survey number and thence west along the northern boundary of survey No. 520 without and inclusive of survey Nos. 18 20, 19, 42, 56, 57, 60, 55, 61, 63, 62, 69, 70 and 71 up to the south-western extremity of survey No 71 of Adiannamalai.

West.—Starting from the south-western extremity of survey No. 71 of Adiannamalai and proceeding towards north without and inclusive of survey fields Nos. 71, 72, 79, 81, 82, 87, 97, 105, 107, 112, 113, 115, 116, 114, 132, 134, 151 and 148 of Adiannamalai and terminating at the western extremity of survey No. 148 of Adiannamalai.

Second ward 1

North.—Starting from the junction of Sannadi street with Periya Gopuram street and proceeding eastwards without and inclusive of southern half of Sannadi street, crossing Termutti street up to the junction of the Sannadi street with Palli street; thence without and inclusive of survey Nos. 249, 247, 246, 245, 239, 222, 235, 228 and 226 up to the eastern extremity of the first ward; thence proceeding northward without and inclusive of survey Nos. 20, 16, 216, 215, 214 and 8 up to the north-western extremity of survey No. 8 of Sellaneri; thence proceeding eastward without and inclusive of survey Nos. 8, 7 and 1 up to the north-eastern extremity of survey No. 1 of Sellaneri.

East.—Starting from the north-eastern extremity of survey No. 1 of Sellaneri and proceeding southwards along the boundary line of Sellaneri without and inclusive of survey fields Nos. 2, 3, 26, 27, 29, 30, 33 and 34 of Sellaneri up to the trijunction of Tiruvannāmalai, Kilnattur and Sellaneri villages; thence proceeding south without and inclusive of survey Nos. 275, 276 and 274 up to the south-eastern extremity of survey No. 274.

South.—Starting from the south-eastern extremity of survey No. 274 and proceeding west without and inclusive of the northern half of Tiruvannāmalai-Polur road up to its junction with Tirukkōyilūr road, thence proceeding southwards without and inclusive of the eastern half of Tirukkōyilūr road up to its junction with Aiyankulam street; thence proceeding west without and inclusive of the northern half of Aiyankulam street up to its junction with Bazaar street.

West.—Starting from the point where the Aiyankulam street meets the Bazaar street, thence proceeding north without and inclusive of the eastern half of Periya Gopuram street.

SCHEDULE—*cont.*

Name of municipality, wards, and boundaries or other descriptions of wards.	Number of elected councillors for each ward.
4. *Tiruvannamalai municipality*—cont.	
Third ward	1
North—Starting from the north-western extremity of survey No. 140 of Adiyandal and proceeding east without and inclusive of survey No. 71 of Adhanamalai and No. 153 of Adiyandal and No. 520 up to the western extremity of survey No. 477 of Tiruvannamalai; thence without and inclusive of the southern half of North Othavadai street up to its junction with Periya Goporam street.	
East—Starting from the junction of North Othavadai street with Periya Gopuram street and proceeding southwards without and inclusive of the western half of Periya Goporam street up to its junction with Seda street.	
South.—Starting from the junction of Periya Gopuram street with Seda street and proceeding westward without and inclusive of northern half of Seda street, crossing Tirumanjana Gopuram street up to its junction with Paygopuram street; thence proceeding to the south without and inclusive of the western half of Paygopuram street up to its junction with Salem frontier road, thence proceeding westward without and inclusive of the northern half of the Salem frontier road up to the trijunction of Samudram, Anapurandan and Tiruvannamalai villages; thence proceeding southwards along the boundary of Anapurandan and Samudram villages up to the south-eastern extremity of survey No. 3, thence proceeding westwards without and inclusive of survey Nos. 3, 5, 7, 8, 23 and 24 of Anapurandan up to the south-western extremity of survey No. 24; thence proceeding north without and inclusive of survey No. 24 up to the Salem frontier road; thence proceeding west without and inclusive of the southern half of Salem frontier road up to the toll-gate; thence without and inclusive of survey No. 145 up to the south-western extremity of survey No. 145.	
West.—Starting from the south-western extremity of survey No. 145, proceeding northwards without and inclusive of survey Nos. 145, 142, 154 and 140 up to the north-western extremity of survey No. 140 of Adiyandal.	
Fourth ward	1
North—Starting from the trijunction of Tiruvannamalai, Anapurandan and Samudram villages and proceeding towards east without and inclusive of the southern half of the Salem frontier road up to its junction with Paygopuram street; thence proceeding towards north without and inclusive of the eastern half of Paygopuram street up to its junction with Seda street; thence proceeding east without and inclusive of the southern half of Seda street up to its junction with Bazaar street and proceeding north without and inclusive of the eastern half of Bazaar street up to its junction with Aiyankulam street and thence without and inclusive of southern half of Aiyankulam street up to its junction with Tirukkoyilur road; and thence proceeding south without and inclusive of the western half of Tirukkoyilur road up to its junction with Tiruvannamalai-Poody road; thence proceeding east without and inclusive of the southern half of Tiruvannamalai-Poody road up to the south-eastern extremity of survey No. 274, thence proceeding northwards without and inclusive of survey Nos. 188, 186 and 185 up to the trijunction of Tiruvannamalai, Sellaperi and Kilnattur villages; and thence proceeding northwards without and exclusive of survey No. 183 and inclusive of survey Nos. 182, 181, 7, 6, 3, 2 and 1 of Kilnattur up to the north-eastern extremity of survey No. 7 of Kilnattur, thence proceeding eastwards without and inclusive of survey Nos. 7, 9, 8, 10, 8, 11 and 12 up to the north-eastern extremity of survey No. 12.	
East.—Starting from the north-eastern extremity of survey No. 12, proceeding towards south without and inclusive of survey Nos. 12, 11, 16, 57, 60, 55, 50, 45, 7, 39, 44, 43, 42, 41, 119, 118, 235, 234, 233, 231 and 230 to the south-eastern extremity of survey No. 230 of Kilnattur.	
South.—Starting from the south-eastern extremity of survey No. 230, proceeding westwards, and thence along the northern boundaries of Melattukkan, Karian, Sotti, Melanakkarai, Thiruvakkachi, Samalpandi, Nallavanpalaiyam, Kil Settipattu, Mel Settipattu to the trijunction of Mel Settipattu, Samudram and Kanandampundi villages.	
West.—Starting from the trijunction of Mel Settipattu, Kanandampundi and Samudram villages, proceeding along the eastern boundary of Kanandampundi and Anapurandan up to the trijunction of Tiruvannamalai, Samudram and Anapurandan villages.	5

SCHEDULE—*cont.*

Name of municipality, wards, and boundaries or other descriptions of wards.	Number of elected councillors for each ward.
5. *Vāniyambādi municipality.*	
First ward	2
North.—The Palar river from where it is rejoined by the Janappar up to the point where it is joined by Govindapuram river.	
East.—The Govindapuram river up to the point where it is crossed by the railway station road.	
South.—The railway station road up to where it joins the old trunk road; thence west along the Kaniyambadi street, Bazaar street up to the Bangi Revu; thence the Palar up to where it is joined by the Veppampatti Kanar and then the Palar up to where the Janappar bifurcates from it.	
West.—The Janappar from the point of bifurcation up to where it rejoins the Palar.	
Second ward	2
North.—From Bangi Revu along the Bangi Revu, Bazaar and Kaniambadi streets, until it meets the old trunk road; then the old trunk road, railway station road until it crosses the Govindapuram river; then up along the Govindapuram river until where the old trunk road meets it; thence in a straight line along the cultivated fields to the point at which the Alangayam road branches off from the new trunk road and then along the Alangayam road until where it crosses the Madras Railway line.	
East.—Thence south along the Madras Railway line to the point where it is crossed by the Weir channel from Govindapuram tank; then along the Weir channel until it takes its source from the Govindapuram tank; then the north-west and western bund of the tank; thence in a straight line to the irrigation channel; thence along the irrigation channel up to the point where it crosses the Oni near Qadir Sahib's tannery.	
South.—Thence the Oni crossing the Veppampatti Oni and leading to Veppampatti Kanar; then right along the northern bank of the Veppampatti Kanar to the point where the Kanar meets the Palar.	4
West.—Thence the Palar until where it meets the Bangi Revu street.	
6. *Vellore municipality.*	
1. North-eastern ward	2
The first, north-eastern ward shall comprise Arugandamoondi Thotapalayam and Saidapet and the hillside as far as to include the Roman Catholic Church in the south, the dividing line from the second ward is the Katpadi road from the north up to the jutka stand, and from that point the Bangalore road up to the bridge over the Saidapet Kanar, and from that point to the Saidapet Kanar as far as the bridge for the Main Bazaar road, and from that point the Barber street and a cross road and Pillaiyar koil street up to the old Munsif's Court street, and from that point the old Munsif's Court street up to Saidapet Kanar, then the Kanar, as far as Yedda street, then the Yedda street as far as Muniswami Subadar's street, then Muniswami Subadar's street as far as Bussavabadhan pond street, and from that point the roadway going south is the line, having Bussavabadhan pond, Phoolbaugh and the Roman Catholic church on the east, as far as the gate of the Roman Catholic Church.	
2. Muhammadan ward	2
The second, Muhammadan ward shall comprise Kalsatpet, Nukkalkalva Parcheri, Thotapalayam Parcheri, Huzzarath Mukkan, Golandauze lines in the north-west, then a portion of the town proper bounded on the north and east by Ward No. 1, the dividing line from Ward No. 3 is the Bangalore road from the Bangalore toll-gate up to the jutka stand and from that point along the Babu Bas street, road up to the main drain, thence along the main drain up to Mitta Ananda Rao's street, thence along Kasse street, thence the back of Chanda Sahib's mosque to Circar Mandi street, thence the Circar Mandi street up to Baskal Nayudu's street, from that point the Baskal Nayudu's street, up to Muhi-ud-din Beg's street, thence westwards along Muhi-ud-din Beg's street up to Krishnappa street, from that point southwards along Jayaram Chetti's street, as far as Killadar's street, thence eastwards, along Killadar's street, and cross road as far as Amakura street, thence Amakura street as far as Pedda Alipura street as far as Ambatta Lakshmanan street; thence Ambatta Lakshmanan street as far as Matta street, thence along Matta street southwards and eastwards in a zigzag line of lines up to the Roman Catholic Church gate, which is the point of meeting with ward I.	

SCHEDULE—*cont.*

Name of municipality, wards, and boundaries or other descriptions of wards.	Number of elected councillors for each ward.
6. *Vellore municipality*—cont.	
3. Merchants' ward	2
The third Merchants' ward shall comprise the Vellore fort with its ditch and outer glacis and that part of the town proper, bounded on the north and east by Ward No. 2 and on the west by the Nakkalkalva. The dividing line on the south is the roadway from the Nakkalkalva in the west up to the Raggi bazaar. From that point along the Raggi bazaar up to Jackson's road, thence Jackson's road up to Sarpannah, thence the Sarpannah road up to the hillside, thence the hillside to meet Wards Nos. 1 and 2.	
4. South-eastern ward	3
The fourth, South-eastern ward, shall comprise the Commissary bazaar, Baker Gunta Chasear street, Kosapet, Hog Town, Sullivanpet, Valapadi and Vandipalayem. It is bounded on the north by a portion of Ward No. 3 on the roadway leading along from the Raggi bazaar, Jackson's and Sarpannah road to the foot of the hill. Its dividing line from Ward No. 5 is the Arni road from the head of the Raggi bazaar street up to the Officers' lines, thence the Arni road still which runs on the east of the Officers' lines up to Captain Mayne's bungalow north gate, thence the Arni road still through part of Valapadi and up to the Arni toll-gate. Its eastern boundary is the hillside, its southern boundary is the cusbah channel and a line leading thence to the hillside.	
5. South-western ward	1
The fifth, South-western ward, shall comprise the Officers' lines, the Military lines, Dalail lines, the Family lines, Cusbah Advannadai, Sungarhoupalayem and Viruva Kovi street. Its eastern boundary is Ward No. 4, and its northern boundary is the South Glacis roadway running from the Raggi bazaar westwards to the Nakkalkalva. Its western boundary is a line running from the Nakkalkalva at the south-east angle of Ward No. 3 through paddy fields up to the west or back of the family lines, from thence in a zigzag line to the roadway to Sedhiparai near Allapuram village. Its southern boundary is from the point last mentioned on the Bazaar road, going eastwards into the Cusbah channel: thence the Cusbah channel as far as the bridge for the road-way to Thoraipadi; thence the Thoraipadi road as far as the road to Sungerampalayam. Thence the Sungerampalayem road up to the Arni toll-gate.	10
7. *Chidambaram municipality.*	
First ward	2
North, East and *South*.—Municipal limits as given in the notification printed in G.O. No. 1888, Financial, dated 7th December 1882.	
West.—A line drawn from Pasimuttan odai to the eastern extremity of Pudu street in the second ward and thence to the western extremity of Kalavakkara street and then turning along the 16-pillar Mandapam street, the East Car street, Umyal lane and Malaikutti street and running along the eastern side of the Annapet road in the fourth ward.	
Second ward	2
North.—Municipal limits as given in the notification printed in G.O. No. 1888, Financial, dated 7th December 1882.	
East.—(*a*) Portion of the north-eastern limit of the municipal limits, viz., main road from toll-gate to the bridge over the Pasimuttan odai.	
(*b*) A line drawn from the Pasimuttan odai to the eastern extremity of Pudu street and then passing along the lane at the junction of North and East Car streets and thence passing along a line from the eastern end of North Car street to that of South Car street *viz* the eastern wall of the temple.	
South.—A line drawn along the northern limits of Malaikutti street in the first ward and Vellapuranthan Mudali street in the fourth ward through the Annapet road.	
West.—A line drawn from the eastern limit of Kothaval lane in the fourth ward to the Kothaval station lane and skirting along the eastern limit of Bazaar street in the third ward, passing by the Kothaval station lane turning to the west and running along the Vilangyamman koil street and turning to the west and passing along the Guravayyar agraharam and the western bank of Chinna Annakulam, thence in an eastern direction touching the main road at the tunnel to the inlet channel of Paria Annakulam and thence passing along the western limit of the main road until it reaches the municipal limits.	

SCHEDULE—*cont.*

Name of municipality, wards, and boundaries or other descriptions of wards	Number of elected councillors for each ward.
7. *Chidambaram municipality*—cont.	
Third ward	2
North.—Municipal limits as given in the notification printed in G.O. No. 1888, Financial, dated 7th December 1892.	
East.—Portion of the main road from toll-gate to the tunnel of the inlet channel of Peria Annakulam, a line passing along the inlet channel of Peria Annakulam to the western bank of Chinna Annakulam, the western limit of Guruvayyar agraharam, Vilangyamman koil street, Kothaval station street, and skirting the eastern limit of Bazaar street and the Kothaval lane.	
South.—A line running in the western direction from the northern limit of Kothaval lane along the southern limits of Bazaar street through Ilamayakkinar koil street skirting Peria Khagiar street, Tagamthirta Pillayar koil street and Muruga Pillai street and thence along the northern limits of Nattu Pillai street skirting Eda street, turning south-west on the northern limit of Anantheswaran koil Madavilaga street and touching the western limit of the municipality skirting the southern bank of Nagacherri and Alaugulam.	
West.—Municipal limits as given in the notification printed in G.O. No. 1888, Financial, dated 7th December 1892.	
Fourth ward	2
North.—(*a*) A line running in an easterly direction from the western limit of the municipality along the southern banks of Arangulam and Nagacherri passing through the northern limit of Anantheswaran koil Madavilaga street, turning north east passing through the southern limits of Bazaar street skirting Muruga Pillai street and Peria Khagiar street and Ilamayakkinar koil street and touching the northern limit of Kothaval lane.	
(*b*) A line running from north to south along the western limit of West Car street and turning eastward and passing along the southern limit of South Car street and touching the Ammapet road	
East.—A line running from north to south along the eastern limits of houses in the eastern row of Ammapet road, to the southern limits of the municipality skirting Malaikatti street, Chengalur Pillayar koil street and Torkkuvasie street.	
South and West.—Municipal limits as given in the notification printed in G.O. No. 1888, Financial, dated 7th December 1892.	8
8. *Cuddalore municipality.*	
1. Cuddalore first ward	2
(1) The Cuddalore first ward shall comprise that portion of the first Municipal division which is bounded on the north and west by the second municipal division; on the south by a line running east along the centre of Kalla Chetti street up to its junction with Kamakshi Amman koil street; thence north along the centre of Kamakshi Amman koil street up to its juncture with Clive street; thence east along the centre of Clive street and Canning lane; and on the east by a line running north north-east along and in the backwater to meet the boundary of the first and second municipal divisions.	
2. Cuddalore second ward	2
(2) The Cuddalore second ward shall comprise all those portions of the first municipal division which are not included in the first ward.	
3. Bandipalaiyam ward	1
(3) The Bandipalaiyam ward shall comprise the second division of the municipality.	
4. Tiruppapuliyur first ward	1
(4) The Tiruppapuliyur first ward shall comprise that portion of the third municipal division which is bounded—	
on the north by a line drawn along the centre of Bodi Chetti street;	
on the west by a line drawn along the centre of Sanjivi Naick street,	
on the south by a line drawn along the centre of Sankara Naick Street and Subraya Chetti street; and	
on the east by a line drawn along the centre of Car street.	
5. Tiruppapuliyur second ward	2
(5) The Tiruppapuliyur second ward shall comprise all streets, lanes, etc., lying outside the last-mentioned ward and situate within the third municipal division.	
6. Pudupalaiyam ward	2
(6) The Pudupalaiyam ward shall comprise the fourth municipal division.	
7. Manjakuppam ward	2
(7) The Manjakuppam ward shall comprise the fifth municipal division.	12

SCHEDULE—*cont.*

Name of municipality, wards, and boundaries or other descriptions of wards.	Number of elected councillors for each ward.
9. *Adoni municipality.*	
1. Bharpet ward	1
North.—Commencing from the north-western corner of survey No. 309, Akkanna's garden near Maha Saib's masjid following the line right along the foot of the hill to the Jogigunda near the Nallacheruvu tank.	
East.—From Jogigunda in a straight line to the Yemmiganur toll-gate at the nullah near the old travellers' bungalow (generally known as "Guhan's bungalow")	
South.—Howthody vanka.	
West.—From the railway bridge No. 942 which spans the Khaji vanka, thence in a straight line to the Edgha and thence to Maha Sahib's masjid to the north-western corner of survey No. 309 near Akkanna's garden at the foot of the hills.	
2. Maharattawadi ward	1
North.—Howthody vanka.	
East.—Kumbarthoddy road	
South.—New road No. 2 (Hospital Chowkimatam road).	
West.—Chowkimatam road and Howthody vanka.	
3. Victoriapet ward	1
North.—Howthody vanka commencing from railway bridge No. 942 and new road No. 2 (Chowkimatam road).	
East.—Kumbarthoddy road, Gooty local fund road, old railway feeder road and Alur road and a portion of the eastern boundary of survey No. 342.	
South and West.—From the southern corner of survey No. 342 along the southern and western boundaries of the same number, the western boundary of survey No. 343, the southern and western boundary of survey No. 349, the western boundary of survey No. 347, the southern boundary of survey No. 118, the western boundary of the same survey number as far as the south-eastern corner of survey No. 141, the southern and western boundaries of survey Nos. 141, 134 and 133, the western boundary of survey No. 132 and the southern and south-western boundaries of survey No. 143 up to its north-western corner near the railway bridge No. 942 which spans the Khaji vanka.	
4. Underpet ward	1
North.—Howthody vanka.	
East.—A line from the Yemmiganur toll-gate across the Yemmiganur road passing along the nullah to the south-western corner of the municipal Hindu burial-ground, survey No. 418, and along the northern boundary of the same survey number to the north-western corner of survey No. 414. Then along the northern and eastern boundaries of that survey number, the eastern boundary of survey No. 413 to the point where it meets the northern boundary of survey No. 396; thence along the northern and eastern boundaries of that survey number and of survey No. 397, the eastern boundary of survey No. 398 along the north-eastern boundary of survey No. 394 to the Mandigeri vanka.	
South.—Gooty municipal road and Gooty local fund road as far as the Mandigeri vanka.	
West.—Kumbarthoddy road.	
5. Vekunteri ward	1
North.—Gooty municipal road and Gooty local fund road as far as the Mandigeri vanka.	
East and South.—From the point where the eastern boundary of the municipality stops in a straight line to the existing boundary stone at the southern corner of survey No. 371; thence in a straight line to the south-eastern corner of survey No. 374 where the Mandigeri vanka intersects the Adoni-Alur road; thence along the boundary between survey Nos. 374 and 475; thence to the southern corner of survey No. 342.	
West.—Kumbarthoddy road, Gooty local fund road old railway feeder road and Alur road up to the point where the Adoni-Alur road branches off to the Kullubhavi village.	— 5 —

SCHEDULE—*contd.*

Name of municipality, wards, boundaries or other descriptions of wards.	Number of elected councillors for each ward.

10. *Bellary municipality.*

First ward— 3

North.—From municipal demarcated stone No. 8 to 9, a distance of 1,333 feet, along the southern boundary of survey No. 360 and part of survey No. 363; from stone No. 9 along the southern boundary of survey Nos. 363, 365, 366 and 367 to the stone No. 10 at the junction of road, a distance of 1,775 feet.

East.—From stone No. 10 to stone No. 11 along a portion of western boundary of survey No. 506-A (road) at a point where it meets the old boundary line, a distance of 315 feet; from stone No 11 along the cart-track leading to old survey office road and towards south of this road to the level-crossing of Southern Mahratta Railway at the District Court buildings, and along the the District Court road southwards up to the point where it meets the Car street at Police station, Bruce Peth.

South.—Car street (between Bangalore road and level-crossing of Southern Mahratta Railway near east Fort gate) or cantonment boundary stone No. 49.

West.—From the cantonment boundary stone No. 49 to cantonment boundary stone No 1, a distance of 486 feet in a north-eastern direction; from cantonment boundary stone No. 1 in a northern direction to cantonment boundary stone No. 2, a distance of 1,358 feet, near the cemetery; from cantonment boundary stone No. 2 in a northerly direction to cantonment boundary stone No. 3, a distance of 1,620 feet; from cantonment stone No. 3 in a north-eastern direction to cantonment stone No. 4 or municipal stone No. 7, a distance of 1,193 feet. From cantonment stone No. 4 or municipal stone No. 7, in a line north along the eastern boundary of survey Nos. 357 and 358 to municipal stone No 8, a distance of 1,532 feet.

Second ward 2

North.—Car street (between cantonment stone No. 49 and Bangalore road)

East.—Bangalore road between Car street and road from Heribal toll-gate to waste weir of Nallacheruvu.

South.—Road from Heribal toll-gate on Bangalore road to waste weir of Nallacheruvu tank.

West.—Tank bund road from waste weir to cantonment boundary stone No. 49.

Third ward 3

North.—Car street from police station to the point where it meets Mullangi Sanjivappa street and along Mullangi Sanjivappa street northwards to the point where it meets Gooty road, thence along the Gooty road eastwards to demarcated municipal stone No. 13 near Varabasappa temple. From municipal stone No. 13 to stone No. 14 in an eastern direction to the bridge at Bisanhally road, a distance of 1,155 feet along the southern boundary of survey Nos. 447, 814, 813 and 820. From stone No. 14 to stone No. 15 along the southern boundary of survey No. 911 to the north-western corner of survey No. 907, a distance of 1,122 feet; from stone No. 15 to stone No. 16 along the portion of southern boundary of survey No 908, a distance of 885 feet.

East.—From stone No. 16 to stone No. 17 along the western boundary of survey No. 908, a distance of 251 feet. From stone No. 17 to stone No. 18 along the western boundary of survey No. 905, a distance of 351 feet. From stone No. 18 to stone No 19 in a western direction along the northern boundary of survey No 920, a distance of 178 feet; from stone No. 19 to stone No. 20 along the western boundary of survey Nos. 920 and 921, a distance of 676 feet; from stone No. 20 to 21 in a southern direction across survey No 58 (vankah) to the north-western corner of survey No. 54 of Gonalal village, a distance of 247 feet.

South.—From stone No. 21 along the vankah in a westerly direction to stone No. 22 at the north-west corner of survey No. 741 of Bellary village.

West.—From stone No. 22 to stone No 23 across the vankah to the point where it meets the old boundary stone No. 15 and from here along the Bangalore road north-ward to the point where it meets the Car street at the police station.

SCHEDULE—*contd.*

Name of municipality, wards, and boundaries or other description of wards.	Number of elected councillors for each ward.
10. *Bellary municipality*—cont.	
Fourth ward	3
North.—From municipal boundary stone No. 9-A at the south-eastern corner of survey No. 363 in a northerly direction along the western boundary of survey No. 364; thence along the southern and eastern boundaries of survey No. 241 to municipal boundary stone No. 10 at the north-western corner of survey No. 238, thence in an easterly direction along a portion of northern boundary of survey No. 242, and the southern boundaries of survey Nos. 237, 236, 235 and 234 to municipal boundary stone No. 11 at the south-eastern corner of survey No. 234.	
East.—From municipal boundary stone No 11 to municipal boundary stone No. 11-A and thence along the Sanganakal road to the level-crossing on that road (municipal boundary stone No 11-B) and from municipal boundary stone No 11-B to municipal boundary stone No. 12 at the north-eastern corner of survey No. 851. Thence turning to the south and running in a straight line to municipal boundary stone No. 12-A and thence to municipal boundary stone No. 13.	
South.—From municipal boundary stone No. 13 along the Veterinary hospital road to the junction of the Mullangi Sanjivappa's street with the Car street, and then along the Car street to the junction of the Car street with the Bungalore road.	
West.—From the point where the Car street joins the Bangalore road along the latter road and the Sidargadda road to the point where the latter meets the north-eastern corner of survey No. 510, and then in a north-westerly direction along the northern boundaries of survey Nos. 510, 511 and 516 to municipal boundary stone No. 9-A at the south-eastern corner of survey No. 363.	
Fifth ward	2
North.—Munro road from Myli Lukshmarya Nayudu's street to Southern Mahratta Railway crossing near the west Fort gate.	
South and East.—Main bazaar road from Southern Mahratta Railway level-crossing near west Fort gate to Butchers' street near police station.	
West.—Butchers' street, Bangle sellers' street and Myli Lukshmiah Nayudu's street.	
Sixth ward	1
North.—Cavalry road and Munro road.	
East.—Myli Lukshmiah Nayudu's street, Bangle sellers' street and Butchers' street ending at main Bazaar road near police station.	
South and West.—Main Bazaar road and road from western extremity of main bazaar road towards European Infantry barracks to its junction with Cavalry road.	
Seventh ward	1
North.—From cantonment stones Nos. 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39 and 40 where it meets the western limit of main Bazaar road; and main bazaar road eastwards to the point where it meets slaughter-house road at police station.	
East.—From police station southwards along slaughter-house road and Alkundi road passing Alkundi gate to the point where the latter road meets the municipal limit between stones Nos. 23 and 24.	
South.—From the last-mentioned point to the demarcated stones Nos. 24 and 25 near salt mounds passing through No. 16.	
West.—From municipal stone No. 25 to cantonment stone No. 32.	
Eighth ward	1
North.—Main Bazaar from police station in a north-easterly direction to the point where it meets level-crossing of the Southern Mahratta Railway near west Fort gate.	
East.—From level-crossing of the Southern Mahratta Railway near west Fort gate along waterspread of Nallachervu tank and along the road from the waste weir of the said tank to Herihal toll-gate.	
South.—From Herihal toll-gate in demarcated stone No. 23 or old stone No. 15 and thence along the demarcated municipal boundary to the point where Alkundi road meets the municipal boundary between stones Nos. 23 and 24.	
West.—Slaughter-house road from police station, thence along Alkundi road passing Alkundi toll-gate to the point where the latter road meets the municipal limit, between stones Nos. 23 and 24.	16

SCHEDULE—*contd.*

Name of municipality, wards, and boundaries or other descriptions of wards.	Survey numbers and sub-divisions newly added.	Number of elected councillors for each ward.
11. *Mangalore municipality.*		
1. Kodialboil ward The (1) Kodialboil ward consisting of 44 town survey blocks and the marginally-noted survey numbers and sub-division numbers of the Bolur, Kodialboil and Kadri villages newly added to the municipality shall comprise all lands, buildings, streets and lanes situated within the following boundaries:— *North.*—The northern boundary of the municipality. *East.*—The commencement of the eastern boundary of the municipality, viz., a line passing in the Kadri village along the eastern limit of survey No. $\frac{97}{2}$. *South.*—The Gurpur road (survey No. 100), Kadri road, Dongerkeri street, Basavanagudi street, the Chuckler's street and Cloth Bazaar road by the Kundathpalli Masjid to the backwater. *West.*—The backwater.	*No. 105 Bolur village.* $\frac{86}{1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8}$, $\frac{81}{2,3,4,5,6,8}$, $\frac{79}{2,3,4,5,6}$, $\frac{78}{1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10}$, southern portion of 74, 77, $\frac{82}{1,2,3}$, $\frac{83}{1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9}$ 81, southern portion of 60 and 59. *No. 104 Kodialboil village.* Southern portion of 11, 12, $\frac{13}{1,4}$, southern portion of 16, 23, $\frac{24}{6,6,7,8,9,7,8,9}$, southern portions of $\frac{25}{1}$ and $\frac{25}{2,3,4,5}$, $\frac{26}{1,2}$, southern portion of 38, $\frac{69}{5,8,7}$, $\frac{49}{1,2,3,4,5,6}$, 41, southern portion of 42, $\frac{43}{1,2,3,4,5,7,8}$, $\frac{46}{4}$, $\frac{47}{4,5,6,7}$, $\frac{48}{1,2,3}$, $\frac{49}{1,3,4,5,6}$, $\frac{50}{1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9}$, $\frac{52}{1,3,5,6,8}$, $\frac{53}{2,3,5,6,7,8,9}$, $\frac{54}{3,4}$, $\frac{58}{1,2,6,4}$, and $\frac{67}{1,3,4,5,6,7}$. *No. 102 Kadri village* 71, $\frac{72}{1,2,3,4,5,6}$, $\frac{73}{1,2}$ 1, $\frac{74}{1,2,3,4,6}$, $\frac{83}{1,2,3,4}$, $\frac{83}{1,6}$, $\frac{84}{1,2,3,4}$, $\frac{95}{6}$, $\frac{96}{3}$ and $\frac{97}{3}$.	3
2. Golikatta ward The (2) Golikatta ward consisting of ten town survey blocks shall comprise all lands, buildings, streets and lanes situated within the following boundaries:— *North.*—The road from the backwater by the Kandathpalli Masjid, Cloth Bazaar road; Chuckler's street and Basavanagudi street. *East.*—New street, Car street, Rice Beater's street and Bibi Alabi street. *South.*—Twelve Shops Bazaar road, Firewood Bazaar road and Flagstaff road to the backwater. *West.*—The backwater.		3
3. Central ward The (3) Central ward consisting of 14 town survey blocks shall comprise all lands, buildings, streets and lanes situated within the following boundaries:— *North.*—Dongerkeri street. *East.*—Field street, Ganapathi Temple street, Bhavanthi street and Gollerkeri street. *South.*—Cantonment road and Mission road. *West.*—Bibi Alabi road, Rice Beater's street, Car street and New street.		2
4. Market ward The (4) Market ward consisting of 12 town survey blocks shall comprise all lands, buildings, streets and lanes situated within the following boundaries:— *North.*—Dongerkeri street. *East.*—Coelho street and Court road. *South.*—The Cantonment road. *West.*—Gollerker i street, Bhavantikeri street, Ganapathi Temple street and Field street.		2

SCHEDULE—*contd.*

Name of municipality, wards, and boundaries or other descriptions of wards.	Survey numbers and sub-divisions newly added.	Number of elected councillors for each ward.
11. *Mangalore municipality*—*contd.*		
5. Court ward		2
The (5) Court ward consisting of 30 town survey blocks and the marginally-noted survey numbers and sub-division numbers of the Kadri, Kankanadi and Jeppinamogar villages newly added to the municipality shall comprise all lands, buildings, streets and lanes situated within the following boundaries :—	*No. 102, Kadri village* No. 100 (Gurpur road), $\frac{102}{1,2}$, northern portion of 101, $\frac{116}{1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9}$, $\frac{114}{1,2,3}$, $\frac{116}{1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9}$, $\frac{115}{1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8}$, $\frac{120}{1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8}$, $\frac{128}{1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10}$, $\frac{124}{1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10}$, $\frac{126}{7,8,9,10}$, $\frac{127}{1,2,3}$ and $\frac{125}{1,2,3,4,5}$. *No. 98 Kankanadi village* $\frac{3}{1,2,3,4,6}$, $\frac{9}{1,2,3,4}$, western portion of 8, $\frac{9}{1,2,3}$, $\frac{10}{1,2,3}$ and the western portions of 11 and 12. *No. 100 Jeppinamogar village.* $\frac{1}{1,2}$, 2 western portion of 3 and 4.	
North.—Kadri road and Gurpur road (survey No. 100).		
East.—The continuation of the eastern boundary of the municipality commencing from the line passing in the Kadri village along the southern limit of survey No. $\frac{97}{1}$ eastern limits of " survey Nos 100 (Gurpur road) and $\frac{102}{2}$ the northern and western limits of survey No. $\frac{102}{1}$ " and ending with " the line which passes along the eastern limits of survey No. 4 " of the Jeppinamogar village.		
South.—The southern limit of survey No. 4 of the Jeppinamogar village, Nandigudde road, Nandigudda lane and Falur road.		
West.—Court road and Coelho street		
6. Fort ward		2
The (6) Fort ward consisting of 13 town survey blocks shall comprise all lands, buildings, streets and lanes situated within the following boundaries :—		
North.—Flagstaff road, Firewood Bazaar road, Twelve Shops Bazaar road Mission road		
East.—Cantonment road and Rozario Church road.		
South.—Rozario Church road, Bolar Ferry road and the Kalsanka stream.		
West.—The backwater.		
7. Cantonment ward		1
The (7) Cantonment ward consisting of 14 town survey blocks shall comprise all lands, buildings, streets and lanes situated within the following boundaries :—		
North.—The Cantonment road and Falnir street.		
East.—Nandigudda lane, Nandigudde road and the Attawer stream.		
South.—The Attawer stream.		
West.—Rozario Church road and Cantonment road.		
8. Jeppu ward		1
The (8) Jeppu ward consisting of 32 town survey blocks and the marginally-noted survey numbers and sub-division numbers of the Jeppinamogar village newly added to the municipality shall comprise all lands, buildings, streets and lanes situated within the following boundaries :—	*No. 100, Jeppinamogar village.* Western portion of $\frac{73}{1}$, $\frac{73}{2,3}$, 74, 75, $\frac{73}{10,17}$, western portions of $\frac{76}{11}$, $\frac{78}{14}$, $\frac{76}{15}$, western portions of $\frac{88}{4}$, $\frac{82}{2}$, and $\frac{80}{8}$ $\frac{35}{4,5,6,7,8,9}$ and western portions of $\frac{59}{1}$ and $\frac{82}{2}$.	
North.—The Attawer stream Nandigudde road and the line forming the southern limit of survey No. 4 of the Jeppinamogar village.		
East.—The further continuation of the eastern boundary of the municipality commencing from the line which passes along " the eastern and southern limits of survey No. $\frac{73}{3}$ " of the Jeppinamogar village until at last it reaches the Nethravathi river in the south.		
South and West.—The backwater.		

SCHEDULE—*contd.*

Name of municipality, wards, and boundaries or other description of wards.	Number of elected councillors for each ward.
12. *Chingleput municipality.*	
No. I Chingleput West ward *North.*—From the trijunction of Chingleput, Nattam and Pulipakkam villages, the municipal boundary to where it meets the northern boundary of ward No. II. *East and South.*—Ward No. II. *West.*—Ward No. III.	2
No. II. Gundur, Melmaayyar and Chingleput East ward *North.*—From the junction of the trunk road and Police station street the village boundary between Gundur and Chingleput to where it meets the Pattravakkam village boundary, and the village boundary between Gundur and Pattravakkam to the easternmost corner of survey No. 121 of Gundur. *East.*—The municipal boundary to the eastern corner of survey No. 207 of Melamayyur. *South.*—The municipal boundary from the eastern corner of survey No. 207 of Melamayyur to the westernmost corner of survey No. 105 of Gundur. *West.*—The municipal boundary from the westernmost corner of survey No. 105 of Gundur to where the Nattam village boundary meets the Gundur village boundary, and the Gundur village boundary to the junction of the trunk road and Police station street.	2
No. III. Nattam ward *North.*—From the north-west corner of the municipal boundary, the municipal boundary to the Chingleput tank. *East.*—The village boundary between Chingleput and Nattam to survey No. 119 of Gundur *South and West.*—The municipal boundary.	1 — 6 —
13. *Conjeeveram municipality.*	
1. Vishnu Conchi East ward *North.*—Therooveethipallam tank. *East.*—Perintholtam. *South.*—Vegavathi river. *West.*—Vegavathi lane and Kurukku street (included).	1
2. Vishnu Conchi West ward *North.*—Theroveethipallam tank and Uppuoolum. *East.*—Vegavathi lane and Kurukku street (excluded). *South.*—Vegavathi and part (eastern) of Thirucachinambi street (included). *West.*—Nagalathoo (included) and Yadotcara Mada street (excluded).	1
3. Hudsonpet ward *North.*—Uppoolum. *East.*—Yadotcara Mada street (included). *South.*—Remaining part of Thirucachinambi street and Hudsonpet (included) *West.*—Lane connecting Hudsonpet road with Reddipet and Mangal mantapam.	2 1
4. Shaikpet ward *North.*—Dispensary compound, dispensary lane (included) and part of Nellicara street (excluded) *East.*—Lane connecting Hudsonpet with Reddipet (included). *South.*—Thirucachinambi street and Hudsonpet (excluded). *West.*—Kosa street (included).	1
5. Valokkoli ward *North.*—Hudsonpet and Thirucachinambi street (excluded). *East.*—Nagalathoo street (excluded). *South.*—Vegavathi river. *West.*—Alladipillaiyar Koil street (excluded).	1
6 Pillapoliem ward *North.*—Western part of Nelbeara street and Puthari street (excluded) Upanishath Brahma matam and fields. *East.*—Alladipillaiyar Koil street (included) and Kosa street (excluded). *South.*—Vegavathi river. *West.*—Fields beyond Pillapoliem and Salabegam.	1
7. Siva Conchi West ward *North.*—Ponani tank. *East.*—Rajavidi and Theredy street (included). *South.*—Puthari street (included). *West.*—Achikatte and fields.	2

SCHEDULE—*cont.*

Name of municipality, wards, and boundaries or other description of wards.	Number of elected councillors for each ward.
13 *Conjeeveram municipality*—*cont.*	
8. Siva Conchi East ward *North.*—Railway line. *East.*— Do. *South.*—Nellikara street (included), dispensary lane and compound (excluded). *West.*—Rajavidi and Theredy street (excluded).	1
	10
14. *Coimbatore municipality.*	
First ward The first ward shall comprise all lands, buildings, streets and lanes situated to the eastern side of the railway line.	2
Second ward The second ward shall comprise all lands, buildings, streets and lanes situated to the western side of the railway line inclusive of, and up to, the Avanashi road as the northern, the Fish Bazaar street as the western, and the Valankulam tank as the southern boundary.	2
Third ward The third ward shall comprise all lands, buildings, streets and lanes situated to the south of the Komatti street inclusive of Pallapalayam village and both sides of the Komatti street.	2
Fourth ward The fourth ward shall comprise all lands, buildings, streets and lanes situated to the north side of the Komatti street and up to, and inclusive of, the Big Bazaar street as the northern, the Fish Bazaar street as the eastern, and the junction of the Komatti and Big Bazaar streets as the western boundary.	2
Fifth ward The fifth ward shall comprise all lands, buildings, streets and lanes situated to the north side of the Big Bazaar street and up to, and inclusive of, the Mathuraja Mahal street as the northern, the Fish Bazaar street as the eastern, and the west side of Sullivan's street as the western boundary.	2
Sixth ward The sixth ward shall comprise all lands, buildings, streets and lanes situated to the north side of the Mathuraja Mahal street and up to the south of the Edayar's street as the northern, the Fish Bazaar street as the eastern, and the municipal limit as the western boundary including town survey blocks Nos. 37-B, 38, 39 and 40.	2
Seventh ward The seventh ward shall comprise all lands, buildings, streets and lanes situated to the north of the Edayar's street including both sides of Edayar's street and up to the south of Sukkravarapettah street and Thadagam road as the northern, the Fish Bazaar street as the eastern and the municipal limit as the western boundary.	2
Eighth ward The eighth ward shall comprise all lands, buildings, streets and lanes situated to the north of Sukkravarapettah street including houses on both sides of Sukkravarapettah street and up to the municipal limits in the west and north and the western side of Mettupalaiyam road as the eastern boundary.	2
Ninth ward The ninth ward shall comprise all lands, buildings, streets and lanes situated to the north of Sukkravarapettah street including houses on both sides of Sukkravarapettah street up to Fish Bazaar street crossing and the Avanashi road up to the railway crossing on the southern, the eastern side of Mettupalaiyam road including the road itself as the western, the municipal limit as the northern and the railway line as the eastern boundary.	2
	18
15. *Erode municipality.*	
Ward No. 1, Fort ward *North*—By the Satyamangalam road bearing town survey Nos. 1/12, 11/1 and 1/13. *East*—By the Land Napier street bearing town survey Nos. 1/8, 1/10, 1/11, $\frac{2}{123-1}$ 1/12, 1/17, and $\frac{1}{123-1}$.	2

SCHEDULE—*cont.*

Name of municipality, wards and boundaries or other descriptions of wards.	Number of elected councillors to each ward

15. *Erode municipality*—cont.

South.—By Perumpallam odai bearing town survey Nos. [illegible] and [illegible].

West.—By No. 75 Sarapatti village and No. 73 Erode village, the existing municipal limits.

Ward No. 2, Agraharam ward 2

North.—By the Agraharam street bearing town survey number [illegible], the Valayakara street bearing town survey Nos. [illegible] the Kuppipalam road No. [illegible].

East.—By the Kalingarayan channel.

South.—By the Erode village, the existing municipal limits

West.—By the Erode village, the existing municipal limits and then north Perumpallam odai bearing Nos. [illegible] and [illegible] and then west by the Lord Napier street bearing Nos. [illegible] and [illegible].

Ward No. 3, Karungalpalaiyam ward 2

North.—By the Erode village No. 73, No. 71 Sirkar Chinna Agraharam.

East.—By No. 72 Brahmans Chinna Agraharam and 74 Pilamedu village and the Kalingarayan channel.

South.—By the Kuppipalam road bearing town survey No. [illegible], the Valayakara street bearing town survey Nos. [illegible] and [illegible] the Agraharam street.

West.—By the Lord Napier street bearing town survey Nos. [illegible] and [illegible] the Satyamangalam road and No. 73, Erode village, the existing municipal limits. — 6

16. *Cuddapah municipality.*

1. Mochumpet ward 2

The (1) Mochumpet ward shall comprise Saipet Almaspet, Agadhi, Dasingiripet, Mochumpet and Gurralagadda.

Bounded on the north by municipal limits; south, Boogga river; west, municipal limits; east, Patha Cuddapah tank-supply channel.

2. Bellammandi ward 2

The (2) Bellammandi ward shall comprise Bellammandi, Kanchorapet, Kottagada and Kommezakoonta.

Bounded on the north by municipal limits; south, Bahadur Khan Musjidi street road and Ganthavalla Chelamiah street road; west, Patha Cuddapah tank supply channel; east, Yedalla Venkatachallam street.

3. Newnham's ward 2

The (3) Newnham's ward shall comprise Nakkash, Masapet, Pedda Bestha Paliem, Akoola Paliem, Gajula Paliem, Market, Newnham's Bazaar and Mohabuth Nagar.

Bounded on the north by municipal limits; south, Bahadur Khan Musjid street and Madras road; west, Yadalla Venkatachallam street; east, municipal limits.

4. Bommanvadi ward 2

The (4) Bommanvadi ward shall comprise Bommanvadi and Darega bazaar.

Bounded on the north by Bahadur Khan Musjid street and Ganthavalla Chelamiah street; south, Patha Cuddapah tank supply channel; west, Patha Cuddapah tank supply channel; east, Yedalla Venkatachallam street; and the road east of jail.

5. Nagarajpet ward 2

The (5) Nagarajpet ward shall comprise Veeraswami Mandi, Dhan Mandi, Goontha Bazaar and Nagarajpet

Bounded on the north by Bahadur Khan Musjid street and Madras road; south, Dhoby gate road and three-bungalow road; west, Booga river; east, municipal limits.

6. Yerramookkapalli ward 2

The (6) Yerramookkapalli ward shall comprise Soompapalli, Tipparaddypalli, Yerramookkapalli, Kanthipalem and railway station.

Bounded on the north by Dhoby-gate road and Three-Bungalow road; south, municipal limits, west, Boogga river; east, municipal limits. — 12

SCHEDULE—*contd.*

Name of municipality, wards, and boundaries or other descriptions of wards.	Number of elected councillors to each ward.
17. *Berhampur municipality*	
Ward No. 1	2
North.—A line drawn from about the middle of the southern boundary of survey No. 295 and following the southern boundaries of survey Nos. 295, 301, 315, 313 and 314 of village No. 155 Bhapur and survey Nos. 157 and 958 of village No. 174 Lachapada, the western boundaries of survey Nos. 320, 318, 319, 351 and 335, the southern boundaries of survey Nos. 335, 354, 249 and 318 of village No. 155 Bhapur, the eastern boundary of the above survey No. 348 and the southern boundaries of survey Nos. 353, 354, 355, 337, 336, 335, 324, 328, 317, 316, 310, 311, 314, 315, 295 and 292, the western and southern boundaries of survey No. 492 B, the western boundaries of survey Nos. 489, 487, 485, 485, 482, 481 and 479, the southern boundaries of survey Nos. 479, 480, 496, 490, 147 and 146, the western boundaries of survey Nos. 145, 139-A, the southern boundaries of survey Nos. 139-A, 137 and 138 of village No. 158 Goilundi.	
East.—Survey Nos. 92 and 91 of village No. 158 Goilundi and survey No. 28-A of village No. 132 Panakalapalli.	
South.—Survey No. 581 of village No 158 Goilundi and northern boundary line of whole inam village No. 133 Lanjapalli and survey Nos. 419, 418, 417, 416, d15, 413-B, d12-B, 1004 and the eastern half of the northern boundary of survey No. 578 of village No 134 Gusaninaugam.	
West.—A line drawn from the middle of the northern boundary of S. No. 578 of village No. 134 Gusaninaugam where the southern boundary terminates and passing northward along the cart-track and footpath on the western side of Bijapur village and Nuva Bondho tank to the junction of the main road with the church road and touching the eastern boundary of the military parade ground; thence running eastward by the Church road and then passing towards the north along the Arrabolavari street road as far as its junction with the Masunis tank road, thence north across the Aska road and meeting the municipal limits on the north in the middle of the southern boundary of S. No. 295 of village No. 155 Bhapur.	
Ward No. 2	2
North.—S. Nos. 217, 220, 223, 222, 236, 257, 258, 255, 267-B, 283, 282, 296, portions of S. No 301 and the western half of the southern boundary of S. No. 295 of village No 155 Bhapur.	
East.—Western boundary of the first ward as described above.	
South.—The western half of the northern boundary of S. No. 373 and the eastern half of the northern boundary of S. No 307 of village No. 134 Gusaninaugam.	
West.—A line drawn from the municipal limits on the south from the middle of the northern boundary of S. No. 307 of village No. 134 of Gusaninaugam and passing northwards touching the eastern corner of Sagara Bondho and along the western boundary of the military parade ground and thence along the main roads to its junction with the Bhapur bazaar street and Cantonment road, thence along the Bhapur bazaar street passing by the west of the military and the police lines and meeting the municipal limits on the north at the south-western extremity of S. No. 217 of village No. 155 Bhapur.	
Ward No. 3	2
North.—A line drawn from about the middle of the southern boundary of S. No. 95 and passing along the southern boundaries of that survey number and S. Nos. 130, 129-B, 161, 165, 164, 215-B and 218 of village No. 155 Bhapur.	
East.—The western boundary of the second ward as described above.	
South.—The western half of the northern boundary of S. No 307, S. Nos. 303 and 306 of village No. 134 Gusaninaugam and S. Nos. 211-B, 212, 213, 219, 220, 221, 222 and 230 of village No. 153 Pata Berhampur.	
West.—A line drawn from the north-eastern extremity of S. No. 232 of Pata Berhampur passing along the Nilakanteswara tank road as far as the Town Sub-Magistrate's Court; thence turning eastwards by the Ramalingam tank road; thence passing northwards by a Kapu street as far as its junction with the main road and thence in a straight line across the Kota Tammin tank and Aska road till it joins the municipal limits on the north at about the middle of the southern portion of S. No. 95 of village No. 155 Bhapur.	
Ward No. 4	2
North.—S. Nos. 12-B, 10-A, 6-A and 9 of village No. 152 Sankurupur, S. Nos. 79-B, 74, 73 and 83 and the western half of of the southern boundary of S. No. 95 of village No. 155 Bhapur.	
East.—Western boundary of third ward as described above.	
South.—S. Nos. 229, 227, 229, 238, 240, 241, 244, 245 and 247 of village No. 153 Pata Berhampur.	

SCHEDULE—*contd.*

Name of municipality, wards, and boundaries or other descriptions of wards.	Number of elected councillors for each ward.
17. *Berhampur municipality*—*contd.*	
Ward No. 4—*contd.*	
West.—A line drawn from the municipal limits in the south from the north-western corner of S. No. 247 of village No. 153 Pata Berhampur running northwards and meeting the south-western extremity of Rajaguru Bondho and running in an easterly direction along the Rajaguru tank bund and thence passing northwards skirting the western limits of Gudia and Ranguni tanks turning eastwards along the limits of Ranguni tank till the junction of the old Berhampur and Panchadevalayam roads with the Karuta street; thence pass on in a north-western direction along the old Berhampur road till its junction with the Khodra street and then in a northerly direction along that street till it meets the Ramalingam tank road which it follows in an easterly direction; thence turning north along the Mallasanipeta to the main road and thence in an easterly direction along that road up to Kunda Devalayam and thence passing to the Aska road along the Santrani, Martha and Mallubehara streets and joining the municipal limits on the north at the south-western corner of S. No. 12-B of Village No. 152 Sankarapur.	
Ward No. 5	2
North.—Main road.	
East.—Portion of the western boundary of the fourth ward as far north as the junction of Mallasanipeta with the main road.	
South.—S. Nos. 20, 21, 22, 24, 25 and 26 of village No. 153 Pata Berhampur.	
West.—S. Nos. 27, 28, 1-A, 1-B, 2-A and 4-A of village No. 153 Pata Berhampur and the eastern boundary line of the whole inam village No. 150 Haradakandi.	
Ward No. 6	2
North.—S. Nos. 104, 99, 98, 96, 63-B, 62-B, 66-B, 54-B, 42-B, 26-B, 25-B, 23-B, 16-B and 15-B of village No. 152 Sankarapur.	
East.—Portion of the western boundary of the fourth ward.	
South.—The main road forming the northern boundary of the fifth ward.	
West.—Eastern boundary line of the whole inam village No. 150 Haradakandi and S. No. 209-A of village No. 152 Sankarapur.	—
	12
	—
18. *Chicacole municipality.*	
1. Pata or Old Chicacole ward comprises Old Chicacole and Arasavilli	4
North.—Survey Nos. 1, 3, 7, 20 and a portion of No. 57 of Balaga khandam.	
West.—Langulya river.	
South.— Do.	
East.—Survey Nos. 35 and 39 of Pata Chicacole, Survey Nos. 32, 37, 38, 39, 504, 506, 508, 510, 521, 522, 523, 524, 495, 494, 492, 477 and 476 of Arasavilli and the municipal limits.	
Arasavilli	
North.—Calingapatam road and Survey Nos. 243, 244 and 245.	
West.—Survey Nos. 81, 83, 84, 85, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 96, 95, 97, 100, 196, 199, 244, 245, 242, 240, 239, 248, 248, 250 and 251 of Pata Chicacole.	
South.—Survey Nos. 274, 273, 408, 276 and 477 of Pata Chicacole.	
East.—Municipal limits.	
2. Balaga ward	4
North.—Survey Nos. 477, 481 and 482 of 22nd khandam of Balaga.	
West.—Langulya river.	
South.—Survey Nos. 104, 105, 108 and 182 of Pata Chicacole.	
East.—Survey Nos. 436 435, 397, 396, 393, 392, 387, 385, 383, 384, 319, 322, 331, 333, 332, 334, 341 and 347 and the municipal limits.	—
	8
	—
19. *Parlakimedi municipality.*	
1. Cheruvu Diguva ward	1
East.—Dola tank road.	
South.—Cultivated fields.	
West.— Do.	
North.—Sitaragaram road, Davimattam road, Katika street road, Patan Sahib's street road and Market road.	

SCHEDULE—*contd.*

Name of municipality, wards, and boundaries or other descriptions of wards.	Number of elected councillors for each ward
19. *Parlakimedi municipality*—*contd.*	
2. Paria ward *South.*—Sitaragaram tank and Sitaragaram tank road, Devimuttam road, Kutku street road, Patan Sahib's street road and Market road. *West.*—Cultivated fields. *North and East.*—Topes and Boyes hills	
3. Kovitoy ward *East.*—Cultivated fields. *South.*— Do. *West.*—Dola tank road. *North.*—Topes and Boyes hills.	1
	4
20. *Cocanada municipality.*	
1. Suriaraopeta ward The first, Suryaraopeta ward, shall comprise the 1st and 10th municipal divisions and part of the 2nd division, viz., (1) a portion of the Bridge road, (2) Maddarivari street, (3) Payoduvari tank street, (4) Dossarlapudivari street, (5) Chakalipeta street, (6) Raja tank street, (7) Latchiraz street, (8) Muhammadan street, (9) Mummidivi street, (10) Yanadaigudem, (11) Yarakalagudem, (12) Addayyarsluvari street, (13) Redigudem street, (14) Samalkota road, (15) Ramalingaswamivari agraharam, (16) portion of Bank Pagoda and Foster roads, (17) portion of Cutcherry road, (18) Yarramillivari street, (19) portion of Cutcherry and Mosque streets, (20) Club road, (21) Raja road, (22) Tana road, (23) Jagannadham street, (24) Ramakrishnaraopeta street and (25) Rachupeta street.	2
2. Bazaar ward The second, or Bazaar ward shall comprise portions of the 2nd, 3rd and 4th divisions, viz., (1) Patrevari street, (2) Digumarlivari street, (3) portions of Mosque road, Cutcherry road, Foster road, Pagoda road, Bridge road, Market road Robertson road, and Purvis road, and (3) the Fraserpeta road.	2
3. Tank ward The third, Tank ward, shall comprise portions of 3rd and 4th divisions, viz., portions of Purvis, Robertson, Ramasam, Sea Customs, Old Cocanada, Tank, Bank, Market, Bridge, Pagoda and Foster roads.	2
4. Commercial ward The fourth, Commercial ward, shall comprise portion of 3rd and all the 5th division, viz., (1) portions of Ramasam and Sea Customs roads, (2) Printing House road, (3) Commercial roads, (4) Ramakrishnaiah road, (5) portions of Foster, Pagoda, Bridge, Market, Bank and Old Cocanada roads, and (6) Sullivan road.	2
5. Palapeta ward The fifth, Palapeta ward, shall comprise 6th and 7th divisions, viz., (1) portions of Canal, Yeruvaru, covered drain, Gudimetlavaru, Vishnalayam, Pagoda and Kakalativari streets, (2) Bridge road (3) Salipetta street, (4) Pallipeta street, (5) portion of Kottaga road and (6) Kottipalli road and Fosterpetta.	2
6. Hospital ward The sixth, Hospital ward, shall comprise 8th, 9th and 11th divisions, viz., (1) portion of Yenuvari street, (2) Hospital road, (3) Factory road, (4) Church street, (5) Church square, (6) Fish Bazaar street, (7) Mummidipalivari street, (8) Daniahpetta, and (9) portions of canal, covered drain, Gudimetlavaru, Puramvaru, Vishnalayam, Pagoda and Lankadivari streets.	2
	12
21. *Rajahmundry municipality.*	
I ward *North.*—1. Wigram road (inclusive) 2 The whole of the sixth ward as newly constituted (the "Main road" leading to the Holcott's gardens from the Wigram road to be included in the first ward). *East.*— *South.*— } Municipal limits. *West.*—	2
II ward *North.*—Anuppindivari street (inclusive). *East.*—The "Main road" (inclusive). *South.*—Wigram road (exclusive). *West.*—Municipal limits.	

SCHEDULE—*cont.*

Name of municipality, wards, and boundaries or other descriptions of wards.	Number of elected councillors for each ward.
21. *Rajahmundry municipality*—cont.	
III ward	2
North.—"Nalla" in the Listerpeta (Nalla inclusive).	
East.—1. Listerpeta Main road.	
2. The "Main road" in continuation of the above (both the roads inclusive).	
South.—Anappindivari street (exclusive).	
West.—Municipal limits.	
IV ward	2
North.—Municipal limits.	
East.—1. Municipal limits.	
2. The Jail road up to the Railway bridge near the A.E.L.M. Church (road inclusive).	
South.—The Jundah Punja road (inclusive).	
West.—1. The "Main road" up to Nalla road (exclusive).	
2. Nalla (exclusive).	
3. The Municipal limits into the Gōdāvari.	
V ward	2
North.—Fourth ward.	
East.—Municipal limits.	
South.—1. Syamalamba temple punta up to its junction with the Syamalamba road (inclusive).	
2. Syamalamba road up to its junction with the Hospital road (inclusive).	
3. Hospital road (inclusive).	
West.—"Main road" (exclusive).	
VI ward	2
North.—Fifth ward.	
East.—Municipal limits.	
South.—1. Hukumpeta.	
2. The south-east boundary of survey field No 429 as far as the level-crossing.	
West.—"Main road" leading from the Halcott's gardens up to the vegetable market (exclusive).	
	12
22. *Guntur municipality.*	
I. Kottapeta ward	2
North.—Municipal limits extending from the north-west corner of D. No. 25 and passing along the northern boundary and meeting the Great Northern road at the north-east corner of D. No 435.	
East.—A line drawn along the western side of the Great Northern road and west of Budampad road.	
South.—A line drawn from Budampad road through Red Tank Vagu street, Pedanal Sahib Punja Street road to the north of Protestant cemetery and the Great Northern road to the end of Cheruvu No. 50.	
West.—Municipal limit extending from the Great Northern road and passing along the western boundary and meeting the north-western corner of D. No. 25.	
II. Old Guntur ward	2
North.—Municipal limits.	
East.— Do.	
South.— Do.	
West.—A line drawn along the west of the Budampad Road and thence along the northern side of Bara Imam Punja street and Kotwal Choutwa East street and along the east side of Kotwal Choutwa North street and thence along the north side of Red Tank Vagu street, the west side of Budampad road and along the east of the Great Northern road until it meets the municipal limits.	
III. Sangadigunta ward	3
North.—A line drawn along the north side of Pedanal Salib Punja street; thence along the east side of North Kotwal Choutwa street, and north of Kotwal Choutwa street, and north side of Kotwal Choutwa East street and of Bara Imam Punja street.	
East.—A line drawn along the west side of Budampad road.	
South.—Municipal limits.	
West.—A line drawn along the east side of Old Madras road and the Great Northern road.	

SCHEDULE—*cont.*

Name of municipality, wards and boundaries or other descriptions of wards.	Number of elected councillors for each ward.
22. *Guntur municipality*—cont.	
IV. Ramachandrapuram Agraharam ward	3
North.—A line drawn along the north side of the Great Northern road; thence along the north of road to the north of Protestant cemetery.'	
East.—A line drawn along the east side of the Great Northern road and the Old Madras road.	
South.—Municipal limits.	10
West.—Municipal limits.	
23. *Bezwada municipality.*	
1. Bezwada Hill ward	1
North.—Municipal limit.	
South.—Municipal limit.	
East.—Brahmans' road from Malo canal to Tadepalli toll-gate.	
West.—Municipal limits.	
2. Brahmans' ward	2
North.—Junction of Brahmans' road and Bazaar road.	
South.—Municipal limits.	
East.—Bazaar road	
West.—Brahmans' road.	
3. Banians ward	2
North.—Court road	
South.—Municipal limit.	
East.—East Coast Railway line.	
West.—Bazaar road.	
4. Kothapeta ward	2
North.—Municipal limit.	
South.—Court road.	
East.—East Coast Railway line.	
West.—Bazaar road from Court road to junction with Brahmans' road and Brahmans' road, thence to Tadepalli toll-gate	
5. Buckinghampett ward	1
North.—Municipal limit.	
South.—Municipal limit.	8
East.—Municipal limit.	
West.—East Coast Railway line.	
24. *Ellore municipality.*	
A ward	2
North.—Kistna canal right bank from the north-west corner of survey field No. 1130 up to Public Works Department girder bridge.	
East.—Western edge of high road from the Public Works Department girder bridge up to Kudali.	
South.—A line running along the northern edge of high road from Kudali up to a point opposite to the north-western corner of village re-survey field No. 905.	
West.—A line drawn from a point opposite to north-west corner of village survey No. 905 running through 924, 1127 and along the western side of survey No. 1130 where it meets the Kistna canal.	
B ward	2
North.—A line running along the northern edge of high road from a point opposite to the north-west corner of village survey No. 905 up to Kudali and thence in an easterly direction along the northern edge of the Madepalli road up to the south-western corner of field No. 522-16.	
East.—A point in village survey No. 522.	
South.—A line drawn from the south-western corner of field No. 522-16 to the north-eastern corner of field No. 512 across the road and thence in a westerly direction along the northern and western boundaries of that field and runs in a south-westerly direction along the north-western boundaries of fields Nos. 513, 515 and 516, thence in a southerly direction along the western boundary of field No. 516, the western boundary of field No. 517, thence in a westerly direction along the northern boundaries of fields Nos. 530, 531 and 529, thence towards south along the western boundary of field No. 529 and thence in a westerly direction along the northern edge of fields Nos. 528 and 527 and north-east corner of field No. 745, thence along the northern boundaries of that field and field No. 736, thence in a north-western direction along the northern boundaries of fields Nos. 734, 733 and 752, thence across field No. 754 to the south-eastern corner of field No. 755, thence in a south-westerly direction along the eastern boundary of that field and field No. 760, thence along the southern boundary of field No. 760 and across field No. 764 to the north-east corner of field No. 763, thence along the eastern and southern boundaries of that field and the southern boundary of field No. 765, thence across fields Nos. 766 and 878 to the south-eastern corner of field No. 880, thence along the southern boundary of that field to the south-eastern corner of field No. 883.	

SCHEDULE—*cont.*

Name of municipality, wards, and boundaries or other descriptions of wards.	Number of elected councillors for each ward.
24. *Ellore municipality*—cont.	
B ward—cont.	
West—A line drawn from the point where the southern boundary meets the south-eastern corner of field No 882 along the eastern and northern boundaries of that field to the south-eastern corner of field No. 889, thence along the eastern boundaries of fields Nos. 889 and 906 till it joins the road at the north-western corner of field No. 905.	
C ward	2
North.—Kistna canal right bank from Public Works Department girder bridge up to the north-eastern corner of field No. 52.	
East.—Begins from the point where the northern boundary terminates at the north-eastern corner of field No. 52 and runs southwards along the eastern boundary of fields Nos. 52, 53, 55 and 56 to the south-eastern corner of field No 58, thence crossing field No 63 runs along the eastern boundary of field No. 75 and then crossing fields Nos. 75, 113 and 102, runs to the north-western corner of field No. 103, thence along the western boundary of that field and the northern and western boundaries of field No. 157, the western boundaries of fields Nos. 151 and 150 and the northern and western boundaries of field No. 171, and thence along the east bank of Madepalli channel up to the Madepalli road.	
South.—A line drawn from the point where the eastern boundary joins the Madepalli road westward along the northern boundary of the road up to Kudali.	
West.—Western edge of the high road from Kudali to Public Works Department girder bridge.	
D ward	1
North.—A line drawn from a point on the western boundary of the Chintalapudi road 2 furlongs and 149 yards to the north-east of the first mile stone across the road and in an easterly direction along the Tangellamudi tank bund for a distance of 1,262 feet to a point 27½ feet from the centre of the tank sluice, thence east-north-east for a distance of 1,136 feet through the Kumaragedda pampu of Tangellamudi estate and then due east for a distance of 908 feet through the fields known as Muttadoddavari pampu, Komati Turpu pampu and Damarajuvari pampu, thence turning east-north-east for a distance of 1,363 feet to a point on the western boundary of the Zengareddigudem road 10 yards south of the fifth furlong stone of the first mile, thence in an easterly direction across the Zengareddigudem road through the fields Natturu Sahib pampu, Thumpcheru of Kommaru Bayamma and Kulladucheru for a distance of 934 feet and then nearly due south for a distance of 1,349 feet to the path leading to the Ellore-Bheemadole road, thence along the southern boundary of the east-north-east for 1,304 feet due east for 530 feet and south-east for 1,518 feet to a point on the eastern side of Ellore-Bheemadole road 5 furlongs and 160 yards on the south-west of the 49th mile stone.	
East—A line drawn due south from the point where the northern boundary terminates, crossing railway line and the Kistna canal to the north-western corner of field No. 39.	
South—From the point where the eastern boundary terminates at the north-western corner of field No. 39 a line drawn along the right bank of the Kistna canal up to Public Works Department girder bridge.	
West.—From the point where the southern boundary terminates a line drawn across the Kistna canal and along the western boundary of the high road up to the point where the Chintalapudi road branches off from it and thence in a westerly and north-westerly direction along the western edge of the Chintalapudi road up to the culvert of Jalipudi drain, thence along the southern bank of east Thammileru as far as the north-eastern corner of village field No. 1273 and thence across the Thammileru river and along the eastern boundary of Vuyyur estate garden and Kommuchenu of Lakkimchetti Somayya, until it meets the point where the northern boundary commenced.	
E ward	1
North.—A line drawn from the north-western corner of field No 1273 along the right bank of the east Thammileru river and Jalipudi drain up to the culvert on the Chintalapudi road near Davudumettam.	
East.—From the point where the northern boundary terminates a line drawn along the western edge of Chintalapudi road and high road up to Public Works Department girder bridge	
South.—A line drawn from along the right bank of Kistna canal from the Public Works Department girder bridge to the north-western corner of field No. 1130,	

SCHEDULE—*cont.*

Name of municipality, wards, and boundaries or other descriptions of wards.	Number of elected councillors for each ward.
24. *Ellore municipality*—cont.	
E ward—*cont.*	
West.—From the point where the southern boundary terminates a line drawn across the Kistna canal to the south-east corner of field No. 1106, thence along the eastern boundary of that field and fields Nos. 1107 and 1108, thence across field No. 1087 to the south-eastern boundary of field No. 1086, thence along the eastern boundary of that field and fields Nos. 1083 and 1079, thence across fields Nos. 1081 and 1295 to the south-west corner of field No. 1293, thence along the southern boundary of that field, thence across fields Nos. 1300 and 1297 to the south-eastern corner of field No. 1285, thence across fields Nos 1288 and 1278 to the north-western corner of field No 1275, thence along the northern and eastern boundaries of that field to the south-western corner of field No. 1273, thence across that field to its north-eastern corner.	— 8
	—
25. *Masulipatam municipality.*	
I ward	1
North.—Sultangaram swamp.	
East.—Inugudura road, limits of Jalelpeta and Ulunkipalem.	
South.—Old canal now closed and navigation canal	
West.—Mangalerm.	
II ward	2
North.—Sultangaram swamp.	
East.—Hyderabad road.	
South.—Sadak's road.	
West.—Inugudura road.	
III ward	2
Comprises (*a*) the fort, bounded on the south by the Masulipatam canal and on the other sides by the old moat, (*b*) the village of Gilakoladindi, bounded on the west by the canal and on the other sides by the swamp, and (*c*) the area, bounded on the north by Sadak's road east by limits of Robertson's peta, Bataiya peta and Arevagudam and a portion of Fort road, south by navigation canal and west by limits of Oakes' peta and Inugudura and portion of Inugudura road.	
IV ward	2
North.—Edapalli swamp.	
East.—Church road	
South.—Cantonment road.	
West.—Hyderabad road.	
V ward	2
North.—Cantonment road.	
East.—Portion of Church road and limits of Chitakalapudi.	
South.—Malakapatnam swamp.	
West.—Portion of Fort road and limits of Pataramana peta and Kajulli peta.	
VI ward	1
North.—Machavaram swamp.	
East.—Chilakalapudi swamp.	—
South.—Kara swamp.	10
West.—Limits of Bachu peta and French peta and Church road.	—
26. *Kurnool municipality.*	
Ward No. I	3
The whole of the Fort, Kottapeta, Reza, Rasula and Sudhavarpet.	
Ward No. II	3
The portion of the peta to the east of the Main bazaar road in street No. 1 Peta up to the southern extremity near the Hindri.	
Ward No. III	2
The remaining portion of the peta to the west of the Main bazaar road in street No. 1 peta up to the southern extremity near the Hindri.	— 8
	—
27. *Nandyal municipality.*	
Ward No. I	1
Comprising Nunepalli, Tekkai and Mulsagaram villages.	
Ward No. II	1
Comprising the south row of bazaar street and all streets and lanes south of it in Peta.	

SCHEDULE—cont

Name of municipality, wards, and boundaries or other descriptions of wards.	Number of elected councillors for each ward.
28. *Nandyal municipality*—cont.	
Ward No. III Comprising the north row of bazaar street and all streets and lanes north of it in Peta.	1
Ward No. IV Comprising the Fort.	1
	4
28. *Dindigul municipality.*	
1. North-street ward *North.*—Pension line road *South.*—Main road, Fort road and south of the rock. *East.*—Lakshmma Nayudu's lane, Malaikati lane and Temple channel. *West.*—Municipal limits	1
2. Agraharam ward *North.*—Pension line road. *South.*—Main road. *East.*—Trichi road. *West.*—Lakshmma Nayudu's lane, Malaikati lane and Temple channel.	2
3. Bazaar street ward (north) *North.*—Fort road and main road. *South.*—Parade ground, Braziers' Mosque and Sattani Pillai's lanes *East.*—Little Bazaar street and Madura road. *West.*—Fort glacis.	2
4. Bazaar street ward (south) *North.*—Braziers' Mosque and Sattani Pillai's lanes and Main road *South.*—Rice street and Market road. *East.*—Church road. *West.*—Madura road and Little Bazaar street.	2
5. Barhampur ward *North.*—South Fort glacis and Rice street. *South.*—Municipal limit. *East.*—Metupati road *West.*—Municipal limit.	1
6. Nagalnayakanpati ward *North.*—Market road and Trichi road. *South.*—Municipal limit *East.*—Municipal road. *West.*—Church road and Metupati road.	1
	9
29. *Madura municipality*	
1. Sandapettah ward *North.*—Vaigai river *East.*—Eastern limits of the municipality. *South.*—Southern limits of the municipality up to the Chintamani road. *West.*—Chintamani road, East Veli street, Municbalai road and the lane leading to the river.	2
2. Palace ward *North.*—South Masi, South Avani Mulai Vengalakadai and East Masi streets and Ramnad road. *East.*—Velivithi and Chintamani depots. *South.*—Southern limits as far as Krithimanathi channel to point direct south of Manjanakara street. *West.*—Manjanakara, South Masi and Tadamunikul streets.	2
3. South Market ward *North.*—Temple and Dindigul road. *East.*—Munyappa Nayak street, Tadamunikoil, South Masi and Manjanakara streets. *South.*—Southern municipal limits, Krithimanathi channel from the point direct south of Manjanakara street to the point direct south of Krishnankovil street. *West.*—Krishnankoil street, Khansa Mettu street and Main Guard Pettai	2
4. Perumalkoil ward *North.*—Dindigul road. *East.*—Krishnankoil street, Khansa Mettu street and Main Guard Pettai. *South.*—Southern limits of the municipality to the west of the point in Krithimanathi direct south of Krishnankoil. *West.*—Western limits of the municipality east of Valaivesam tank.	2

SCHEDULE—cont.

Name of municipality, wards, and boundaries or other descriptions of wards.	Number of elected councillors for each ward.
29. *Madura municipality*—cont.	
5. Railway station ward *North.*—Vaigai river to the west of Pechiamman thorai *East.*—Pechiamman thorai road, new Jail road, Krshna Rao's tank road and West Masi street. *South.*—Dindigal road. *West.*—West toll-gate and Arapolium limits.	1
6. Thanappa Mudaliyar Agraharam ward *North.*—Portion of new jail between Pechiamman thorai road and Krsina Rao's tank road. *East.*—Pechiamman thorai, North Masi, North Krishnankovil agraharam, Valiakara street, North Avani and Dancing Girls' lane and West Chittrai street. *South.*—Dindigal road from south-west corner of Chittrai street. *West.*—West Masi street.	2
7. Temple ward *North.*—Vaigai river from Aathimulam Pillai's padithorai and Pechiamman thorai, *East.*—Sellathamman thorai road, Nagalingam Pillai's lane, North Masi, Aathimulam Pillai's lane, North Avani Mulai lane, west of Old Jail, and East Chittrai street. *South.*—South Chittrai street. *West.*—West Chittrai, Dancing Girls' lane, Valiakara street, North Krishnankovil agraharam, North Masi street and Pechiamman thorai road.	2
8. Puthumantapam ward *North.*—Vaigai river between causeway and Aathimulam Pillai's padithorai. *East.*—East Masi street and Elephant stone road. *South.*—Vangalakadai street and South Avani Mulai street. *West.*—Muniyappa Nayak street, East Chittrai street, lane west of Old Jail, Aathimulam Pillai's lane, Nagalingam Pillai's lane, Sellathammankoil street.	2
9. Elephant stone ward *North.*—Vaigai river between causeway and the ford from Nunichalai road. *East.*—Lane leading to river from Nunichalai and East Velivithi. *South.*—Ramnad road from East Velivithi to Blackburne's lamp. *West.*—East Masi street and Elephant stone road.	2
10. Park Town ward *North.*—Northern municipal limits. *East.*—South Tamkam road, Managiri tank bund, Tahilakulam tank bund and Sengolam tank bund *South.*—Vaigai river from South Tamkam road to municipal limits in the west. *West.*—Thothaneri spring channel and Sellur tank bund.	1 18
30. *Palni municipality.*	
No. I or North ward *North.*—Municipal limits. *East.*—Municipal limits. *South.*—Dindigal road, Chinnakadai street, Bazaar street and South Car street, but includes the houses on both the rows of the South Car street. *West.*—Municipal limits.	2
No. II or South ward *North.*—Dindigal road, Chinnakadai street, Bazaar street and South Car street, but includes the houses on both the rows of the Dindigal road, and Chinnakadai and Bazaar streets. *East.*—Municipal limits. *South.*—Vanapuri tank and municipal limits. *West.*—Municipal limits.	2 4
31. *Periyakulam municipality.*	
1. West or Agraharam ward *North.*—The Varahanadi. *East.*—Mariamman Ford street, Vaniyar street to South road and Vagambuh threshing floor. *South.*—The southern municipal limit. *West.*—The western municipal limit up to the Varahanadi.	2

SCHEDULE—*contd.*

Name of municipality, wards, and boundaries or other descriptions of wards.	Number of elected councillors for each ward.
31. *Periyakulam municipality—contd.*	
2. East or Thandupalayam ward	2
North.—The Varahanadi.	
East.—The eastern municipal limit up to the Varahanadi.	
South.—The southern municipal limit.	
West.—The eastern boundary of ward No. 1.	
3. North or Vadagarai-Kakkilankulam ward	2
North.—The Vari channel.	
East.—The eastern municipal limit up to the Varahanadi.	—
South.—The Varahanadi.	6
West.—The western municipal limit from the Varahanadi.	—
32. *Calicut municipality.*	
1. A ward	1
2. B "	2
3. C-1 "	1
4. C-2 "	2
5. D "	2
6. E "	1
7. F "	1
8. G "	1
9 H "	1
The wards shall comprise the present revenue divisions except C, which will be divided into two wards C-1 and C-2, the line of demarcation being the lane leading from the dispensary road past the Anjikalam and crossing the Flagstaff road to the Big Bazaar road near the well.	—
	12
33. *Cannanore municipality.*	
1. A ward	2
On the north-west, the cantonment boundary stones 1 to 13.	
On the north-east, the direct road leading from Chalat Thodu (near cantonment boundary stone 13) to Ayikara bridge.	
On the south-east and south-west, the sea.	
2. B ward	3
On the north, the cantonment boundary stones 13 to 46.	
On the east, the cantonment boundary stones 46 to 113.	
On the south-west, the direct road leading from Chalat Thodu (near cantonment boundary stone 13) to Ayikara bridge.	
3. C ward	4
On the north, the cantonment boundary stones 56 to 88.	
On the east, the Anayiduku road.	
On the south, the sea.	
On the west, the cantonment boundary stones 88 to 113.	
4. D ward	3
On the north, the trunk road to Tellicherry, from cantonment boundary stone 54 to Chowa bridge.	
On the east, the Kunampuzha channel.	
On the south, the sea.	—
On the west, the Anayiduku road.	12
	—
34. *Cochin municipality.*	
1. A Division ward	5
The (1) A Division ward shall comprise Kotta (Fort), Kottavada, northern portion of Tamaruparamba pattom and Vypeen.	
2. B Division ward	3
The (2) B Division ward shall comprise Kalvetti, Irreveliparamba pattom, Kapritruthi, Cherupathayathodu pattom, Valiapathayathodu pattom, Chulikelparamba pattom.	
3. C Division ward	2
The (3) C Division ward shall comprise Vellipuramba pattom, Vaniayaturuvu pattom, Tirumala devaswom, Gadathakel and Sanjon pattom.	
4. D Division ward	2
The (4) D Division ward shall comprise the southern portion of Tamberamba pattom, Mackenzie garden and Vermedo garden.	—
	12
	—

SCHEDULE—*contd*

Name of municipality, wards, and boundaries or other descriptions of wards.	Number of elected councillors for each ward

35. *Palghat municipality*

1. Kalpathi ward 3

The Kalpathi ward shall comprise—

1. Kovalpad,
2. Agathethara,
3. Kozapalham,
4. Chathapuram,
5. Old Kalpathi,
6. New Kalpathi,
7. Govindarajapuram,
8. Vythinathapuram,
9. Thonipalliam-Mookay,
10. Valiapettom and Merugam,
11. Komarapuram,
12. Lakshminarayanapuram,
13. Chokanathapuram,

bounded on the north by the railway line, on the south by the Kalpathi river and the nullah running from Achanchirai to Kalpathi river known by the Kalpathipodu and Shanguparathodu, on the east by the municipal limits and on the west by the municipal limits.

2. Puthur ward 3

The Puthur ward shall comprise—

1. Shekarapuram,
2. Puthur Tara,
3. Puthen Kovil,
4. Ramanathapuram,
5. Puthiankam and Koppam,
6. Sultanpetta, north of Coimbatore road,
7. Mettupalliam,
8. Edatheruvu,
9. Jaracad,
10. Parahannom,
11. Iyapuram and Thompalliam Vatta karoomankavoo,
12. Pattikara,
13. Palltheruvu,

bounded on the north by the southern boundary of Kalpathi ward, on the south by the Great Western road from Cunnamen Koil to Kalmandapam toll-gate, on the east by the municipal limits, and on the west by the nullah running from Vettilakolum tank to Shanguparathodu and Pattikara road as far as Cunnamen Covil.

3. Sultanpetta ward 4

The Sultanpetta ward shall comprise—

1. Sultanpetta,
2. Kovutti streets,
3. Rice street,
4. Braziers' streets,
5. Tailors' streets,
6. Parts near travellers' bungalow,
7. Pakara,
8. Mandamkondom,
9. Murikavoo,
10. Thottangal,
11. Kunnathermedu,
12. Tirunellai,
13. Mannaochirai,

bounded on the north by the southern boundary of Puthur ward, on the south by the Kannadi river, on the east by the municipal limits, and on the west by the Alathur road and paddy fields, south of Vennakara.

4. Big Bazaar ward 3

The Big Bazaar ward shall comprise—

1. Moothanthara,
2. Pattrichettipalliam,
3. Melamuri,
4. Patmantheruvu,
5. Panandarkottil,
6. Chayakkar's street,
7. Valia Kolam,
8. Telugu streets,
9. Kilamuri,
10. Pattikara,
11. Vadacantara gramom,
12. Vadacantara,
13. Nallicherry,

bounded on the north by the Kalpathi river and Shanguparathodu, on the south by the Great Western road from Cunnamen Koil to Parley toll, on the east by the western boundary of Sultanpetta ward, and on the west by the municipal limits.

5. Nurani ward 3

The Nurani ward shall comprise—

1. Nurani gramom,
2. Nuranipalliam,
3. Thondikolam,
4. Vennakara,
5. Pallipuram gramom,
6. Anthithapuram,
7. Ramanathapuram,
8. Vithuni
9. Ramanjikollam,
10. Pallicheruvu,
11. Kal-kara street,
12. Melamuri,
13. Lungapatter Madom,

bounded on the north by the southern boundary of Big Bazaar ward, on the south and east by the western boundary of Sultanpetta, and on the west by the municipal limits. — 15

SCHEDULE—*contd.*

Name of municipality, wards, and boundaries or other descriptions of wards.	Number of elected councillors for each ward.
35. *Tellicherry municipality.*	
1. Parethalasherry ward The Parethalasherry ward shall comprise (1) Kodevully, (2) Hindumkad, (3) Chatta Kooee, (4) Parethalasherry, (5) Kottagagom, and (6) Thaganipuram Deshoms, and shall be bounded on the north by the Kudevelli river, on the south by the road from the Salt Golls leading to the Errinjolly bridge, on the east by the Mayampally Tode, and on the west by the sea.	8
2. Town ward The town ward shall comprise (1) Vadikagam, (2) Northern Chall and (3) Pyaradel Deshoms, and shall be bounded on the north by the road from the Salt Golls leading to Errinjolly bridge, on the south by the Medampath lane on the east by the Chetty street, and on the west by the sea.	2
3. Mylanjennom ward The Mylanjennom ward shall comprise (1) the Southern Chall, (2) Kaivettam, (3) Southern Vadikal, (4) Pillacool, (5) Thallai, (6) Narangaparam, and (7) Poovalappa Deshoms, and shall be bounded on the north by the Errinjolly road and Kuttiyady road, on the south by the sea and Thallai, on the east by the Brass Pagoda road, Weavers' street and Pullicotte parambas, and on the west by the Chetty street and sea.	2
4. Thiruvengad ward The Thiruvengad ward shall comprise (1) the Northern Dadikal, (2) Cherrukare, (3) Moorukooree, (4) Kunjamparambs, and (5) Thiruvengad Deshoms, and shall be bounded on the north by the Kuyalh river, on the south by the Errinjolly road and Kuttiyady road, on the east by the Errinjolly river and Old Vaddy road, and on the west by the Mayampally Tode, Brass Pagoda road and Weavers' street.	2 9
37. *Nellore municipality.*	
Ward No. 1 shall comprise Nawabpet and Stonehousepet bounded on the *North.*—Municipal northern boundary. *East.*—Municipal eastern boundary. *South.*—Municipal eastern boundary *West.*—From the point where the foot-path through survey No. 516 meets the Survepalli channel, the western bank of the said channel to the point where it branches off from the Jaffer Sahib's channel.	2
Ward No. 2 shall comprise Ranganayakulapet, Kubadepalem, Subadarpet, Santapet, Narayanarapet and Kataripalem bounded on the *North.*—The municipal northern boundary up to the point where the Survepalli channel branches off from the Jaffer Sahib's channel, *East.*—The western bank of the Survepalli channel up to the point where the foot-path through survey No. 516 meets it; then the municipal eastern boundary. *South.*—The Nagulamitta road up to its junction with the Subadarpet road; then the Subadarpet road up to its crossing the Uyyalakalva; then the northern bank of the Uyyalakalva; up to where it crosses the Ramireddi channel. *West.*—The municipal western boundary.	2 4
Ward No. 3 shall comprise Nellore East and Bestapalem bounded on the *North.*—The Uyyalakalva from the point where it crosses the Bazaar road to the point where it crosses the Subadarpet road; then the Subadarpet road up to its junction with the Nagulamitta road; then the Nagulamitta road to the Survepalli channel, *East*—Municipal eastern boundary. *South.*—The southern bank of the Ramireddi channel up to where it crosses the Bazaar road *West*—From the above point the Bazaar road up to where it crosses the Uyyalakalva.	3
Ward No. 4 shall comprise Nellore West, Mattiyalapalem, Dudekula street and bazaar bounded on the *North.*—The northern bank of the Uyyalakalva from the point where it crosses the Ramireddi channel up to its crossing the Bazaar road. *East*—The Bazaar road inclusive up to where it crosses the Ramireddi channel, *South.*—From the above point the Ramireddi channel, then Pallapukalva to the point where it crosses the Dykes road; *West.*—Municipal western boundary.	3

SCHEDULE—*cont.*

Name of municipality, wards, and boundaries or other descriptions of wards	Number of elected councillors for each ward

37. *Nellore municipality*—*cont.*

Ward No. 5 shall comprise Mulapet, Pethekanpet, Traversepet, Ratwadipalem, Madagapalem and Dargamit bounded on the | 2

North.—The northern bank of Pallapukolva from the point where it crosses the Walker road to the Dykes road, then the northern bank of Ramireddi channel up to its junction with the Survapalli channel.

East and South.—Municipal southern boundary.

West.—Municipal western boundary. | 12

38. *Salem municipality*

First ward | 2

North.—By the municipal boundary line commencing from the jungle stream near Paul Pillai's garden and running in a direct line to the east below the old quarry land and the Chuchlers' tank bund up to the north-west corner of the late Krishna Das Sait's garden in survey No. 1 of division No. 6

East.—From the aforesaid corner in survey No. 1 of division No. 6 the boundary runs to the south along the western boundaries of the late Krishna Das Sait's garden and the premises acquired for the new hospital and thence along the northern boundaries of the office compound of the Superintendent of Police and the estate of the late Mr. S. Krishnaswami Mudaliyar, survey No. 16 of division No. 6, and turning to the south runs through Pillayar Koil street (A division) to meet the Shevapet main road.

South.—By the Shevapet main road from its junction with Pillayar Koil street (A division) up to Chitra Chavadi and thence along the "itteri" leading to Mr. S. Ranganatha Mudaliyar's estate till it meets the western boundary of the municipality in survey No. 1 of division No. 2.

West.—The boundary line runs northwards from the abovementioned point in survey No. 1 of division No. 2 along the western bund of Gunda Chetti tank up to the second bridge on the Shevapet-Suramangalam road—near the toll-gate—and then by the jungle stream up to Paul Pillai's garden.

N.B.—The first ward corresponds to division No. 1 of the Madras Revenue Survey.

Second ward | 3

North.—By the Shevapet main road from its junction with Nagi Chetti street up to Chitra Chavadi and then along the "itteri" leading to Mr. S. Ranganatha Mudaliyar's estate to meet the western municipal boundary in survey No. 1 of division No. 2

East.—The boundary line runs through Nagi Chetti street and along a part of Achi Ramaswami Chetti street, survey No. 503 of division No. 6; thence in a line running southwards west of Shevapet mosque to meet the causeway over the Tirumanimuttar river to the south of survey No. 534 of division No. 6.

South.—By the Tirumanimuttar river from the Shevapet causeway over it to the south-west corner of survey No. 3 of division No. 2.

West.—From the south-west corner of survey No. 3 of division No. 2 the line runs to the north along the western boundary of the municipality till it meets survey No. 1 in division No. 2.

N.B.—The second ward corresponds to division No. 2 of the Madras Revenue Survey.

Third ward | 2

North.—By the Tirumanimuttar river from the Mulai anicut to the south-west corner of survey No. 3 of division No. 2 west of the Anandanapatti-Shevapet bridges.

East.—From the Mulai anicut the boundary line runs to the south along the paddy fields east of the Trichinopoly road up to the eastern limit of the land bearing survey No. 2082 of division No. 3 and then runs to the Panchamtaugi tank bund, skirting the village of Uadugapatti, and along the eastern and southern boundaries of survey No. 418 in division No. 3 to meet the Trichinopoly road; thence along the Trichinopoly road till its junction with the Trichinopoly branch road otherwise known as the Hanumantarayan toll-gate road.

South.—By the Trichinopoly branch road, otherwise known as the Hanumantarayan toll-gate road from the toll-gate in the Trichinopoly road up to the toll-gate in the Police Lines road; and from this point the line runs to the west along the cross road, but excluding it, to meet the Coimbatore road near the Roman Catholic cemetery in Arab Lines tope

West.—By the Coimbatore road from the Roman Catholic cemetary in Arab Lines tope up to the toll-gate on the same road, but excluding the road up to this point; thence the line runs to the north-west to meet the Tirumanimuttar river at the south-west corner of survey No. 3 of division No. 2.

N.B.—The third ward corresponds to division No. 3 of the Madras Revenue Survey.

SCHEDULE—contd.

Name of municipality, wards, and boundaries or other descriptions of wards.	Number of elected councillors for each ward.
38. Salem municipality—contd.	
Fourth ward	1
North.—The boundary line runs from Periya Mariyammankoil near the Salem-Fort bridge behind the buildings in Salem Bazaar street, and excluding them, to meet lane survey No. 1536 of division No. 9 in Pavadi.	
East.—The line runs along the lane survey No 1536 of division No 9 and skirting along the northern boundary of field No. 1645 passes along lane survey No. 1646 of division No. 9; thence through Second Palli street till it meets Vellakuttai-Oddar street, and then running along the said street and the northern bund of Vellakuttai tank and the Parish burial-ground till it meets the north-east corner of survey No 1080 of division No. 4; and thence running along the eastern boundary of the said field to reach the municipal boundary at the south-east corner of the same field.	
South.—From the south-east corner of survey No. 1085 in division No. 4 the line runs to the west behind the Kichipalaiyam bullock slaughter-house, till it reaches the road from Kichipalaiyam to Gogai; and then along the said road, but excluding it, to the south-west corner of survey No. 3 of division No. 4.	
West.—From the south-west corner of field No. 3 of division No 4 the line runs to the north along the paddy fields to the east of the Trichinopoly road till it reaches the Kallangutta road; thence to the Mulai anicut. From this point the boundary runs along the Tirumanimuttar river till it reaches the Salem-Fort bridge near the Alexandra hospital.	
N.B.—The fourth ward corresponds to fourth and fifth divisions of the Madras Revenue Survey excluding houses in the southern row of Salem Bazaar street.	
Fifth ward	2
North.—The line runs along the northern limit of field No. 16 of division No. 6 and skirts along the boundaries of the Police Superintendent's office, the premises of the new hospital and the late Krishna Das Sait's garden to reach the Periyeri tank bund; and then to the east below the bund till it reaches the Chucklers' toll-gate road. From this point the boundary runs to meet the Tirumanimuttar river near the Forest Ranger's office by the side of the Salem-Fort bridge, skirting the boundaries of the old English cemetery and the Collector's office compound.	
East.—From the Forest Ranger's office near the bridge the line runs along the Tirumanimuttar river up to the Mulai anicut.	
South.—By the Tirumanimuttar river from the Mulai anicut up to survey No. 584 in division No. 6, south of Shevapet mosque.	
West.—From the above-mentioned point in survey No. 584 in division No. 6 the line runs to the north along Acha Ramaswami Chetti street (a part) and through Nagi Chetti street to meet the Shevapet main road; thence along Pillayar Koil street (A division) to meet the north-west corner of survey No. 16 in division No. 6.	
N.B.—The fifth ward corresponds to division No. 6 of the Madras Revenue Survey.	
Sixth ward	1
North.—The boundary line runs to the east from the first bridge on the road from Hastampatti to Suramangalam up to the Hastampatti toll-gate and then along the Kannangurchi road, but excluding both the roads, till its junction with the Court or Karuvattuparai road.	
East.—The line runs along the Court road, but excluding it, from its junction with Kannangurchi road up to the toll-gate in Johnsonpet; thence the boundary skirts the northern and eastern boundaries of the village of Johnsonpet till it reaches the Parish well in the Chinnatirupati road, and thence to the south-east to meet the Tirumanimuttar river at the north-east corner of field No. 1266 of division No. 7.	
South.—By the Tirumanimuttar river from the north-east corner of survey No. 1266 of division No 7 up to the Salem-Fort bridge; thence the line runs north-west to meet the Chucklers' tank bund skirting the boundaries of the Collector's office and the old English cemetery.	
West.—From the Chucklers' tank bund the line runs to the north through the Chucklers' tank till it meets the first bridge on the Hastampatti-Suramangalam road.	
N.B.—The sixth ward corresponds to division No. 7 of the Madras Revenue Survey.	

SCHEDULE—*contd.*

Name of municipality, wards, and boundaries or other descriptions of wards.	Number of elected councillors for each ward.
38. *Salem municipality*—contd.	
Seventh ward	2
North.—The northern boundary will run along the northern boundaries of the houses in Salem Bazaar street in the northern row, commencing from the five lanterns post near the Patriot Press up to the cross road connecting second Agraharam with Salem Bazaar street bearing survey No. 1570 of division No 9. The last house in the row will be survey No 78 of division No. 8.	
East.—By the cross road connecting second Agraharam with Salem Bazaar street (bearing survey No. 1570 of division No. 9) from survey No. 78 of division No. 8 to survey No. 1314 of division No. 5, both inclusive	
South.—The boundary line runs along the southern boundaries of buildings in Salem Bazaar street, commencing from survey No 1314 of division No. 5 and ending with Periya Mariyamman koil near the Salem-Fort bridge, including the whole of the taluk office compound with the public offices in it and also the Victoria Market.	
West.—By the Tirumanimuttar river.	
N.B.—The seventh ward consists of all the houses on both the rows of Salem Bazaar street from Salem-Fort bridge up to Varadaraja Perumal temple.	
Eighth ward	3
North.—By the Tirumanimuttar river from Salem-Fort bridge up to the Chavadi bearing survey No. 2 of division No. 8.	
East.—The eastern boundary runs from the chavadi bearing survey No. 2 of division No. 8 near Fischer anicut through the Anai road till it reaches Fischer gate; and thence in front of Kasi Viswanathaswami temple including the block of houses, survey Nos. 18 to 25 of division No. 8. The line then turns to the west to meet the cross road connecting Second Agraharam with Salem Bazaar street and through the said road terminating and including survey No. 77 of division No. 8.	
South.—The line runs from survey No. 77 of division No. 8 along the northern boundaries of houses in the north row of Salem Bazaar street up to the five lanterns post near the Patriot Press	
West.—By the Tirumanimuttar river.	
N.B.—The eighth ward consists of first and second Agraharams and Arasamaram Pillayar Koil streets and lanes.	
Ninth ward	2
North.—By the Tirumanimuttar river from the Chavadi bearing survey No. 2 of division No. 8 near Fischer anicut till it reaches the northern boundary of the municipality, and skirting along the northern boundary of Fischer compound, survey No. 6 of division No. 9, passes through Chandamman Koil street till it reaches Viranam toll-gate. The line then runs through the paddy fields in a south-easterly direction up to the Government fuel depot in Ammapet, bearing survey No. 483 of division No. 10, including the Carpet Parachéri and the Pulapattai burial-ground of Ammapet. The boundary line then turns to the east up to survey No 1653 of division No. 10 past Nunjampatti Parachéri and including the said parachéri.	
East.—From survey No 1653 of division No. 10 east of Nunjampatti Parachéri the line runs to the south crossing the Salem-Cuddalore road down to the stream from the Jarugumalai hills, feeding the Ammapet tank and terminating at survey No. 1657 of division No. 10	
South.—The boundary line commences from the south-east corner of survey No. 1657 of division No 10 and runs in a westerly direction along the northern bund of the Ammapet tank up to Pachapatti hamlet, and including the said hamlet Thence, the line runs along the northern bund of Vellakullai tank and through Vellakuttai-Oddar street, till it reaches No. 2 Palli street, survey No 1713 of division No 9.	
West.—The line commences from the south end of No. 2 Palli street (survey No. 1714 of division No. 9) and runs along the said street to the north; and then skirting along the boundary of survey No. 1645 of division No 9, passes through lane No. 1596 of division No. 9. The line then crosses the Salem-Cuddalore road to the east of Varadaraja Perumal temple Thence, in a line to the north along the cross road connecting second Agraharam and the Cuddalore road till it reaches second Agraharam, then to the east along the second Agraharam, up to the late Appu Chetti's choultry; and then skirting the boundaries of survey Nos. 18 to 25 of division No. 8, but excluding them, the line runs in front of Kasi Viswanathaswami temple up to Fischer gate; thence through the Anai road to reach survey No. 2 of division No. 8 (chavadi near Fischer anicut).	
N.B.—The ninth ward consists of divisions 9 and 10 of the Madras Revenue Survey.	18

SCHEDULE—*contd.*

Name of municipality, ward's, and boundaries or other descriptions of wards.	Number of elected councillors for each ward.
39. *Kumbakonam municipality.*	
I. Banadorai ward	2
The (I) Banadorai ward shall comprise all that portion bounded on the north by the Cauvery, on the east by the present municipal limits on the south by a line drawn along the centre of the Tanjore road from the Arasilar bridge at Parasuram to the municipal toll-gate in Tiruvadamarudur road near Vuttipillayar Koil, which will divide the town into two pretty equal sections (the northern and the southern) and on the west by a similar line along the centre of the road from Bhagavatpadiyurai to the hand-post.	
II-A. Sri Sarangapani ward	2
The (II-A) Sarangapani ward shall comprise those parts of the town bounded on the north by the Cauvery river, on the east by the western boundary of ward No. I, on the south by a line drawn along the centre of the Tanjore road and on the west by a line drawn along the centre of the big bazaar street to where it joins the Chakrapani south street, to the south of a line along the centre of the Chakrapani south street and to the east of a line drawn along the centre of the Chinnakadai street and of Chakrapani Tirumanjana street up to the Chakrapadithurai bathing ghat on the bank of the Cauvery river.	
II-B. Sri Kumbheswaran ward	2
The (II-B) Sri Kumbheswaran ward shall comprise those portions of the town bounded on the north by the Cauvery river, on the east by the western boundary of ward No. II-A, on the south by the said line along the centre of the Tanjore road and on the west by a line along the centre of Kumbheswaraswami's western and a small portion of the northern street and along the said Kumbheswaraswami's Tirumanjana street up to banks of the Cauvery.	
III. Pettai ward	2
The (III) Pettai ward shall comprise the rest of the northern section being bounded on the east by ward No. II-B, on the south by the central line along the Tanjore road, on the west by the present municipal limits and on the north by the Cauvery.	
IV. Tovarankurichi ward	2
The (IV) Tovarankurichi ward shall comprise all those parts of the town which lie to the east and south of the aforesaid central line along the Tanjore road to the north of the Arasilar, and to the west of a line along the centre of Sri Ramaswami temple's ramnadi and western streets, and along Brahman Koil street and other streets up to the banks of the Arasilar.	
V. Brahman Koil ward	2
The (V) Brahman Koil ward shall comprise those portions of the town bounded on the west by ward (IV), on the north by the line along the Tanjore road, on the east by a similar line along the centre of the Post Office road and along the Mahamakham tank western street up to the banks of the Arasilar, and on the south by the Arasilar.	
VI. Mahamakham tank ward	1
The (VI) Mahamakham tank ward shall comprise the rest of the southern section, bounded on the east by the present municipal limits, on the south by the Arasilar, on the west by ward (V) and on the north by the line along the Tanjore road.	
VII. Melacauvery ward	1
The (VII) Melacauvery ward shall comprise those portions of the town bounded on the south by the river Cauvery and on the other sides by a line drawn from Chettipadithurai on the southern bank of the Cauvery across the river direct to the opposite bank and carried thence westward along the northern bank so as to include survey Nos. 6 and 149 of Rajarajapuram; thence northward including Nos. 131 and 141 of the same village; thence eastward including Nos. 142, 106, 143 and 7 of the same village; thence north-east and east including No. 2 of Mappakoil I Bit nam; thence north-east and east including No. 252 inams Melacauvery and Sundaramaiyar tottam in Eragaram; thence eastward including Nos. 56 and 51 of Pandaravadai Perumandi and crossing the Odayarpalayam road at the backyard of Kalyanarama Ayyar's choultry and crossing thence diagonally in a line Nos. 1 and 7 and road No. 9 of the same village and reaching the Karuppur road at the college gate; thence eastward along that road so as to include houses and backyards on both sides including Nos. 11, 18 and 19 of the same village and terminating at the Karuppur sluice.	
	14

SCHEDULE—*contd.*

Name of municipality, wards, and boundaries or other descriptions of wards.	Number of elected councillors for each ward.
40. *Mowargudi municipality.*	
Ward No. I	4
North. *West.* *South.* } Municipal limits.	
East.—A line beginning from the north-eastern corner of survey No 2281 passing along the eastern boundary of survey Nos. 2281 and 2282 and the western boundary of survey Nos. 170, 171, 175, 179 and 185 and the southern boundary of survey No. 186 and the western boundary of survey Nos. 1625, 1606, 1745, 1773 and 2621 and the southern boundary of survey No. 2632 and the western boundary of survey Nos. 2669, 2774 and 2350 and ending at the south-western corner of survey No. 2350.	
Ward No. II	4
North. *East.* } Municipal limits. *South.*	— 8
West.—The western boundary of ward No. I.	—
41. *Mayaveram municipality.*	
Ward No. I	3
North.—A line commencing from the south-west corner of T.S. No. 1703 to the east of Mattupel Railway road in road No 2, Kumbakonam road, running along the southern limit of the said road No. 2 up to the lane crossing the western end of Thanjur Salia street, then turning southwards and running along the east limit of the said lane up to the southern limit of the southern side of Komarakatlai street, then turning eastwards along the southern limit of the backyards of the said southern side up to the western limit of the lane crossing the eastern end of the Komerakotlai street, then turning northwards and running along the western limit of the said lane and meeting road No. 2: then turning to the east running along the southern boundary of road No. 2 up to the western end of Palankaveri bridge, running eastwards along the southern bank of the said Palankaveri up to the southern end of the bridge on the eastern side of Kornad bazaar street, then turning southwards up to the southern limit of the westernmost house in the southern side of Pulugiswaraswami Koil north street, then turning eastwards and running along the southern limit of the said side up to the western limit of the Pulugiswaraswami Koil east street, then turning northwards and meeting road No. 1 (southern road) then turning eastwards and running along the southern side of the road No 1 (excluding the houses on the southern side) up to the Kumachiamman Koil, then turning obliquely towards the north-east up to the westernmost house of the northern side of Periatannan street, then turning eastwards and running along the northern limit of the northern side of the said street up to Mattekulam, then turning southwards and meeting road No 1, then turning towards the east and running along the northern side of the said road No. 1, of Mayuranathaswami north street covering the buildings on the northern side of the said street and of the Tranquebar road No. 31 up to the limit of the municipality T.S. No. 1105, north-east corner of the ward	
East.—The eastern boundary of the municipality.	
South.—The southern boundary of the municipality.	
West.—The western boundary of the municipality	
Ward No. II	3
North.—A line commencing from the north-western corner of Sri Viswanatheswami temple adjoining the Cauvery bridge, running towards the east along the southern bank of the Cauvery river up to Thirumanayakan chavadi, right bank of the Cauvery river, north-east corner of T.S. No. 176.	
East.—The eastern boundary of the municipality.	
South.—The northern boundary of ward No. I as described above.	
West.—A line commencing from the south-east corner of Mattakulam, running northwards along the eastern boundary of Mattakulam, then turning towards the west along the northern bank to the eastern limit of the leading channel, then turning northwards and running along the eastern limit of the said channel up to Palackaveri; crossing it, then continuing northwards along the western limit of the western side of Pattamangalam street and meeting road No. 2 (T.S. No 111), then turning obliquely north, cousting the northern side of road No. 2 at T.S. No. 139, then running northwards along the western limit of backyards of the western side of Pattamangalam street up to the north-west corner of Sri Viswanathaswami temple covering the Dubirkulam.	

SCHEDULE—*cont.*

Name of municipality, wards, and boundaries or other descriptions of wards.	Number of elected councillors for each ward.
41. *Mayuram municipality*—cont.	
Ward No. III	2
North.—A line commencing from the north-west corner of T.S. No. 989 at the southern side of the Cauvery adjoining the Pillaiyar Koil in the north-west corner of Pulugiswaraswami Koil Thirumanjana street, running along the southern bank of the Cauvery river and meeting north-west corner of Sri Visvanathaswami temple, west of the Cauvery bridge.	
East.—The western boundary of ward No. II as described above.	
South.—The northern boundary of ward No. I as described above.	
West.—A line commencing from the varikal to the south-west corner of Pera Era Vli street, running northwards along the western bank of the said varikal up to the Sellapillaiyar temple, running along the western boundary of the lane west of Pera Era Vli street up to the north-western point of the back-yards of the northern side of Kampandaram street, then towards the east along the northern boundary of the said side, meeting the lane coming from Ayanar Koil street, crossing it, turning to the north along the eastern side of the said lane up to the south-west corner of Ayanar temple, then crossing along the southern and eastern sides of the said temple up to the north-east corner of the said temple, then turning to the east, meeting the Pulugiswaraswami Koil Thirumanjana street, then turning towards the north and running along the western boundary of the said Thirumanjana street, covering the houses on the western side, up to the Cauvery river in T.S. No. 989 adjoining the Pillaiyar temple in the northernmost corner of the said street.	
Ward No. IV	4
North.—A line commencing from the south-west corner of the Cauvery Railway bridge in T.S. No. 521 in the South Indian Railway road and running eastwards along the southern bank of the Cauvery river up to the north-west corner of T.S. No. 989 of ward No. III.	
East.—The western boundary of ward No. III as described above.	
South.—The northern boundary of ward No. I as described above.	
West.—The western boundary of the municipality.	
Ward No. V	1
North.—The northern boundary of the municipality.	
East.—The eastern boundary of the municipality.	
South.—The northern boundary of the wards Nos. IV, III and II as described above.	
West.—The western boundary of the municipality.	13
42. *Negapatam municipality.*	
1. Negapatam East ward	2
The (1) Negapatam East ward shall comprise all the houses lying northwards from and within the boundary of the metalled road from the Railway station running through Holland street, along with the beach including the Boatmen's village up to the north gate, and the metalled road from thence southwards through the Great Bazaar street returning to the Railway station gate in Holland street.	
2. Negapatam South ward	2
The (2) Negapatam South ward shall comprise the houses lying within a boundary line from the ferry including the taluk cutcherry and adjacent buildings along Holland street, Eda street, Nanayagara street, Sattayapper Kovil South street, and a straight line drawn to Akkaraeolam, thence to the Devanadi Goppanaar.	
3. Negapatam West ward	2
The (3) Negapatam West ward shall comprise the other portion west wards and bounded on the north by the road leading to toll-gate No. 2.	
4. Kadambadi ward	2
The (4) Kadambadi ward shall commence at the north gate and comprise the villages of Velipalayam, Kandambadi, and Pappanacherry up to Cottagum.	
5. Nagore East ward	2
The (5) Nagore East ward shall comprise that portion of Nagore and Cottagum which lies to the east of the High road.	
6. Nagore West ward	2
The (6) Nagore West ward shall comprise that portion of Nagore and Cottagum which lies west of the High road.	12

SCHEDULE—*cont.*

Name of municipality, wards, and boundaries or other descriptions of wards.	Number of elected councillors for each ward.
43. *Tanjore municipality.*	
1. Palliagraharam ward	3
The first or Palliagraharam ward is bounded on the west by the old path to Tiruvadi commencing from the point where it meets the Vadavar north bank and running from south to north up to where it joins Jamboonga Cauvery south bank in Manakrambay limits; on the north by the Jamboonga Cauvery channel commencing from the point where it meets the old path to Tiruvadi and running from west to east up to the old bridge over the channel situated directly north of Palliagraharam wet land; on the east by a straight line drawn from the said old bridge over Jamboonga Cauvery channel along Vennar south banks to the point where it meets the Sankaranthy or Perukamadoo and Seethivaikal channels; on the south by the Sankaranthy and Seethivaikal to the point where it meets the Vadavar north banks and old path to Tiruvadi.	
2. Karanthattangudy ward	3
The second or Karanthattangudy ward is bounded on the west by the old path to Tiruvadi commencing from the point where it meets the Sakarampettai road to the Vadavar banks; on the north by Vadavar, Sankaranthy and Seethivaikal; on the east by a straight line drawn from the point where it meets the above channels from north to south up to Puthampalliam calingulah and Ottamadagee on the road from the eastern gate of the fort to Mariamman Kovil exactly opposite to 5-vent bridge; on the south by the said eastern gate road and Sakarampettai road.	
3. Fort East ward..	4
The third or Fort East ward is bounded on the west by the Ellayamman Kovil street from north to south up to rampart walls of the fort; on the north, south and east by the walls of the fort.	
4. Fort West ward	3
The fourth or Fort West ward is bounded on the east and south by the Ellayamman Kovil street and Nattoovanchavady road up to railway viaduct and a straight line drawn from the viaduct to the calingulah in Sapoonaikanvary up to the south-western extremity of Neelagherri garden; on the west by the western boundaries of Neelagherri garden and a straight line drawn from its north-western extremities of the point where Sakarampettai road meets the old path to Tiruvadi; on the north by the northern rampart walls of the fort.	
5. Iylassapettai ward	2
The fifth or Iylassapettai ward is bounded on the south by the ditch vary in rear of Civil Court building up to where it meets the Samudram lake; on the west by the Nattoovanchavady road from railway viaduct to Nattoovanchavady and to eastern gate of the fort; on the south by the eastern gate road to Mariamman Koil up to Ottamadagee; and on the east by Samudram lake.	
6. Pookara street ward	3
The sixth or Pookara street ward is bounded on the south by the ditch vary and Samudram lake; on the east by a straight line drawn from Ottamadagee to 5-vent tunnel on Vallam road, on the south by Chemboochetty vary; and on the west by a straight line drawn from Chemboochetty vary on Nangeottai road to the large milestone on Vallam road and railway viaduct	18
44. *Palamcottah municipality.*	
1. Murugankurichi ward	2
The (1st) Murugankurichi ward shall comprise the hamlets of Murugankurichi, Vadakupettah and Prandankulam parachery bounded on the north and east by municipal limits, on the south by road No. III (Palamcottah to Tuticorin) from the eastern toll gate up to the western end of the Police lines, dispensary east and south roads and wet lands of Palayam village and on the west by the western compound wall of the Protestant Church compound and wet lands of Palayam village.	
2. Fort ward	2
The (2nd) Fort ward shall comprise the fort bounded on the north by road No. III (Palamcottah to Tuticorin), on the east by the Military line road, on the south by Old Jail street, Sivankoil south street, Bazaar street and Perumal-koil south street, and on the west by the dispensary east road.	

SCHEDULE—*contd.*

Name of municipality, wards, and boundaries or other descriptions of wards.	Number of elected councillors for each ward.
44. *Palamcottah municipality*—contd.	
3. Cantonment ward The (3rd) Cantonment ward shall comprise the hamlets of cantonment including lines, the southern part of the Fort and Pudupettah: bounded on the north by road No. III (Palamcottah to Tuticorin), Old Jail street, Sivankoil south street, Bazaar street, Perumalkoil south street, road south of the dispensary and road north of Gopala Pillai's chattrum, on the east and south by municipal limits and on the west by military line road, wet lands of Palayam and Kutavankapuram villages and toll-gate situated at the point where the road to Nanguneri (No. V) and the road to Kalladakurichi (No. VI) meet.	2
4. Kilaviraraghavapuram ward The (4th) Kilaviraraghavapuram ward shall comprise the hamlets of Kilaviraraghavapuram, Kulavanikapuram, Kurichi including agraharam on the left bank of the Palayam channel and a portion of Melapalayam village: bounded on the north by the northern boundary of Kurichi agraharam and Palayam channel, on the east by toll-gate and the point where the Palayam channel turns northward, on the south by municipal limits and on the west by Melanatham road *viz* Melapalayam to road No. VI.	2
5. Melapalayam ward The (5th) Melapalayam ward shall comprise the hamlets of Melapalayam, Melanatham paraclieri, Karungulam and a portion of Kilaviraraghavapuram village, bounded on the north and east by Melanatham road *viz* Melapalayam to road No. VI and on the south and west by municipal limits	2
6. Kokarakulam ward The (6th) Kokarakulam ward shall comprise the hamlets of Kokarakulam, Vannarpet and Vellaikoil: bounded on the north and west by municipal limits, on the east by wet lands of Vellaikoil and Palayam villages and on the south by wet lands of Palayam and Kilaviraraghavapuram villages.	2 12
45. *Tinnevelly municipality.*	
Block No. I.	
1. Sivankoil ward *North.*—The Shermadevi road. *East.*—The Kodagon channel. *South.*—Starting from the western boundary of survey No 641 (the Kodagon channel) northward and westward along the western boundary of Pettai village up to the south-western corner of survey No. 688 (village-site) of that village. *West.*—Starting from the western boundary of Pettai village from the south-western corner of survey No 688 (village-site) to the point in Shermadevi road where it meets that road.	1
2. Muhammad Nainar Pallivasal ward *North.*—The Odaikarai street and survey No. 663; *East.*—A line along the eastern side of the Shermadevi road. *South.*—Do do. *West.*—Starting from the point where Shermadevi road meets survey No. 688 (village site) [the point mentioned in the western boundary of the first ward] running northward up to the south-western corner of survey No. 663 of that village.	1
3. Pillayankattalai ward *North.*—Starting from the north western corner of survey No. 665 eastward along the northern boundary of Pettai village up to the north-eastern corner of survey No. 666; thence eastward in a straight line across the Kodagon channel and the inam village of Pillayankattalai to the south-western corner of survey No. 723 of Pettai village; thence south-eastward along the southern boundary line of survey Nos. 723, 724, 728 and 708 of Pettai village up to the point where the northern margin of the Tinnevelly-Pottalpudur road (road No. 9) is touched; thence eastward along the northern margin of that road up to where the road to Mela Tiruvenkadanadapuram branches off from it *East.*—Starting from the point where the road to Mela Tiruvenkadanadapuram branches off from Tinnevelly-Pottalpudur road (road No. 9) southward along the eastern margin of the former road up to the north-western corner of survey No. 179 of Pettai village; thence round (so as to include) survey Nos. 179 and 178 (Malayala Meta Paraclieri) and the threshing floor adjoining it up to the north-western corner of survey No. 202; thence southward again along the eastern margin of the same road up to the sluice of Tamarainkulam tank known by the name of "Attimettumadai."	1

SCHEDULE—*cont.*

Name of municipality, wards, and boundaries or other descriptions of wards	Number of elected councillors for each ward.

45. *Tinnevelly municipality*—cont.

Block No. I—*concld.*

South.—Starting from the sluice of Tamarsikulam tank (known by the name of "Attimuttumadai") westward across the road to Mela Tiruvenkadamudapuram and across Tamarsikulam tank along the rocky causeway in its bed up to the south-eastern corner of survey No. 650 of Pettai village; thence westward in a straight line along the southern boundary of that number and across survey No. 644 (the Kodagan channel)

West.—A portion of Kodagan channal commencing from the south-western boundary of 644 (itself) up to Shermadevi road; thence westward along the southern side of the Shermadevi road and the Odaikarai street; thence northward along the western boundary of Block No. I up to the north-western corner of survey No. 665.

Block No. II.

1. Nellayapper ward 3

North.—The North Car street, Kuttuparai lane and the Nainarkulam.

South.—The Mada street and the South Mada veedi.

East.—Starting from the south-eastern corner of survey No. 455 southward so as to exclude survey Nos. 129, 15, 10 and 13 and across (survey No. 13) Courtalam road; thence southward in a zig-zag course along the outer boundary of (so as to include) survey Nos. 456 and 519.

West.—The West Car street.

2. Cutcherry ward 2

North.—The South Mada veedi and the Mada street.

East.—Starting along the outer boundary of (so as to include) survey Nos. 521, 515, 514, 516, 487, 513 and 486 of Tinnevelly village up to the starting point of the Kurukathorai road (survey No. 628).

South.—Starting from the point where the eastern boundary terminates westward along the southern margin of the South Mount road up to the western limit of survey No. 5.

West.—The Vagayadi street, the Nellayapper South Car street and the West Car street.

3. Perumalkoil ward 1

North.—Nellayapper south Car street and the Shermadevi road.

East.—The Vagayadi street up to the western limit of survey No. 5; thence westward along the South Mount road up to the eastern limit of survey No. 2 of Thenpathu village; thence southward along the eastern boundary line of survey Nos. 2, 17 and 18 and across survey No. 36 of Thenpathu village; thence southwestward in a zig-zag course on the outer boundary of (so as to include) survey Nos. 35, 53, 87, 108, 107, 105, 105 and 97; thence across survey No. 142 (odai) of the same village; thence again south-westward along the outer boundary of (so as to include) survey Nos. 144, 193 and 200 of the same village up to the north-western corner of survey No. 234.

South.—Commencing from the last point westward so as to exclude survey Nos. 234, 235, 236, 237, 241, 240 and 239 of Thenpathu; thence across the Kunnathur road and Tinnevelly channel (or Nainarkulam) up to the south-eastern corner of survey No. 360 of Pettai village; thence westward along the southern boundary of that field and right across the Aruvankulam channel (survey No. 358) up to its western bank

West.—Starting from the point where the southern boundary terminates northward along the western boundary of the Aruvankulam channel (survey Nos 358 and 23) up to the north-eastern corner of survey No. 37 of Pettai village; thence westward along the outer boundary of (so as to include) survey Nos. 38, 39, 63, 64, 65, 67 and 79 and northward along the outer boundary of (so as to include) survey Nos 79, 60, 58, 57, 43 and 51 and across survey No. 50 (Tinnevelly to Pottalpudur road).

4. Sandy Pillaiyarkoil ward 2

North.—The Odakarai, Kulakadai and Veerakarakapuram streets.

South.—The Shermadevi road.

East.—The west Car street.

West.—Survey Nos. 1, 2, 28, 29, 30, 51, 48, 49 and 50 of Krishnapuri Puravu.

5. Madakoil ward 1

North.—The Courtalam road and the Nainarkulam tank.

South.—The Odaikarai, the Kulakadai and the Veerakarakapuram streets.

East.—The West Car street, North Car street and the Kattupari lane.

West.—Survey Nos. 57, 58, 59, 60, a part of 61 and 62 of Randiappai.

SCHEDULE—*cont.*

Name of municipality, wards, and boundaries or other descriptions of wards.	Number of elected councillors for each ward.
45. *Tinnevelly municipality*—*cont.*	
Block No II—*cont.*	
6. Tondar Nainar ward	1
North.—Part of survey No. 258 and survey Nos. 257, 256, 253, 253, 240, 218, 217, 201, 202, 200, 184, 126, 140, 139, 145, 174, 172, 156, 155, 154, 152, 109, 151, 110 and 115 of Kandiaperi.	
South.—The Tondar Sannadhi street and Courtallam road.	
East.—The Nainarkulam	
West.—The Courtallam road and the Kandiaperi tank.	
Block No. III.	
1. Perumalkoil ward	2
North.—The boundary commences from the north-western corner of survey No. 85 of Mela Viraraghavapuram and runs northward in a straight line across the irrigation channel, survey No. 99, to a point where it meets survey No 114; thence eastward along and inclusive of the irrigation channel (survey No. 99) as far as the point where it meets the road leading to the Kurukuthurai road; thence northward along that road as far as the point where it intersects Perumal Sannadhi street; thence across and eastward along and exclusive of the Perumal Sannadhi street and across the Tambraparni river up to Krishnan temple situated on the right bank of Tambraparni river.	
East.—From Krishnan temple along the eastern boundary of Mela Viraraghavapuram southward and the eastern boundary of survey No. 738 of Tinnevelly village.	
South.—Along the southern boundary of Tinnevelly village from the south-eastern corner of survey No. 738 (the Tambraparni river) to the south-western corner of survey No 732—the road to Kurukuthurai and Vilagam—and including the road.	
West.—Starting from the south-western corner of survey No 732 of Tinnevelly village northward along the western boundary of survey No 732, southern boundary of survey No. 731 and the western boundary of survey Nos. 731 and 712; thence eastward along the northern boundary of survey Nos. 712 and 713; thence northward along the western boundary of survey No 715 (Kurukuthurai road); thence westward and northward along the eastern boundary of the Tinnevelly village up to the north-western corner stone (which is also the village boundary stone) of survey No. 32 of Mela Viraraghavapuram village; thence eastward along the northern boundary of that survey field; thence northward in a somewhat irregular course along the outer boundary of (so as to include) the following survey fields of Mela Viraraghavapuram village Nos. 42, 132, 129, 64, 65, 63, 68, 82, 83, 84 and 85 as far as the north-western corner of the last-mentioned survey field (viz., the starting point).	
2. Hindu College ward	2
North.—(Note.—This boundary lies wholly within the limits of Sindupundurai village.) Starting from the north-western corner of survey No 131 of Sindupundurai eastward in a winding course along the northern boundary line of Sindupundurai village up to the north-eastern corner of survey No. 126 of that village; thence south-eastward along the boundary of (so as to include) survey Nos. 126, 137, 146 and 147 up to the point where the last survey field meets the new road leading from Mahalingaparam to the Tambraparni river; thence eastward along the northern margin of that road up to the point where it meets the Tambraparni river (survey No. 192); thence in a straight line across survey No 192 up to its north-eastern corner.	
East.—Along the eastern boundary of Sindupundurai village southward from the north-eastern corner stone up to Krishnan temple	
South.—The northern boundary of Perumalkoil ward.	
West.—From the starting point of the northern boundary of Perumalkoil ward along the boundary of (so as to include) survey Nos. 114, 107, 108, 109 and 101 of Mela Viraraghavapuram village (N.B.—Here the western boundary enters the limits of Sindupundurai village and the rest of it lies within the limits of that village); thence northward along the eastern margin of (so as to exclude) survey field No. 1 up to the south-western corner of survey No. 14; thence eastward in an irregular course on the outer boundary (so as to include) Nos. 16, 12 and 10 again up to the point where the compound of South Indian Railway is reached; thence northward along the western boundary of the railway compound; thence eastward along its northern boundary and across the railway line; thence southward along its eastern boundary up to the southern	

SCHEDULE—*cont.*

Name of municipality, wards, and boundaries or other descriptions of wards.	Number of elected councillors for each ward.
45. *Tinnevelly municipality*—*cont.*	
Block No. III—*cont.*	
boundary of survey No 46; thence eastward along the outer boundary of (so as to include) survey Nos. 46 and 26 up to the western margin of the road to Madura; thence northward along the western margin of the road up to the north-western corner of survey field No. 131 (viz., the starting point).	— 17 —
46. *Tuticorin Municipality.*	
1. South ward .. .. ..

SCHEDULE—*contd.*

Name of municipality, wards, and boundaries or other descriptions of wards.	Number of elected councillors for each ward.
47. *Karur municipality*—contd.	
2. West ward	2
North.—Municipal limits.	
East.—A line drawn straight from the northern boundary of the municipality across the railway line to the north-western point of survey field No. 783 of Karur village; then along the western boundary of fields Nos. 783, 821, 817 and 815 of the said village, the eastern side of the Car and Mettu streets, the western boundary of field No. 853 of the Karur village; thence across the Amaravati river and then passing along the northern boundary of fields Nos. 39, 38 and 37 till it meets the north-western point of survey field No. 30 of Thanthoni village and then southerly along the western boundary of fields Nos. 30, 33, 45, 46, 47, 49, 50, 56, 72, 74, 75, 76, 77, 79, 80 and 334 of the aforesaid village.	
South.— } Municipal limits.	4
West.— }	
48. *Srirangam municipality.*	
1. Srirangam West ward—	4
North.—The Coleroon.	
East.—The road leading from Ammamantapam on the northern bank of the Cauvery to the Coleroon.	
South.—The Cauvery.	
West.—Survey No. 129 in block No. 4 Perumbokc.	
S.F. No. 125 do. 4 Inam.	
Do. 119 do. 4 Channel.	
Do. 122 do. 4 Patta.	
Do 123 do. 4 do.	
Do. 258 do. 8 do.	
Do. 284 do. 8 Channel.	
Do. 293 do. 8 Patta.	
Do. 296 do. 8 do.	
Do. 303 do. 8 do.	
Do. 326 do. 8 do.	
Do. 325 do. 8 do.	
The whole of the block No. 9.	
These fields which form the western boundary will be outside the municipal limits.	
2. Srirangam East ward	4
North.—The Coleroon.	
East.—The Madras Trunk Road (exclusive of the bazaars on the western side of the road).	
South.—The Cauvery.	
West.—The road from Ammamantapam to the Coleroon.	
3. Jambukeswaram ward	3
North.—The Coleroon.	
East.—Survey No. 387 in block No. 6 Drainage channel.	
Do. 720 do. 11 do.	
Do. 3023 do. 57 do.	
Do. 2919 do. 55 do.	
Do. 2911 do. 55 do.	
Do 2885 do. 55 Patta.	
Do. 2887 do. 55 do	
Do 2853 do. 55 Malatter.	
Do. 2850 do. 53 Road.	
Do. 2730 do. 53 Patta.	
Do. 2721 do. 53 Channel.	
Do. 2722 do. 53 Flood bank.	
Do. 2715 do. 53 Patta.	
Do. 2713 do. 53 Channel.	
Do. 2711 do. 53 Patta	
Do 2710 do. 53 Do.	
Do. 2699 do. 53 Flood bank.	
Do. 2689 do. 53 Patta.	
Do. 2688 do. 53 do.	
Do. 2687 do. 53 do	
These fields which form the eastern boundary will be outside the municipal limits.	
South.—The Cauvery.	
West.—The Madras Trunk road (including the bazaars on the western side of the road).	12

SCHEDULE—*cont.*

Name of municipality, wards, and boundaries or other descriptions of wards.	Number of elected councillors for each ward.
49. Trichinopoly municipality.	
Ward No. 1	1
North.—Survey block Nos. 20, 16 and 15 of ward No. 2, Woyakondan channel and survey block Nos. 5, 4 and 1 of ward No. 2.	
East.—Survey block No. 5 of ward No. 4, and 2, 4, 5 and 6, 35 to 38 of ward No. 8.	
South.—Municipal limits.	
West.—Municipal limits.	
Ward No. 2	1
North.—A line drawn along the northern boundary of Salai Pillayar koil on the Puttur road east up to the railway line and west up to the municipal limits.	
East.—Survey block Nos. 1 to 5 of ward No. 4.	
South.—Woyakondan channel, survey block Nos. 52 and 51 of ward No. 1 and again Woyakondan channel.	
West.—Municipal limits.	
Ward No. 3	2
North.—Municipal limits.	
East.—Railway line of Trichinopoly-Erode branch and survey block No. 30 of ward No. 4.	
South.—Salai Pillayar Koil on the Puttur road and the line drawn from it due east up to the railway line and west up to the municipal limit.	
West.—Municipal limits.	
Ward No. 4	2
North.—China bazaar road.	
East.—Big bazaar street.	
South.—Survey block No. 2 of ward No. 3.	
West.—Railway line of Trichinopoly-Erode branch.	
Ward No. 5	2
North.—Municipal limits.	
East.—Municipal limits.	
South.—Survey block Nos. 25, 24, 3, 2, 1 of ward No. 6 and 27 to 30 of ward No. 4 and 67 of ward No. 3.	
West.—Survey block Nos. 66, 65, 63 and 62 of ward No. 3.	
Ward No. 6	3
North.—Chinnakadai street and survey block Nos. 29, 26, 27, 28 of ward No. 5.	
East.—Municipal limits.	
South.—Municipal limits, survey block Nos. 1 and 2 of ward No. 7, Tanjore road, and block No. 17 of ward No. 7.	
West.—Survey block Nos. 8, 10, 12, 13, 21, 22 and 25 to 27 of ward No. 4.	
Ward No. 7	1
North.—Tanjore road, survey block No. 32 of ward No. 6 and Tanjore road again.	
East.—Municipal limits.	
South.—Woyakondan channel, survey block No. 11 of ward No. 8 and Woyakondan channel again.	
West.—Survey block Nos. 5 to 6 of ward No. 4.	
Ward No. 8	2
North.—Block No. 19 of ward No. 7, Woyakondan channel and block Nos. 13, 14, 13 and 11 of ward No. 7.	
East.—Municipal limits.	
South.—Municipal limits.	—
West.—Tanjore railway line, Pudukotta road and Trichinopoly-Erode branch railway line.	14
50. Anakapalle municipality.	
Ward A	2
North.—Tummapala and Anakapalle lands.	
South.—Trunk road.	
East.—Lands under cultivation.	
West.—The river called Sarada.	
Ward B	2
North.—Trunk road.	—
South.—Lands under cultivation.	4
East.— Do.	
West.—The river called Sarada.	

SCHEDULE—*contd.*

Name of municipality, wards, and boundaries or other descriptions of wards.	Number of elected councillors for each ward.
51. *Bimlipatam municipality.*	
First ward	2
North.—Charles street, Chapel street, Factory street and Vizagapatam road.	
East.—Sea.	
South.—Burial-ground and hill.	
West.—Hill and Chucklers' patch.	
Second ward	2
North.—Backwaters or Chittivalsa river.	
East.—Sea.	
South.—Charles street, Chapel street, Factory street and Vizagapatam road.	4
West.—Vizianagram tank and Dutch road.	
52. *Vizagapatam municipality.*	
1. Fort ward	2
North.—The road which passes in front of senior Mrs. Pascal's house, the main road and the Siralayam street till it joints the Beach road.	
East.—Beach road.	
South.—Commercial road	
West.—Ross Hill and Causeway road as far as senior Mrs. Pascal's house	
2. Sitharamaswami's Temple ward	1
North.—Cathedral street and Kancharividhi street.	
East.—Beach road.	
South.—Siralayam street prolonged as far as the beach.	
West.—Main road.	
3. Chengalvarayapeta ward	3
North.—Dispensary road.	
East.—Beach road	
South.—Cathedral and Kancharividhi streets.	
West.—Main road.	
4. Godavari ward	2
North.—Parabrahmam's street.	
East.—Main road	
South.—Senior Mrs. Pascal's road and the main road.	
West.—Causeway road	
5. Allipore ward	2
North.—Malametta and Verrigedda up to the Trunk road to Vizianagram	
East.—The main road and district jail road.	
South.—Parabrahmam's street	
West.—Bowdara road where it crosses the railway line at Ramamurthi Peta.	
6. Waltair ward	1
North.—Kurakshettu road and Dyce road.	
East.—Beach road.	
South.—Dispensary road	
West.—The main road, district jail road and Vizianagram road.	15
53. *Vizianagram municipality.*	
Cantonment ward	1
North.—From the seventh furlong stone on the Vizianagram-Parvatipuram road a straight line to the railway bridge north of the level crossing.	
East.—Railway bank up to railway crossing to Cantonment, the road from railway crossing eastward up to Pedda Cheruvu western bund road, then the Pedda Cheruvu western bund road itself up to the compound of the Sub-Collector's office, then the Pedda Cheruvu southern bund road up to the cut-stone head sluice of Pedda Cheruvu by the side of the big tank lower road.	
South.—From the cut-stone head sluice in a straight line westward up to the sixteenth mile stone on the Vizianagram-Modavalsa road, then in a straight line from the sixteenth mile stone towards west up to the seventh furlong stone on the parade ground road.	
West.—From the seventh furlong stone on the parade ground road a straight line along the eastern side drain of the same road as far as bungalow No. 30, thence straight across the parade ground road to the south-west corner of the compound of bungalow No. 30, thence a north-western line passing just outside the slaughter-house up to the Cantonment boundary mark stone A, thence a straight line to the seventh furlong stone on the Vizianagram-Parvatipuram road.	

SCHEDULE—*contd.*

Name of municipality, wards, and boundaries or other descriptions of wards	Number of elected councillors for each ward.
53 *Vizianagram municipality*—*contd.*	
Santhapeta ward	
North.—Railway road from railway overbridge up to the road to Koyi Sahib's tannery.	4
East.—Loukapetnam road, Abkari road, Bikkavalivari street road, Maharaja's private road from Bikkavalivari street to the old Municipal office, Stable road from the old Municipal office to Pedda Cheruvu cut-stone head sluice.	
South.—Pedda Cheruvu southern bund road	
West.—Pedda Cheruvu western bund road as far as the railway crossing to Cantonment railway bank and railway cutting ending at the railway overbridge at the Bucheeor's tank.	
Kothapeta ward	
North.—Railway ground from Koyi Saheb's tannery to Sannapageda, Kolluriyari inam land, Yerakanna Gudee, Muridamma Gudee, Sivagayya Pallu and Samasthanam racket court.	2
East.—Poolbaugh road from Samasthanam racket court to Sembusingh meda.	
South.—Kaspa main road from Sembusingh meda to clock tower, road from clock tower to old Municipal office, and Maharaja's private road from old Municipal office to Bikkavalivari's street.	
West.—Bikkavalivari's street, Abkari road and Loukapatnam road.	
Kaspa ward	
North.—Kaspa main road from clock tower to Sembusingh meda, Poolbaugh main road up to its junction with Kotla Madeppa's street.	3
East.—Kotla Madeppa's street road from where it meets the Poolbaugh main road up to Dukkaiamma Ramamandiram, from Mandiram to Ravigunty Ramarao's upstair building on Gadirajuvari lane and Pothiniyari's street, from Ramarao Pantulu's upstair building to Samasthanam Gudempolam through Muttam street.	
South.—Samasthanam jerayiti land called Gudempolam, irrigation channel of Pedda Cheruvu running by the side of the Samasthanam land called "The Model farm" up to the Ayodya toll-gate on the Bimlipatam road, thence along the irrigation channel of the Pedda Cheruvu up to the lower end of the cut-stone head sluice at the eastern extremity of the bund of the Pedda Cheruvu.	
West.—Stable road from the cut-stone head sluice at Pedda Cheruvu to clock tower.	
Maharajupeta ward	
North.—Samasthanam jerayiti land near the racket court, Girijabaugh, Sivanandabaugh and Maharaja's dry land up to Nallamatta.	3
East.—Maharaja's private road from Nallamotta to Pusapati Venkatapathirajugari's inam land. Supply channel of Dasannapeta Konoru and Mosalakanti Jagannadarao Pantulu's inam land.	
South.—Bollapragadaveri's inam land, Gantalavari's topo, Guravachari's topo, outlet channel of Guravachari's Cheruvu, Nandugiri Ramarao Pantulu's inam dry land and his cheruvu, inam land of Madika Appigadu and Chukka Thammadu and Samasthanam Gudempolam.	
West.—Samasthanam Gudempolam and from Gudempolam to Ravigunty Ramarao Pantulu's upstair building through the Muttam street, from Ravigunty Ramarao Pantulu's upstair building to Dukkaramma Ramamandiram through Pothiniyari's street and Gadirajuvari lane, from Mandiram to the end of Kotla Madeppa's street road where it meets the Poolbaugh road, thence the Poolbaugh road up to the racket court.	13

Fort St. George, February 1, 1915.

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No. 1843 published at page 723 of Part I-A, dated 9th December 1913.
No. 189 published at page 65 of Part I-A, dated 30th January 1912.
No. 602 published at page 278 of Part I-A, dated 18th April 1913.
No. 681 published at page 308 of Part I-A, dated 8th May 1914.
No. 1845 published at page 887 of Part I-A, dated 9th December 1913.
No. 165 published at page 46 of Part I-A, dated 27th January 1914.
No. 808 published at page 181 of Part I-A, dated 10th March 1914.
No. 1838 published at page 675 of Part I-A, dated 13th October 1914.

No. 258.—Under clause (i) of section 142 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, [the Governor in Council proposes to substitute the following rules for the rules framed for the conduct of elections of members of taluk boards and published under notification No. 497 at pages 290-308 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 15th April 1909, as modified by the notifications noted in the margin. Objections or suggestions will be considered on or after the 15th April 1915.

Rules for the conduct of elections of members of taluk boards.

For electoral purposes the areas within the jurisdiction of the taluk boards enumerated in column 2 of the schedule hereto annexed shall be divided into the circles specified against each, and the number of members which each circle shall return to the taluk board shall be as shown in that schedule.

Provided that the Collector of the district shall be competent to vary from time to time the boundaries of each circle in such manner as may be considered suitable with due regard to the principle that the firka is the basis of the elective system.

2. Members of taluk boards shall be elected by voters qualified and from among persons qualified as hereinafter prescribed.

3. *Qualifications of voters.*—(1) A person of the male sex shall be entitled to have his name registered as a voter in the register of any electoral circle in which he lives or has properly if he has attained the age of 25 years and

(*a*) is the registered pattadar or inamdar of lands held either on ryotwari or inam tenure within the revenue division, of an annual rental value as calculated under section 64 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, which is not less than the amount specified against the taluk board in column 6 of schedule to these rules; or

(*b*) is a landholder as defined in section 3 (5) of the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908, whose estate situated within the revenue division, bears an annual rental value, as calculated under section 64 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, which is not less than the amount specified as the qualification for the board in column 6 of schedule I to these rules; or

(*c*) is a tenant under a landholder as defined in section 3 (5) of the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908, the annual rental value of whose holding within the revenue division, as evidenced by his patta or lease, is not less than the amount specified in column 6 of schedule to these rules, or a kanomdar in Malabar, the Government assessment on whose holding is of a like amount; or

(*d*) is a person assessed to income-tax; or

(*e*) is a permanent village headman; or

(*f*) is a non-official member of a union panchayat; or

(*g*) is a graduate of an university; or

(*h*) is a member of an undivided family which possesses the qualification prescribed in clauses (*a*), (*b*) or (*c*) and is either the sole qualified member or has been authorized in writing by the other qualified members to represent the family; or

(*i*) has been authorized in writing to vote as the representative of a company, firm, association, body of two or more guardians or trustees, or other body of individuals not being an undivided family which possesses the qualification prescribed in clauses (*a*), (*b*) or (*c*) and he or the family or body which he represents,

(i) if claiming qualification under clauses (*a*), (*b*) or (*c*) was possessed of those qualifications at the close of the fasli preceding the calendar year to which the register applies; or

(ii) if claiming qualification under clause (*d*) was possessed of the qualification during the financial year preceding the calendar year to which the register has application; or

(iii) if claiming qualification under clause (*g*) has been possessed of the qualification and has been resident in the electoral circle since the beginning of the calendar year previous to that to which the register applies;

provided that all payments due to Government for the previous year in respect of the qualifications prescribed under clauses (*a*), (*b*) or (*d*) have been paid.

(2) A person may be registered separately in respect of his personal and representative rights if so qualified.

(3) A person shall not be registered as a voter in more than one circle by reason of a personal right in more than one circle, nor as representing any particular company, firm, association, body of guardians or trustees or other body of individuals which is qualified in more than one circle.

4. *Disqualifications of voters.*—A person is disqualified from being registered as a voter, if he

(*a*) is of unsound mind or a deaf-mute;

(*b*) has been convicted of any offence or subjected by a criminal court to any order which implies in the opinion of the Collector of the district a defect of character which unfits him to be a voter.

5. *Qualifications of candidates.*—A person of the male sex shall be entitled to have his name registered as eligible for election as a taluk board member in the register for the taluk in which he lives if he has attained the age of 25 years and

(*a*) is the registered pattadar or inamdar of lands held either on ryotwari or inam tenure within the limits of the revenue division of an annual rental value, as calculated under section 64 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, which is not less than three times the amount prescribed as the qualification of a voter in the circles situated therein; or

(*b*) is a landholder as defined in section 3 (5) of the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908, whose estate within the limits of the revenue division bears an annual rental value as calculated under section 64 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, which is not less than three times the amount prescribed as the qualification of a voter in the circles situated therein; or

(*c*) is a tenant under a landholder as defined in section 3 (5) of the Madras Estate Land Act, 1908 the annual rental value of whose holding within the revenue division, as evidenced by his patta or lease, is not less than three times the amount prescribed as the qualification of a voter in the circles situated therein, or a kanamdar in Malabar, the Government assessment on whose holding is of a like amount; or

(*d*) is a person assessed to income-tax within the revenue division on an income accruing therein of Rs. 2,500 and upwards;

Note.—In the case where a man's income is derived from business conducted in more than one revenue division and the amount accruing in any one revenue division cannot be exactly determined, his income shall be deemed to accrue within the revenue division in which he resides or has his principal place of business within the district.

(*e*) is a member of an undivided family which possesses the qualifications prescribed in clauses (*a*), (*b*) or (*c*) and is either the sole qualified member or has been authorized in writing by the other qualified members to represent the family; and

(i) if claiming qualifications under clauses (*a*), (*b*) or (*c*) of this rule he has been resident within the revenue division since the beginning of the calendar year previous to that to which the register has application and was possessed of the prescribed qualifications at the close of the fasli preceding the calendar year to which the register has application; and

(ii) if claiming qualification under clause (*d*) he was possessed of the prescribed qualification during the financial year next preceding the calendar year to which the register has application,

provided that all payments in respect of qualifications under clauses (*a*), (*b*) and (*d*) due to Government for the previous year have been paid.

6. *Disqualifications of candidates.*—A person is disqualified from being registered as eligible for election if he

(*a*) is of unsound mind, a leper or a deaf-mute; or

(*b*) has been a public servant as defined in section 21 of the Indian Penal Code, or a servant of a municipal council or local board and has been dismissed from such service for misconduct; or

(*c*) is a salaried Government official other than a village headman; or

(*d*) has been convicted of any such offence or subjected by a criminal court to any such order as implies, in the opinion of the Governor in Council, a defect of character which unfits him to be a member of the taluk board; or

(*e*) is an Honorary Magistrate exercising jurisdiction in any part of the area over which the powers of the taluk board extend and has not obtained the permission of the District Collector to stand for election; or

(*f*) is an uncertificated bankrupt or undischarged insolvent; or

(*g*) is interested otherwise than as a shareholder in a joint stock company in any contract made with, or work done for, the taluk board; or

(*h*) is employed in the service of a member of the taluk board or has a servant who is a member of the taluk board.

7. For the purposes of the pecuniary qualifications required in rules 3 and 5 payment of taxes by an agent on account of a principal shall qualify only the principal; payment by a mortgagee or lessee shall qualify only the mortgagee or tenant and payment by a guardian or trustee (not being the representative of a body of two or more guardians or trustees) shall qualify such guardian or trustee only if he is not otherwise qualified; and such payments made on behalf of different guardianships or trusts shall not be added together or combined with payments made by a person on his own account so as to qualify a person not otherwise qualified.

8. *The electoral roll.*—The Revenue Divisional officer of every revenue division shall permanently maintain an electoral roll.

9 (1) The electoral roll shall consist of two registers, the one of persons entitled to vote, the other of persons entitled to stand for election.

(2) The register of persons entitled to vote shall be divided into separate lists for each circle.

(3) The register of persons entitled to stand for election shall be divided into separate lists for each revenue taluk.

(4) The registers shall be maintained in alphabetical order and in the following form:—

Serial number.	Name.	Father's or husband's name.	Village.	Age.	Occupation.	Qualifications.		Polling station.	Remarks.
						Head or heads of qualifications.	Details of qualifications.		
				Vas.					

10. The electoral registers shall be prepared and revised from year to year as follows:—

(1) The Revenue Divisional officer shall issue a notice in the district gazette of June requiring all persons who claim to be qualified for registration under clauses (*c*), (*g*), (*h*) and (*i*) of rule 3 or clauses (*c*) and (*e*) of rule 5, and all persons whose claims to be registered under clauses (*a*) and (*b*) of rules 3 and 5 are dependent on more than one registry in the revenue

accounts, to put in a statement of their claims on or before the 20th of July before an officer not below the rank of a Sub-Magistrate or Deputy Tahsildar, to be specified for each electoral circle. Copies of the notice shall be posted in the divisional office and in the offices of all Tahsildars, Deputy Tahsildars and Stationary Sub-Magistrates in the division and at the village chavadi or other conspicuous place in all firka head-quarters.

(2) Where a circle is situated partly within one revenue taluk and partly within another, the Tahsildar of the taluk other than that in which the registering officer has revenue jurisdiction shall, as soon as conveniently may be after the publication of the district gazette issued in June, furnish the registering officer with lists of the names of such persons as are qualified under clauses (a), (b), (d), (e) and (f) of rule 3 and clauses (a), (b) and (d) of rule 5 in that portion of the circle which is situated within his jurisdiction, and the registering officer shall include the names so furnished in the lists to be prepared by him for the circle under this rule.

(3) The registering officer appointed under clause (1) shall before the 20th July prepare lists in the form prescribed in rule 9 of all persons whom he finds to be qualified by reference to the revenue accounts or to former lists or by such other enquiry as he may deem necessary, whether they have put in claims or not, and shall forward them to the divisional office.

(4) Any person qualified to vote in more than one circle may choose by notice in writing, which he shall give to the registering officer before the 20th day of June in which circle his name shall be entered. If he does not so choose, the registering officer shall decide.

(5) The Divisional officer shall prepare the registers from the lists so received and shall publish extracts from them omitting the details of the qualifications in the district gazette issued in August with a notice stating that the registers will be open to inspection at all reasonable times in the divisional office up to the 20th September, that the registers will be revised after 20th September, that objections to applications regarding any entry or omission in the registers with documentary evidence in support thereof should be presented in writing to the registering officer appointed under clause (1) before the 20th September, and that he will finally dispose of such objections or applications on a date to be specified not being later than the 20th October, at a place to be specified. Copies of the notice shall be published in the manner prescribed in clause (1) of this rule.

(6) The registering officer shall at once enquire into applications and objections received under clause (5) and shall before the 1st day of October submit to the Divisional officer a list of them with his opinion on each and a brief statement of the facts.

(7) For the purpose of hearing claims, objections and applications put in under clause (5) of this rule, the Divisional officer shall on the day specified in the notice issued under clause (5) hold an enquiry in open office. The Divisional officer may adjourn the enquiry from time to time provided that it shall be closed before the 15th day of November. He shall refer objections based on clause (b) of rule 4, to the District Collector, and objection based on clause (d) of rule 6 to the Government through the District Collector for orders.

(8) The Divisional officer shall pass orders in writing with a brief statement of reasons on all claims, objections and applications prescribed under clause (5) of this rule, and shall correct the registers accordingly. His orders shall be final.

11. (1) When the electoral registers have been revised by the Divisional officer and corrected as aforesaid, the said registers shall be deemed to be complete and shall come into operation with effect from the 1st day of January next ensuing and shall continue in operation for the twelve months beginning on that day and if the next electoral registers are not ready by the prescribed date, until such registers are ready, and they shall be conclusive as to the general qualifications to vote or to be elected prescribed in rules 3 and 5 above.

(2) The Divisional officer shall not alter the registers while they continue in force, except in order to correct clerical errors.

12. (1) The electoral registers shall be printed and published in the district gazette issued in December. Two copies shall be signed by the Divisional officer—one of these shall be sent to the Collector, and the other retained in the divisional office. Copies shall be on sale to the public.

(2) No failure to observe the dates prescribed in this and the preceding rules or to observe other directions in these rules regarding the preparation of the registers shall entitle any one to question the validity and conclusiveness of the registers in proceedings under rule 32.

13. *Procedure at elections.*—Elections shall be held as vacancies in elective seats occur; but if any vacancy occurs at a time when no valid electoral registers are in existence, the President, District Board, may fill it by appointment. Until the full complement of elected members under any board has been attained, the District Collector shall decide in what order the elections in the several circles shall take place. An election shall not be deferred for more than two months from the date of the occurrence of the vacancy without the special sanction of the Collector. No election shall be held on Sundays or gazetted holidays.

Note.—A gazetted holiday means a day which has been notified as a holiday, whether general or partial, in the *Fort St. George Gazette* or in the gazette of the district.

14. Where the occurrence of an elective vacancy can be foreseen, at least two months before the occurrence of such vacancy, and where the occurrence of an elective vacancy could not have been foreseen, at least within ten days from the date on which information of such vacancy reaches him, the President of the Taluk Board shall intimate the fact to the Divisional officer, and request him to make arrangements for an election. The Divisional officer shall fix the date of the election, and not less than five days before the date so fixed shall prepare a notice stating the number of persons to be elected, the circles for which they are to be elected, the officer to

whom nominations are to be sent or presented, the date and hour within which nominations must reach that officer, the date on which the list of nominations will be published not being less than thirty days before the date of the election and the day on which and the hours during which and the place where the votes of electors will be taken, if there is a poll. The latest date fixed for receiving nominations shall be not less than thirty five clear days before the date fixed for the election, and the poll shall be open for at least four hours between 8 A. M. and 6 P. M. Such notice shall be affixed at the Divisional office, at the Taluk Board office, at the offices of all Tahsildars, Deputy Tahsildars and Sub-Magistrates within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the circle in which an election is to be held is situated, and in such important villages in the circle and in such manner as the divisional officer may by general or special order determine.

15. No person is qualified to be nominated for election or to be elected for any circle if at the time of nomination or of election—

(*a*) his name is not entered in the register of persons eligible for election in the revenue taluk in which the circle is in whole or in part situated or subsequent to the date of registry he has become subject to any of the disqualifications mentioned in rule 6;

(*b*) he is not resident within the revenue taluk in which the circle is in whole or in part situated.

16. (1) Every candidate must be nominated by at least two voters registered in the current register of voters and must declare his readiness to stand. Nomination should be in the following form :—

TALUK BOARD OF

Election for the circle of *to be held on*

We, the undersigned, being duly qualified voters of circle nominate the undermentioned as a candidate at the ensuing election.

Name.	Description.	Abode.	Occupation.

Date

Signature of proposer.
Abode.
Signature of seconder.
Abode.

I, the undersigned, declare that I am eligible and willing to stand for election.

Signature
Abode.

(2) The same voters shall not nominate more than one candidate for a circle. If a voter subscribes more nomination papers than one, his subscription shall be inoperative in all but the one which is first received.

17. On the day appointed for the publication of nominations, the Divisional officer shall publish in the places and manner prescribed in or determined under rule 14 a list in the following form of such nominations as appear to him to be valid with a notice specifying the date (not being less than three days or more than ten days from the date of publication of nominations) on and place in which he will hear objections to them.

Name of candidate.	Description.	Abode.	Circle for which nominated.	By whom nominated.

Objections will be heard at on between the hours of

18. (1) The Divisional officer shall attend at the place and on the date notified under rule 17 to hear objections to any of the nominations.

(2) Such objections must be in writing and must be presented in person and may be made only by registered voters of the circle in question.

(3) The Divisional officer shall not entertain any objection to a candidate whose name has been entered in the current electoral roll on the ground that he did not or does not possess the general qualifications for election prescribed by rule 5, or that registered voters who nominated such candidate did not possess the general qualifications for voting prescribed by rule 8.

(4) The Divisional officer shall, on summary enquiry, give his decision in writing on every such objection. There shall be no appeal from his decision but if allowing an objection it shall be subject to reversal in proceedings questioning the election under rule 32.

19. If there is no nomination or no valid nomination a fresh election shall be held, the formalities prescribed in rule 14 being repeated, and if there is again no nomination or no valid nomination, or if for any other reason the election proves abortive, the President, District Board, shall fill the vacancy by appointment.

20. At least twelve days before the election the Divisional officer shall prepare a final list of valid nominations and shall publish it in the places and manner prescribed in or determined under rule 14.

21. (1) Any candidate whose name is included in the list published under rule 20 may withdraw at any time before midday of the day previous to that fixed for the poll by a written notice to the Divisional officer signed by him; but no candidate who has withdrawn his candidature may subsequently cancel his withdrawal and stand at the same election.

(2) The Divisional officer shall remove the name of any candidate who dies at any time before the poll is taken.

22. If in any circle only one candidate has been validly nominated or the number of candidatures is reduced to one, no poll shall be held and the sole or remaining candidate shall be deemed duly elected with effect from the date fixed for the poll; and the Divisional officer shall report his name to the District Collector who will forward it to the Superintendent, Government Press, for publication in the *Fort St George Gazette*.

23. If more than one candidate has been validly nominated, the Divisional officer shall appoint one or more polling officers, to preside at each polling station and may, if they are not Government servants, pay them reasonable remunerations for their services. Such polling officers shall neither be members for the circles for which the poll is to be taken nor registered voters therein. It shall be their duty to see that the votes are recorded with absolute secrecy, that only voters, attendants of voters admissible under special regulations of the Divisional officer, candidates or their agents and persons desirous of lodging objections to voters are admitted into the polling rooms, and that persons who have recorded their votes or whose objections have been heard and disposed of leave immediately; and to carry out any special regulations that may be made by the Divisional officer for recording the votes of persons unable to write, the admission of attendants on blind, crippled or infirm voters, the provision of cubicles or screens, and other matters of detail.

24. Each polling officer shall be supplied by the Divisional officer with a list of voters for the circle for which such polling officer is appointed to take votes. The ballot papers and box shall be sent to the polling officers by the Divisional officer, so as to reach them on or before the morning of the election day.

25. A voting paper on which the names of the candidates shall be printed shall be supplied to each elector at the polling office.

26. As regards the procedure at the taking of the poll, the following provisions shall apply:

(1) Each intending voter shall present himself to the polling officer, who, if satisfied that such person is on the list of voters for the circle and has not already voted, shall supply him with a voting paper and allow him to vote.

(2) The voter shall make a mark against the name of the candidate for whom he votes.

(3) Any ballot paper on which a mark is made against the names of more than one candidate shall be invalid.

(4) Every candidate may himself attend or may appoint an agent to attend the recording of votes.

(5) The polling officer shall make a mark on the list of voters against the name of each person placing a voting paper in the ballot box and shall write down on a separate list the name of every voter as the vote is recorded and shall, at the close of the poll, send the ballot box duly sealed and secured to the Divisional officer.

(6) At the polling no objection to any intending voter shall be admitted, except on the following three grounds:—

First.—That his name is not on the list of voters of the circle in respect of which the election is being held.

Second.—That his claim to be a certain voter shown on the list of voters is false.

Third.—That he has already voted.

(7) On being satisfied that there are reasonable grounds for any of the above objections, the polling officer shall prohibit such intending voter from placing his voting paper in the ballot box, shall record his name and address, the objection admitted against him, and the reasons for admitting the objection, and shall direct him to appear before the Divisional officer within twenty-four hours, or such longer period as the Divisional officer may by general or special order allow, and the Divisional officer shall on summary enquiry decide whether the objection is valid. In the event of the Divisional officer deciding that the intending voter is entitled to vote, he shall allow the said voter to place his voting paper in the ballot box in his presence.

(8) The polling officer shall, at the close of the day, transmit to the Divisional officer a list of the objections to voters admitted by him during the day; any candidate or voter on the circle list may present written objections to the Divisional officer not later than five o'clock in the afternoon of the day after the poll, or within such longer period as the Divisional officer may by general or special order allow, and the Divisional officer shall, after hearing and deciding upon all such objections and recording his decision in writing, and informing any candidate, or agent of a candidate, who may appear before him and express a wish to be present, of the time and place at which he will begin to count the votes, ascertain the totals of the votes given in each circle and record the result of the election specifying the number of valid votes given to each candidate in a schedule signed by him as soon as may be and at latest within three days from the day of poll and shall cause a copy of the said schedule to be affixed in a conspicuous position in the divisional office.

(9) Every candidate may himself attend or may appoint an agent to attend the counting of the votes.

(10) The Divisional officer shall as far as practicable proceed continuously with the counting of the votes and shall during any necessary intervals place the voting papers and other documents relating to the election under his own seal and the seals of such of the candidates or agents of the candidates as desire to affix their seals.

27. The candidate for whom the greatest number of votes shall have been given in the circle shall be deemed to have been elected.

28. (1) If any person has been elected for more circles than one he shall within 24 hours from the date of the last of such elections intimate to the Divisional officer the circle for which he chooses to serve.

(2) In default of such intimation the Divisional officer shall notify the circle for which such person shall serve.

(3) The said person shall be deemed to have been elected for the circle so chosen or notified, as the case may be; and thereupon the voters of the other circle or circles for which such person has been elected shall proceed to elect a member in the manner hereinbefore provided.

29. If there is an equality of votes between two or more candidates, the Divisional officer shall after notice to the candidates concerned decide by drawing lots which candidate shall be deemed to have been elected.

30. The Divisional officer shall preserve all voting papers and other documents relating to the elections for three months after the result of the election has been declared.

31. On application by any candidate made within three days after the result of the election has been declared the Divisional officer shall, on payment of such reasonable fee as he may prescribe, cause a memorandum to be prepared specifying the names of all voters who voted in any election, the number of valid and the number of rejected votes given to each candidate and the reasons for rejection. Copies of such memorandum shall, on payment of such reasonable fee as the Divisional officer may prescribe, be supplied to the applicant and to any registered voter.

32. The validity of any election may be questioned by a petition put in before the Collector of the district or the Divisional officer within fifteen days after the result of the election has been declared, by any candidate at the election or by not less than ten persons who have voted at the election on any of the following grounds:—

(*a*) that the person whose election is questioned was at the time of the election disqualified under rule 6 or rule 15;

(*b*) that the Divisional officer improperly rejected a nomination;

(*c*) that the person whose election is questioned was not duly elected by a majority of lawful votes;

(*d*) that fraud, intimidation, or bribery was practised at the election and materially affected its result;

(*e*) that the person whose election is questioned has been guilty by himself or his agents of corrupt or illegal practice in reference to such election;

(*f*) that the fact of the person whose election is questioned being a member is likely to bring the Local Fund administration into contempt or to be dangerous to the public peace or order;

but no objection to the election shall be entertained on the ground of the improper acceptance of a nomination or on the ground that any voter or candidate whose name is entered in the current electoral register did not at the time of the election possess the general qualifications for voting or election prescribed in rules 3 and 5 above.

33. The Collector or the Divisional officer may, at his discretion, require any objector or objectors to deposit a sum of not more than Rs. 50 which will be subject to forfeiture if the petition is found to have been made without satisfactory reasons or to be frivolous or vexatious.

34. Objection to the validity of an election on the ground specified in rule 32 (*f*) and objections under rule 32 (*a*) on the ground of disqualification under rule 6 (*d*) shall be referred by or through the Collector for the decision of the Government. In all other cases of objection under rule 32 an enquiry shall be held by the Collector or at his discretion by the Divisional officer at which the contending parties shall have an opportunity of appearing in person or by representative, and orders shall be passed on the result of the enquiry by the Collector, who may, at his discretion, dismiss the petition, or if he finds the election invalid, either order a new election or declare that the candidate who obtained the next highest number of votes to the candidate or candidates disqualified and against whose election no valid objection is found, has been duly elected. No appeal shall lie against the orders of the Collector passed under this rule.

35. If no objection has been raised within the period mentioned in rule 32 or when any objection so raised has been disposed of the name of the candidate duly elected shall be forwarded by the Collector to the Superintendent, Government Press, for publication in the *Fort St. George Gazette* and the candidate shall enter on his functions as a member of the taluk board from the date of such publication. But if subsequent to the date of election but prior to that of notification, an elected candidate dies or becomes subject to any disqualification which, if it had existed at the time of his election, would have rendered him ineligible under these rules, the Governor in Council may either appoint the candidate who obtained the next highest number of votes or direct that a fresh election be held.

36. A candidate who has been duly elected may submit his withdrawal in writing to the Divisional officer at any time before his appointment is gazetted under rule 35. In such cases, the candidate who has obtained the next highest number of votes shall, subject to the provisions of rule 34, be deemed to have been elected unless the Government shall direct that a fresh election shall be held. No candidate who has submitted his withdrawal may subsequently cancel it.

37. Notwithstanding anything in rules 32 to 36 or any order of the Collector thereunder, the Governor in Council at any time may, for reasons to be recorded, declare an election to be, or to have been, invalid, and may order a new election, or declare that the candidate who obtained the next highest number of votes to the candidate or candidates disqualified, has been duly elected, provided that where it is proposed to declare an election invalid on any ground not

inquired into by the Collector or Divisional officer an opportunity shall be given to the parties affected of showing cause to the contrary.

38. No order of a Collector or of the Government passed under these rules shall be liable to question in the Civil Courts.

District.	Taluk Board.	Number of electoral circle.	Specification of area included in the electoral circle.	Number of members to be elected by each circle.	Landed property qualification for the taluk board specified in column 2.
Anantapur	Anantapur	No. 1	Anantapur firka	3	Rs.
		" 2	Singanamala firka	1	
		" 3	Kudaru firka	1	50
		" 4	Kanpandeyu firka	1	
		" 5	Kambadur firka	1	
		" 6	Settur firka	1	
	Dharmavaram	No. 1	Dharmavaram firka	2	
		" 2	Nagasamudram firka	2	
		" 3	Kanagampalle firka	1	50
		" 4	Gandlapenta (Kadiri) firka	1	
		" 5	Mahammadabad firka	1	
		" 6	Patcam firka	1	
		" 7	Tanakalla firka	1	
	Gooty	No. 1	Tadpatri firka	2	
		" 2	Yadiki firka	1	
		" 3	Pallaru firka	1	
		" 4	Tallarur firka	1	
		" 5	Gooty firka	4	100
		" 6	Pamidi firka	2	
		" 7	Uravakonda firka	3	
		" 8	Timmanacherla firka	1	
	Penukonda	No. 1	Bukkapatnam firka	1	
		" 2	Parigbonda firka	1	
		" 3	Roddam firka	1	
		" 4	Hindupur firka	1	
		" 5	Lepakshi firka	1	
		" 6	Budili firka	2	50
		" 7	Madakasira firka	2	
		" 8	Rolla firka	2	
		" 9	Gudibanda firka	2	
	Chuyar	No. 1	Wandawash firka	1	
		" 2	Tellar firka	1	
		" 3	Deher firka	1	
		" 4	Peramanllur firka	1	
		" 5	Kadugattur firka	1	40
		" 6	Perlam firka	1	
		" 7	Brahmadesam firka	1	
		" 8	Tarnvettipur and Dusi firkas	2	
	Ranipettai	No. 1	Wallajah firka	1	
		" 2	Sholinghur firka	1	
		" 3	Timiri firka	1	
		" 4	Kalwai firka	1	
		" 5	Arkonam firka	2	60
		" 6	Panapakkam firka	1	
		" 7	Mimial firka	1	
		" 8	Perumuram firka	1	
Arcot, North.	Tirupattur	No. 1	Tirupattur firka	2	
		" 2	Vaniyambadi firka	1	
		" 3	Kamlli firka	1	
		" 4	Gudiyattam firka	1	
		" 5	Katpadi firka	2	50
		" 6	Pernambut firka	1	
		" 7	Tattipat firka	1	
		" 8	Kangundi firka	1	
	Tiruvannamalai.	No. 1	Tiruvannamalai firka	2	
		" 2	Pennatur firka	2	
		" 3	Tandrampet firka	1	
		" 4	Chengam firka	2	
		" 5	Polur firka	1	60
		" 6	Somasipur firka	1	
		" 7	Mandakolattur firka	1	
		" 8	Kalambur firka	1	
	Vellore	No. 1	Vellore firka	3	
		" 2	Pallikonda firka	2	
		" 3	Agaram firka	2	60
		" 4	Kaniambadi firka	1	
		" 5	Taobur firka	1	

District.	Taluk board.	Number of electoral circle.	Specification of area included in the electoral circle.	Number of members to be elected by each circle.	Landed property qualification for the taluk board specified in column 2.
					Rs.
		No. 1	Chidambaram firka	1	
		„ 2	Kumarakudi firka	1	
		„ 3	Palayanatham firka	1	
		„ 4	Porto Nove firka	1	
		„ 5	Mannargudi firka	1	
	Chidambaram	„ 6	Vriddhachalam firka	1	100
		„ 7	Sullur firka	1	
		„ 8	Kumarapuram firka	1	
		„ 9	Tittagudi firka	1	
		„ 10	Sirupakkam firka	1	
		No. 1	Cuddalore firka	2	
		„ 2	Nellikuppam firka	2	
		„ 3	Panruti firka	2	300
	Cuddalore	„ 4	Kattumannyur firka	1	
		„ 5	Kurinjipadi firka	1	
		No. 1	Tindivanam firka	1	
		„ 2	Perumukkal firka	1	
Arcot, South		„ 3	Vada-arasalur and Merkanam firkas	1	
		„ 4	Gingee firka	1	
		„ 5	Kannamur and Halasulayanur firkas	1	100
	Tindivanam	„ 6	Vallam firka	1	
		„ 7	Kanjanur firka	1	
		„ 8	Vikravandi firka	1	
		„ 9	Villupuram firka	2	
		„ 10	Valavanur firka	1	
		„ 11	Varur firka	1	
		No. 1	Tirukkoyilur firka	1	
		„ 2	Elavanasur firka	1	
		„ 3	Tirunamanallur firka	1	
		„ 4	Tirumanallur firka	1	
		„ 5	Vilandai firka	1	
	Tirukkoyilur	„ 6	Kallakurichi firka	1	40
		„ 7	Chinnasalem firka	1	
		„ 8	Sankarapuram firka	1	
		„ 9	Jyagadingam firka	1	
		„ 10	Vinayaram firka	1	
		No. 1	Adoni firka	1	
		„ 2	Yemmiganur firka	1	
		„ 3	Kanja firka	1	
	Adoni	„ 4	Alur firka	1	60
		„ 5	Holalagundi firka	1	
		„ 6	Ramadurgam firka	1	
		No. 1	Bellary firka	2	
		„ 2	Kurugodu firka	1	
		„ 3	Moka firka	1	
	Bellary	„ 4	Jakkalakota firka	1	60
		„ 5	Hachalli firka	1	
		„ 6	Siruguppa firka	1	
Bellary		No. 1	Dingi and Sanyasanderahal firkas	1	
		„ 2	Hospet firka	1	
		„ 3	Gadigannur firka	1	
	Hospet	„ 4	Kudligi and Hirehadagalli firkas	2	60
		„ 5	Uchangidi firka	1	
		„ 6	Harpanahalli firka	1	
		„ 7	Ichigi and Arasikeri firkas	1	
		No. 1	Rayadrug firka	1	
		„ 2	Uddehal firka	1	
		„ 3	Kanekal firka	1	
	Rayadrug	„ 4	Kotter firka	1	60
		„ 5	Gharangere firka	1	
		„ 6	Hvenhalli firka	1	
		„ 7	Kudligi firka	1	
		No. 1	Kony firka	1	
		„ 2	Gipi firka	1	
		„ 3	Sirsinavar firka	1	
		„ 4	Gangapoor firka	1	
	Coondapoor	„ 5	Shankaranarayana firka	1	100
		„ 6	Sankar firka	1	
		„ 7	Mudubidri firka	1	
Canara, South		„ 8	Karkal firka	1	
		No. 1	Mangalore firka	2	
	Mangalore	„ 2	Buttwal firka	2	100
		„ 3	Mulki firka	2	

District.	Taluk board.	Number of electoral circle.	Specification of area included in the electoral circle.	Number of members to be elected by each circle.	Landed property qualification for the taluk board specified in column 5.
					Rs.
Canara, South—*cont.*	Puttur	No. 1	Kasaragod firka	2	100
		„ 2	Manjeswar firka	1	
		„ 3	Hosdrug firka	2	
		„ 4	Puttur firka	1	
		„ 5	Uppinangadi firka	1	
		„ 6	Sullya firka	1	
		„ 7	Belthangadi firka	1	
Chingleput	Chingleput	No. 1	Madurantakam firka	1	100
		„ 2	Achinanjeri firka	1	
		„ 3	Manamadur firka	1	
		„ 4	Uttiramerur firka	1	
		„ 5	Tirukkalukkunram firka	1	
		„ 6	Chingleput firka	1	
		„ 7	Tirupporur firka	1	
		„ 8	Conjeveram firka	1	
		„ 9	Walajabad firka	2	
		„ 10	Sirvalur firka	1	
	Saidapet	No. 1	Saidapet firka	3	100
		„ 2	Sembiyam firka	2	
		„ 3	Kunrattur firka	1	
		„ 4	Poonamallee firka	3	
		„ 5	Sriperumbadur firka	1	
	Tiruvallur	No. 1	Tiruvallur firka	2	100
		„ 2	Pennalurpet firka	1	
		„ 3	Vadamadurai firka with head-quarters at Panapakkam.	1	
		„ 4	Arur firka	2	
		„ 5	Satyavedu firka	1	
		„ 6	Madur firka	1	
		„ 7	Sayur firka	1	
	Chandragiri	No. 1	Chandragiri and Tirupati firkas	1	50
		„ 2	Pakala firka	1	
		„ 3	The zamindari taluk of Kalahasti	3	
		„ 4	Do. of Narayanavanam.	3	
		„ 5	Do. of Pallipatta included in Puttur deputy tahsildar's division.	1	
		„ 6	The zamindari taluk of Pallipatta included in Tiruttani deputy tahsildar's division.	1	
		„ 7	The zamindari taluk of Tiruttani	2	
Chittoor	Chittoor	No. 1	Putalpet firka	1	50
		„ 2	Mudiripalam firka	1	
		„ 3	Chittoor firka	1	
		„ 4	Samudrapalle firka	1	
		„ 5	Vellamalai firka	1	
		„ 6	Palmyams of Kangari, Nagangeri, Gudipalle and Tumba.	1	
		„ 7	Palmaner, Baireddipalle and Vanipatagaraha firkas.	2	
	Madanapalle	No. 1	Vayalpad firka	1	50
		„ 2	Pilur and Gudipalle firkas	1	
		„ 3	Yerravaripalem firka	1	
		„ 4	Madanapalle firka	1	
		„ 5	Tamballapalle firka	1	
		„ 6	Kalakada firka	1	
		„ 7	Sarakayyalakota firka	1	
		„ 8	Pungabur division (zamindari)	3	
Coimbatore	Coimbatore	No. 1	Coimbatore firka	3	50
		„ 2	Pollachi and Kinathukadavu firka	1	
		„ 3	Tondamuthur firka	1	
		„ 4	Avinashi firka	1	
		„ 5	Karumandi firka	1	
		„ 6	Annur firka	1	
	Erode	No. 1	Perundurai firka	3	60
		„ 2	Uthukuli firka	1	
		„ 3	Bhavanisagar firka	1	
		„ 4	Dharapuram firka	3	
		„ 5	Erode firka	1	
		„ 6	Kollimalai firka	1	
		„ 7	Kangayam firka	1	
		„ 8	Mahalur firka	1	
		„ 9	Kudlidam firka	1	

District.	Taluk board.	Number of electoral circle.	Specification of area included in the electoral circle.	Number of members to be elected by each circle.	Landed property qualification for the taluk board specified in column 2.
					Rs.
Coimbatore—cont.	Gopichetti palaiyam.	No. 1	Andiyur firka	1	50
		„ 2	Nerinjipet firka	1	
		„ 3	Bhavani firka	1	
		„ 4	Palayankottai firka	1	
		„ 5	Nambiyur firka	1	
		„ 6	Satyamangalam and Talavadi firkas	2	
		„ 7	Gopichettipalaiyam firka	3	
	Pollachi	No. 1	Anaimalai firka	2	50
		„ 2	Pollachi firka	1	
		„ 3	Kinattukadavu firka	1	
		„ 4	Udumalpet firka	2	
		„ 5	Madathukulam firka	1	
		„ 6	Gudimangalam firka	1	
		„ 7	Amaravati firka	1	
		„ 8	Palur firka	1	
		„ 9	Tirappur firka	1	
	Oddapah	No. 1	Oddapah firka	2	50
		„ 2	Pandilloorri firka	2	
		„ 3	Khajipet firka	2	
		„ 4	Chennur firka	1	
	Jammalamadugu.	No. 1	Jammalamadugu firka	1	50
		„ 2	Gandlakota firka	1	
		„ 3	Gandlur firka	1	
		„ 4	Proddatur firka	1	
		„ 5	Yaparlli and Chinnahotta firkas	1	
		„ 6	Veeraputla firka	1	
		„ 7	Kamalapuram firka	1	
		„ 8	Yerraguntla firka	1	
Cuddapah	Rayachoti	No. 1	Pulivendla firka	1	50
		„ 2	Rajampet firka	1	
		„ 3	Vemula firka	1	
		„ 4	Rayachoti firka	1	
		„ 5	Vitlakotla firka	1	
		„ 6	Tsundupalle firka	1	
		„ 7	Nutimala firka	1	
	Siddhavattam.	No. 1	Rajampet firka	1	50
		„ 2	Timmatur firka	1	
		„ 3	Chintal firka	1	
		„ 4	Anni tatrajupet firka	1	
		„ 5	Siddhavattam and Kondur firkas	1	
		„ 6	Obula firka	1	
		„ 7	Jalval firka	1	
		„ 8	Pallgurallapalle firka	1	
		„ 9	Peramanalla firka	1	
	Rachapur	No. 1	Gurrati firka	1	50
		„ 2	Kakkandakunda firka with west end 1/4 of Peddakunti zamindari	1	
		„ 3	Konne firka	2	
		„ 4	Peddakunti zamindari	1	
		„ 5	Jehanpur firka	1	
		„ 6	Chikali panjutari within Rachapur deputy tahsildar's jurisdiction.	1	
		„ 7	Rachapur and Gurala panchayats	1	
		„ 8	Jahanpur zamindari with second 1/4 of Chikali Karvva and Pola estates.	1	
		„ 9	Mandem and Butarajupalle zamindaris	1	
Ganjam	Chatrapur	No. 1	Ichapuram firka	1	50
		„ 2	Parashottapur firka	1	
		„ 3	Rambhanarada firka, exclusive of the zamindari villages included in it	2	
		„ 4	Chatrapur firka exclusive of the zamindari villages included in it	1	
		„ 5	Mamma-Bandi and Palur estates	1	
		„ 6	Balia and Kallakota firkas of Kallikota estate.	1	
		„ 7	Mandala, Kumlapur and Sunandalam firkas of Kallikota estate.	1	
		„ 8	Kodala, Polamba and Sanaram firkas of Aragada estate.	1	
		„ 9	Bhimi, Bolgarh and Jarada firkas of Aragada estate.	1	

District.	Taluk board	Number of electoral circle.	Specification of area included in the electoral circle.	Number of members to be elected by each circle.	Landed property qualification for the taluk board specified in column 2.
					Rs.
Ganjam—cont.	Gumsur	No. 1	Jagannathaprasad firka	1	60
		„ 2	Kallada firka	1	
		„ 3	Vaagiri firka	1	
		„ 4	Vishnuchakram firka	1	
		„ 5	Balipadra firka	1	
		„ 6	Asika firka	1	
		„ 7	Kankuppda firka	2	
		„ 8	Mandumsai and Payalpada firkas	2	
		„ 9	Bodakerangi firka and Bodagada estate	1	
	Chicacole	No. 1	Southern firka	1	50
		„ 2	Western firka inclusive of Kankavalia and Mungavalsa	1	
		„ 3	Eastern firka	1	
		„ 4	Northern firka inclusive of the whole of the Tilaru estate	1	
		„ 5	Southern section including the estates of Eghumthapuram, Nandigam, Talgam, Gopalapuram, Chittivalsa, Peata and the minor estates	1	
		„ 6	Northern section including the estates of Tarla, Pata Tekkali, Nungam, Tontuvu and Kimidi	1	
		„ 7	Parlakimedi khandam	1	
		„ 8	Vizianagram khandam	1	
		„ 9	Gurandi and Sapatola khandams	1	
		„ 10	Kottapa and Sarvalsta khandams	1	
Godavari	Cocanada	No. 1	Cocanada firka	2	100
		„ 2	Coringa firka	2	
		„ 3	Gollalamamidada firka	1	
		„ 4	Pattapur division	2	
		„ 5	Tuni division	2	
	Peddapur	No. 1	Peddapur firka	1	100
		„ 2	Samalkot firka	2	
		„ 3	Pratipadu firka	1	
		„ 4	Rangampeta firka	1	
		„ 5	Tapeswaram firka	1	
		„ 6	Alamur firka	1	
		„ 7	Ramachandrapur firka	1	
		„ 8	Pamarru firka	1	
		„ 9	Tantatyapalem firka	1	
	Rajahmundry	No. 1	Kuravalli firka	1	100
		„ 2	Rajavaram firka	1	
		„ 3	Rajahmundry firka	1	
		„ 4	Ryali firka	1	
		„ 5	Mungunda firka	2	
		„ 6	Gudimellanka firka	1	
		„ 7	Nagaram firka	1	
		„ 8	Amalapur firka	1	
		„ 9	Dowlaiswaram firka	1	
		„ 10	Katrenikona firka	1	
		„ 11	Mummidivaram firka	1	
Guntur	Gooti	No. 1	Gootur firka	2	200
		„ 2	Mangalagiri firka	2	
		„ 3	Tadikonda firka	2	
		„ 4	Sattenapalle firka	1	
		„ 5	Karapad firka	2	
		„ 6	Kroser firka	2	
	Narasaraopet	No. 1	Narasaraopet firka	1	100
		„ 2	Chilakaluripeta firka	1	
		„ 3	Santamagulur firka	1	
		„ 4	Pedakanchorla firka	1	
		„ 5	Vinukonda firka	1	
		„ 6	Ipur firka	1	
		„ 7	Dachepalle firka	1	
		„ 8	Gurzala firka	1	
		„ 9	Macherla firka	1	
	Ongole	No. 1	Ongole firka	1	100
		„ 2	Santamagulapadu firka	1	
		„ 3	Nagulupalapadu firka	1	
		„ 4	Addanki firka	1	
		„ 5	Vetapalem firka	1	
		„ 6	Parchur firka	2	
		„ 7	Inpalle firka	1	
		„ 8	Podamadpadu firka	1	
		„ 9	Peddaraj firka	1	

District.	Taluk board.	Number of electoral circle.	Specification of area included in the electoral circle.	Number of members to be elected by each circle.	Landed property qualification for the taluk board specified in column 4.
					Rs.
Guntur	Tenali	No. 1	Tenali firka	1	100
		„ 2	Duggirala firka	1	
		„ 3	Amaravaram firka	1	
		„ 4	Inkur firka	1	
		„ 5	Ponnuru firka	1	
		„ 6	Nagella firka	1	
		„ 7	Dhulipudi firka	1	
		„ 8	Chandole firka	1	
		„ 9	Kanagala firka	1	
	Bapatla	No. 1	Kankapad firka	1	100
		„ 2	Rayapudi and Mylavaram firkas	1	
		„ 3	Perugunchipadu firka	1	
		„ 4	Nandigama firka	1	
		„ 5	Jaggayyapet firka	1	
		„ 6	Gummaram firka	1	
		„ 7	Wayyur firka	1	
		„ 8	Sanved firka	1	
		„ 9	Tirumur deputy tahsildar's division	1	
	Bandar	No. 1	Pedana firka	1	100
		„ 2	Vadlamannadu firka	1	
		„ 3	Bandar firka	1	
		„ 4	Machilipatam firka	2	
		„ 5	Kaza firka	1	
		„ 6	Avanigadda firka	1	
Kistna	Ellore	No. 1	Kovvur firka	1	100
		„ 2	Polnivaram firka	1	
		„ 3	Madhavaram firka	1	
		„ 4	Ellore firka	2	
		„ 5	Gundugolanu firka	1	
		„ 6	Chintalapudi firka	1	
	Gudivada	No. 1	Gudivada firka	1	100
		„ 2	Tandrapa firka	1	
		„ 3	Kaikalur firka	1	
		„ 4	Pamarru firka	1	
		„ 5	Cowtaram firka	1	
		„ 6	Bantumilli firka	1	
		„ 7	Challapalli firka	1	
	Nuzvidu	No. 1	Mogalturu and Digumarru firkas	1	100
		„ 2	Pedamadam firka	1	
		„ 3	Achanta firka	1	
		„ 4	Viravasaram and Chinnavegavaram firkas	1	
		„ 5	Undi and Bantumilli firkas	1	
		„ 6	Tamaka firka	1	
		„ 7	Nidadavole firka	1	
		„ 8	Penumantra firka	1	
		„ 9	Attili firka	1	
		„ 10	Pentapad and Ganapavaram firkas	1	
Kurnool	Dhone	No. 1	Dhone firka	1	50
		„ 2	Pasupula firka	1	
		„ 3	Veldurti firka	1	
		„ 4	Gonegandla firka	1	
		„ 5	Devanakonda firka	1	
		„ 6	Peddakonda firka	1	
	Koilkuntla	No. 1	Owk firka	1	100
		„ 2	Timmanayanipeta firka	1	
		„ 3	Kolimandla firka	1	
		„ 4	Sirvel firka	1	
		„ 5	Tellur firka	1	
		„ 6	Allagadda firka	1	
		„ 7	Chagalmarri firka	1	
	Kurnool	No. 1	Kurnool firka	2	50
		„ 2	Gudur firka	1	
		„ 3	Ulundakonda firka	1	
		„ 4	Nurnur firka	1	
	Markapur	No. 1	Rajupalem firka	1	50
		„ 2	Racherla firka	1	
		„ 3	Cumbum firka	1	
		„ 4	Markapur firka	1	
		„ 5	Kanigiri firka	1	
		„ 6	Gudlavalleru firka	1	
		„ 7	Inkollu firka	1	

District.	Taluk board.	Number of electoral circle.	Specification of area included in the electoral circle.	Number of members to be elected by each circle.	Landed property qualification for the taluk board specified in column 2.
					Rs.
Kurnool	Nandyal	No. 1	Nandikotkur firka	1	50
		" 2	Pagadala firka	1	
		" 3	Panyamsimha firka	1	
		" 4	Atmakur firka	1	
		" 5	Nandyal firka	1	100
		" 6	Panem firka	1	
		" 7	Bendatmakur firka	1	
	Dindigul	No. 1	Nilakkottai firka	1	200
		" 2	Dindigul firka	1	
		" 3	Shanarpatti and Vadamadura firkas	1	
		" 4	Vedasandur and Vembur firkas	1	
		" 5	Sholavandan firka	1	
		" 6	Alanganallur firka	1	
		" 7	Kalayambattur	1	
		" 8	Tengathiruvanjpatti	1	
		" 9	Vagarai	2	
		" 10	Whole of Kodaikanal taluk	1	
Madura	Madura	No. 1	Madura firka	6	100
		" 2	Samayanallur firka	1	
		" 3	Kannattur firka	1	
		" 4	Tirumangalam firka	1	
		" 5	Chattirapatti firka	1	
		" 6	Tiruparankunram firka	3	
	Melur	No. 1	Nattam firka	6	100
		" 2	Kottampatti firka	1	
		" 3	Uttamapalaiyam firka	1	
		" 4	Melur Cumbum firka	1	
		" 5	Vellalapatti firka	2	
	Tirumangalam	No. 1	West and East Tirumangalam firkas	1	50
		" 2	Kallupatti firka	1	
		" 3	Kallupatti firka	1	
		" 4	Usilampatti firka	1	
		" 5	Ilankanai firka	2	
		" 6	Andipatti	1	100
		" 7	Cumbum	3	
		" 8	Virapandi	3	
Malabar	Calicut	No. 1	Calicut firka	3	100
		" 2	Chowgaut firka	3	
		" 3	Tamarassori firka	3	
	Malayuram	No. 1	Manjeri firka	1	100
		" 2	Areekode firka	1	
		" 3	Eranangadi firka	2	
		" 4	Wandur firka	1	
		" 5	Perumbalamanna firka	3	
		" 6	Valayur firka	1	
		" 7	Ottapalam firka	2	
		" 8	Manjeripal firka	1	
		" 9	Srikrishnapuram firka	3	
	Palghat	No. 1	Murdur firka	1	100
		" 2	Pattur firka	1	
		" 3	Kizhalmannam firka	2	
		" 4	Alattur firka	1	
		" 5	Kollengode firka	1	
		" 6	Yrur firka	1	
		" 7	Poonam firka	2	
		" 8	Tottiam firka	1	
		" 9	Chowghat firka	1	
		" 10	Nadiga firka	1	
	Tellicherry	No. 1	Payyanur firka	1	100
		" 2	Pazhayi firka	1	
		" 3	Taliparamba firka	1	
		" 4	Mannyar firka	1	
		" 5	Perungalam firka	1	
		" 6	Puthiyangadi firka	1	
		" 7	Tellicherry firka	1	
		" 8	Badagara firka	3	
		" 9	Quilandi firka	1	
		" 10	Parambra firka	1	
		" 11	Nadapuram firka	1	
	Wynaad	No. 1	Manantoddy firka	2	100
		" 2	Sultan's battery firka	1	
		" 3	Kalpatta firka	2	

District.	Taluk board	Number of electoral circle.	Specification of area included in the electoral circle.	Number of members to be elected by each circle.	Landed property qualification for the taluk board specified in column 2.
					Rs.
	Attankur	No. 1	Attankur firka	1	50
		„ 2	Devarayapalle firka	1	
		„ 3	Chepala firka	1	
		„ 4	Udayagiri firka	2	
		„ 5	Nandipad	1	
		„ 6	Kanupalayadrum firka	1	
	Gudur	No. 1	Gudur firka	1	100
		„ 2	Kota firka	1	
		„ 3	Sitharikota firka	1	
		„ 4	Chagamarla firka	1	
		„ 5	Podalakur firka	1	
		„ 6	Dugaraj firka	1	
		„ 7	Vakkatagra division	3	
		„ 8	Sulurpeta division	1	
Nellore	Kandukur	No. 1	Pamuluru firka	1	50
		„ 2	Kandepi firka	1	
		„ 3	Tsiku firka	1	
		„ 4	Kanigiri firka	1	
		„ 5	Sundarawaram firka	1	
		„ 6	Podili Inland firka	1	
		„ 7	Podili division	1	
		„ 8	Darsi division	6	
	Kavali	No. 1	Kovvur firka	6	100
		„ 2	Buchireddipalem firka	1	
		„ 3	Allur firka	2	
		„ 4	Kavali firka	1	
		„ 5	Bitragunta firka	1	
		„ 6	Gantapalle firka	1	
	Nellore	No. 1	Nellore firka	5	100
		„ 2	Indukurpeta firka	6	
		„ 3	Muttukur firka	1	
		„ 4	Kanupur firka	1	
	Devakottai	No. 1	Sivaganga deputy tahsildar's division including Tirupuvanam taluk portion.	4	
		„ 6	Tiruppattur deputy tahsildar's division.	4	100
		„ 8	Tiruvadanai deputy tahsildar's division.	2	
Ramnad	Ramnad	No. 1	Ramnad deputy tahsildar's division	4	100
		„ 2	Paramagudi deputy tahsildar's division	4	
		„ 3	Mudukulattur deputy tahsildar's division	3	
		„ 4	Aruppukottai deputy tahsildar's division.	3	
	Satur	No. 1	Watrap firka	1	100
		„ 2	Nattampatti firka	1	
		„ 3	Sivilliputtur firka	1	
		„ 4	Rajakkiramam firka	1	
		„ 5	Rajapalayam including Sattur result	1	
		„ 6	Virudupatti firka	1	
		„ 7	Sivakasi firka	1	
		„ 8	Sattur firka	1	
		„ 9	Elayirampanna firka	1	
Salem	Salem	No. 1	Salem firka	1	50
		„ 2	Shevaroy Hills	1	
		„ 3	Kariapatti firka	1	
		„ 4	Hariganam firka	1	
		„ 5	Mallur firka	1	
		„ 6	Attur firka	1	
		„ 7	Edapur firka	1	
		„ 8	Tarumampatti firka	1	
		„ 9	Thalaiyatt firka	1	
	Rasipuram	No. 1	Tiruchengodu firka	6	50
		„ 2	Edappadi firka	1	
		„ 3	Sankari firka	1	
		„ 4	Kariapatti firka	1	
		„ 5	Dwarapatti firka	1	
		„ 6	Paramangalam firka	1	
		„ 7	Rasipuram	1	

District.	Taluk board.	Number of electoral circle.	Specification of area included in the electoral circle.	Number of members to be elected by each circle.	Landed property qualification for the taluk board specified in column 2.
Salem—cont.	Hosur	No. 1	Hosur firka	2	31.
		„ 2	Talli firka	2	
		„ 3	Denkanikota firka	1	
		„ 4	Kelamangalam firka	1	50
		„ 5	Krishnagiri firka	2	
		„ 6	Mattur firka	1	
		„ 7	Kaveripatnam firka	1	
	Dharmapuri	No. 1	Dharmapuri firka	2	
		„ 2	Pagalahalli firka	1	
		„ 3	Talahadu firka	1	
		„ 4	Pennagaram firka	1	50
		„ 5	Uttanhalli firka	1	
		„ 6	Kallavi firka	1	
		„ 7	Hasur firka	1	
		„ 8	Jammanahalli firka	1	
	Kumbakonam	No. 1	Kumbakonam firka	3	
		„ 2	Tirumangeswaram firka	2	
		„ 3	Tiruppanandal firka	2	100
		„ 4	Valangiman firka	1	
		„ 5	Papavinam firka	2	
		„ 6	Melatur firka	1	
	Mayavaram	No. 1	Mayavaram firka	1	
		„ 2	Tarangadi firka	2	
		„ 3	Kuvalai firka	2	
		„ 4	Tiruvidaiyar firka	2	100
		„ 5	Shiyali firka	1	
		„ 6	Mallavam firka	1	
		„ 7	Tiruvengadu firka	1	
Tanjore	Negapatam	No. 1	Negapatam firka	1	
		„ 2	Kivalur firka	1	
		„ 3	Tiruvalur firka	1	
		„ 4	Kondacheri firka	1	
		„ 5	Nannilam firka	2	100
		„ 6	Tirumarugal firka	1	
		„ 7	Peralam firka	1	
		„ 8	Vadapatrapalli firka	1	
	Mannargudi	No. 1	Mannargudi firka	2	
		„ 2	Nidamangalam firka	2	
		„ 3	Sattanur firka	1	
		„ 4	Paluvur firka	1	
		„ 5	Tiruturaippundi firka	1	100
		„ 6	Karaikaram firka	1	
		„ 7	Nachikoilam firka	1	
		„ 8	Kariyapatnam and Talangayar firkas	1	
	Pattukkottai	No. 1	Kavalipatti firka	1	
		„ 2	Pattukkottai firka	2	
		„ 3	Neduvasal firka	2	
		„ 4	Arantangi firka	1	100
		„ 5	Peyanadu firka	1	
		„ 6	Vadlur firka	1	
	Tanjore	No. 1	Tanjore firka	3	
		„ 2	Turukkattuppalli firka	3	
		„ 3	Tiruvadi firka	2	100
		„ 4	Vallam firka	1	
Tinnevelly	Kollpatti	No. 1	Vasudevanallur firka	3	
		„ 2	Kariyali murundanallur firka	1	
		„ 3	Sivagiri firka	1	
		„ 4	Ottappidaram firka	2	100
		„ 5	Kayattar firka	2	
		„ 6	Kollpatti firka	2	
		„ 7	Vilattikulam firka	2	
	Sermadevi	No. 1	Ambasamudram firka including Urkud petta	3	
		„ 2	Pappankulam firka	1	
		„ 3	Sermadevi firka	1	
		„ 4	Mangunari firka	1	100
		„ 5	Vallipur firka	1	
		„ 6	Vijayanarayanam firka	1	
		„ 7	Kalakad firka	1	
		„ 8	Kadakapuram firka	1	

District.	Taluk board.	Number of electoral circle	Specification of area included in the electoral circle.	Number of members to be elected by each circle.	Landed property qualification for the taluk board specified in column 3
					Rs.
Tinnevelly—contd.	Tinnevelly	No. 1	Tinnevelly firka	1	100
		„ 2	Muniyandipuram firka	1	
		„ 3	Melapalayam firka	1	
		„ 4	Pettai firka	1	
		„ 5	Kallidaikurichi firka	2	
		„ 6	Alangulam firka including Ottanmalai estate.	2	
		„ 7	Nellaipuram firka	1	
	Tuticorin	No. 1	Srivaikuntam firka	2	100
		„ 2	Perukulam firka	2	
		„ 3	Karungulam firka	1	
		„ 4	Tiruchendur firka	1	
		„ 5	Tiruchendur firka	2	
		„ 6	Sattankulam firka	1	
Trichinopoly.	Ariyalur	No. 1	Jayankondachcholapuram firka	1	50
		„ 2	Udaiyarpalaiyam firka	1	
		„ 3	Periyatirukonam firka	1	
		„ 4	Kilapalaiyur firka	1	
		„ 5	Sendurai firka	1	
		„ 6	Alagiyanam firka	1	
		„ 7	Perumalagiri firka	1	
		„ 8	Vaikunthur firka	1	
		„ 9	Vaikunthur firka	1	
		„ 10	Kolattur firka	1	
	Karur	No. 1	Karur firka	1	50
		„ 2	Pugalur firka	1	
		„ 3	Chinnadharapuram firka	2	
		„ 4	Kulittalai firka	2	
		„ 5	Togamalai firka	1	
		„ 6	Manapparai firka	1	
		„ 7	Krishnarayapuram firka	1	
	Namakkal	No. 1	Mudiri firka	1	50
		„ 2	Vedasandur firka	1	
		„ 3	Tumbiyur firka	1	
		„ 4	Pupalliyapuram firka	1	
		„ 5	Tottiyam firka	2	
		„ 6	Sendamangalam firka	1	
		„ 7	Tattiarpettai firka	1	
		„ 8	Mohanur firka	1	
		„ 9	Kupilamalai firka	1	
	Trichinopoly	No. 1	Trichinopoly firka	3	100
		„ 2	Srirangam firka	3	
		„ 3	Manjanallur firka	2	
		„ 4	Pullambadi firka	2	
		„ 5	Valadi firka	1	
Vizagapatam.	Narsapatam	1. Narsapatam	Narsapatam firka	1	50
		2. Nataveram	Nataveram firka	1	
		3. Jaltoru	Jaltoru firka	1	
		4. Rayavaram	Rayavaram firka	1	
		5. Tallarevu-subdn.	Tallarevu subdn firka	1	
		6. Kondakarla	Kondakarla firka	1	
		7. Madgole	1. All jeroyati, whole inam and mokhasa villages of the Madgole zamindari.	1	
			2. Villages of the Chilkavada State		
		8. Atmakuru	All jeroyati, whole inam and mokhasa villages included in the Viziangaram zamindari, between the following boundaries:— *North, east and south.*—The taluk boundary *West.*—The Saruva tributary stream following from Rajavada past Duvvapalli, Tarava, down to the southern boundary of the taluk.	1	50
		9. Chodavaram	All other villages of the taluk	2	
	Parvatipur	1. Salur	Salur deputy tahsildar's division	2	50
		2. Bobbili	Bobbili deputy tahsildar's division	2	
		3. Parvatipur	Villages west of Palkonda-Parvatipur road and Parvatipur-Bayaghatu road.	1	
		4. Merangi	Villages east of Palkonda-Parvatipur road and Parvatipur-Bayaghatu road.	1	

District	Taluk board.	Number of electoral circle	Specification of area included in the electoral circle.	Number of members to be elected by each circle.	Landed property qualification for the taluk board specified in column 2.
					Rs.
Vizagapatam—*contd.*	Vizagapatam.	1. Kancheke.	All villages lying to the west of the Chodavaram-Pudimadaka road.	1	50
		2. Anakapalle.	All villages lying to the south of the Anakapalle-Agraharapudi road, excluding Anakapalle municipality and to the east of the Anakapalle-Pudimadaka road.	1	
		3. Rabbavaram.	All villages lying to the north of the Anakapalle-Agraharapudi road and to the east of Chodavaram-Anakapalle road.	1	
		4. Srungavarapukota	All villages lying on the northern portion of the taluk, bounded on the north by the agency portion of the Gajapatinagram and Srungavarapukota taluks, on the south by Lakshmipuram and Jami circles, on the east by Vizianagram taluk and on the west by Srungavarapukota agency.	1	
		5. Jami	All villages lying on the eastern extremity of the taluk, bounded on the north by Vizianagram taluk and Srungavarapukota circle, south by the Bimlipatam taluk and Kottavalsa circles, east by Vizianagram and Bimlipatam taluks and west by Srungavarapukota and Lakshmipuram circles.	1	
		6. Lakshmipuram.	All villages on the western extremity of the taluk, bounded on the north by Srungavarapukota circle, south by Visakhapatnam taluk and Kottavalsa circle, east by Jami circle and west by Visakhapatnam taluk, etc.	1	
		7. Kottavalsa.	All villages lying on the southern extremity of the taluk, bounded on the north by Lakshmipuram and Jami circles, south by Vizagapatam taluk, east by Bimlipatam taluk and west by Visakhapatnam taluk.	1	
		8. Adivivaram.	All villages lying on both sides of the Vizagapatam-Bheemlipatam road excluding the municipality from R. Chintapalli to Scripalle.	1	
		9. Kanithi	All villages lying on both sides of the Vizagapatam-Anakapalle road excluding the municipality from Jagannadhapuram to Vadlapudi.	1	
	Vizianagram.	1. Dakamarri	All the villages lying to the north of the Gosthani river within the limits of the revenue taluk of Bimlipatam.	1	60
		2. Sontyam ..	All the villages lying to the south of the Gosthani river within the limits of the revenue taluk of Bimlipatam, excluding the Bimlipatam municipality.	1	
		3. Gantyada ..	All the villages lying to the west of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway within the revenue taluk of Vizianagram, excluding the Vizianagram municipality.	1	
		4. Kumili	All the villages lying to the east of the Bengal Nagpur Railway within the revenue taluk of Vizianagram, excluding the Vizianagram municipality.	1	
		5. Nevtada ..	All the villages lying to the west of the Vizianagram-Raipur Railway within the limits of the revenue taluk of Gajapatinagram.	1	
		6. Garbham ..	All the villages lying to the east of the Vizianagram-Raipur Railway within the limits of the revenue taluk of Gajapatinagram.	1	
		7. Ramatalam	All the villages lying to the south of the road from Nellimarla to Chicacole via Ramatirthala within the limits of the revenue taluk of Chipurupalle.	1	

District.	Taluk board.	Number of electoral circle.	Specification of area included in the electoral circle.	Number of members to be elected by each circle.	Landed property qualification for the taluk board specified in column 3.
Vizagapatam—cont.	Vizianagram—cont.	9. Chipurupalle	All the villages (excepting Chipurupalle town) lying to the north of the Chipurupalle-Chimmalo and via Subhadramanapeta and to the east of the Chipurupalle-Palkonda road within the limits of the revenue taluk of Chipurupalle.	1	
			All the villages lying between the Nellimarla-Chimmalo road (via Ramabhadrapuram) up to Subhadramanapeta and also all the villages lying to the north-west of the Vizagapatam-Palkonda road within the limits of the revenue taluk of Chipurupalle and also Chipurupalle town.	1	
		10. Narja	Narja Sirka of Palkonda taluk	1	
		11. Kodam ..	Kodam Sirka of Palkonda taluk	1	
		12. Vizaghatam	Vizaghatam Sirka of Palkonda taluk ..	1	

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

No. 254.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·09 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a latrine; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional officer, Ponukonda, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional officer, Ponukonda, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or patta book, with survey or patnam number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Anantapur district, Madakasira taluk, Amakapuram village.			
Govt., wet, No. 430 B.	Jajur Ramayya	North, No. 430 A., east, Nos. 440 A and 438; south, Nos. 428 and 430 C, west, No. 430 A.	ACRE. ·09

No. 250.—Under section 3 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 2,152 square feet be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for rounding off the corner at the junction of the College Road and the Nungambakkam High Road, Madras; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Special Deputy Collector for the acquisition of land in the city of Madras is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or patta book, with survey or patnam number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Madras District, Madras taluk, Nungambakkam village.			
Private, dry, R.S. No. 81, part	Muhammad Abdul Qadir Sahib (owner).	North and east, R.S. No. 97 other part, south, R.S. No. 94; west, R.S. No. 96.	SQ. FT. 2,152

No. 256.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·16 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a gravel quarry, and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Namakkal, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Namakkal, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or paimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Trichinopoly District, Namakkal taluk, Mohanapatti village.			
Unassessed nilla, dry, Perumalsevai panjai.	M.R.Ry. Sadasiva Reddiyar Avargal, Mutadar of Marapatty.	North, cart-track, east, south and west, unacquired portion of the dry land belonging to the owner.	ACRE. ·16

No. 257.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·0061 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for sinking a well at Koppuchittampatti; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Ramnad, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Ramnad, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or paimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Ramnad District, Aruppukottai taluk, Koppuchittampatti village.			
Zamin poramboke paimash No. 1791.	Muhammad Yakub Sahib, Muhammad Zachuria Sahib, Muhammad Elias Sahib, minor sumadars of Pandalgudi Estate; Muhammad Ibrahim Sahib and Sayid Ibrahim Sahib, guardians.	North, east, south and west, remaining portion of paimash No. 1791.	ACRE. ·0061

No. 258.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1·04 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for opening a shandy at Anantagiri; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Vizagapatam, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Vizagapatam, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or paimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Vizagapatam district, Gudgivadapalem taluk, Anantagiri village.			
Zamindari, unassessed dry.	Owner: Tenants, Vizianagram estate, Goerpur. Ghasi Dandasena.	North, tope of Ghasi Dandasena, east, waste land, south, gedda poramboke, west, foot-path to Anantagiri village.	ACS. 1 04

No. 259.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 46 square yards, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for widening the Brahmans' chantry road in A ward in the Ellore municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Ellore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Ellore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or patta book, with survey or patta number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Kistna district, Ellore taluk, Ellore village.		
Nattavati, T.S. No. 291-A	Kona Nagabhushanam ..	North, T.S. No. 290, east, T.S. No. 289; south, T.S. No. 291-B, west, T.S. No. 290.	Sq. yds. 46

No. 260.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1,236 square feet, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for widening the lane between Moor street and Jahangir street in Georgetown, Madras, and, under sections 3 and 7, the Special Deputy Collector for the acquisition of land in the city of Madras is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the said Special Deputy Collector and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or patta book, with survey or patta number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Madras district, Madras taluk, Georgetown village.		Sq. ft.
Dry, R.S. No. 4310 part.	V. Parthasarathi, minor under the guardianship of his adoptive mother V. Subbamma1	North, R.S. No. 4310 other part; east, R.S. No. 4303; south, R.S. No. 4309, west, R.S. No. 4317.	212
Do. No. 4311 part.	Estate of the late Mahant and Muhi-ud-din Abdul Qadir Sahib.	North R.S. No. 4311 other part; east, R.S. No. 4310; south, R.S. No. 4309; west, R.S. No. 4312	415
Do. No. 4312 part.	Do. do.	North, R.S. No. 4312 other part; east, R.S. No. 4311; south, R.S. No. 4309; west, R.S. No. 4318	415
		Total .	1,236

No. 261.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·03 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for sinking a drinking water well; and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Chandragiri, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Chandragiri, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or patta book, with survey or patta number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Chittoor district, Chandragiri taluk, Doraichervum village.		Acres.
Gurt., dry, S. No. 1695.	Palula Venkata Reddi ..	North, S. Nos. 1694 and 1696, east, S. No. 1692; south and west, S. No. 1689.	·03

No. 262.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 67½ square yards, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for widening the Powerpeta cross road No. 6 in the Ellore municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Ellore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Ellore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pannaboke, with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Kistna district, Ellore taluk, Ellore Town, Powerpeta village.			
Ryotwari, dry, T S No. 603 B.	Middali Subba Rao	North, T S No. 603; east and south, T S No. 607; west, T S No. 603 A.	Sq. yds. 67½

No. 263.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 2·12 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a local fund quarry; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Atmakur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Atmakur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pannaboke, with survey or puimash number	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up.
Nellore district, Atmakur taluk, Atmakur village.			
Dry, S. No. 576-1 A.	Kalagani Papayya, Indari Ramaswami Reddi, Indari Adepa Reddi, Indari Ranga Reddi and Indari Subbarama Reddi.	North, S. No. 554, east, S. No. 554; south, S. No. 610 A-2, west, S. No. 546.	Acs. 2·12

No. 264.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 3 grounds 877 square feet, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for utilising it as a site for building decent premises in Nungambakam, Madras; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Special Deputy Collector for the acquisition of land in the City of Madras is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the said Special Deputy Collector and may be inspected at any time during the office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pannaboke, with survey or puimash number	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Madras district, Madras taluk, Nungambakam village			
Dry, R S. No. 4-1 A-2.	S. S Ekambara Pillai, trustee of donor's charity.	North, R.S. No. 3; east, R.S. Nos 2, 4-1 B and 4-1 A-1; south, R.S. Nos. 4-1 A-1, 4-2 B and 5; west, R S. No 6	Grs. sq. yr. 1 2,100
Do. No. 5 ..	S. Duraiswami Pillai	North, R S No. 1; east, R S No. 2; south, R.S. No. 4-1 A-2; west, R. S. No. 6.	1 977
.. ..	Owner of superstructure, Ahmad Hussain.		..
		Total ..	3 877

No. 285.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 5,279 square feet, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a scavenging lane behind the bazaar street in the Karur municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Karur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Karur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pormboke, with survey or patmash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Trichinopoly district, Karur taluk, Karur town.		
Inam, dry, No. 1017-2	M. Palaniyandi	North, T.S. No. 1017-1; east, T.S. No. 1024, south, T.S. No. 1018-3; west, T.S. No. 1026-2.	Sq. ft. 72
Do. No. 1024-2.	V. Kamakshi Chetti, Rais Nigamam.	North, T.S. No. 1023-1; east, T.S. No. 1017-2; south, T.S. No. 1030-1; west, T.S. No. 1026-2.	134
Do. No. 1026-2	R. A. Vaidyan Chetti ..	North, T.S. No. 1024-1; east, T.S. No. 1023-2, south, T.S. No. 1030-2; west, T.S. No. 1029-2.	147
Do. No. 1029-2.	T. A. Subbaraya Chetti ..	North, T.S. No. 1024-1; east, T.S. No. 1026-2, south, T.S. No. 1030-1; west, T.S. No. 1030-2.	156
Do. No. 1030-2.	Do. ..	North, T.S. No. 1030-1; east, T.S. No. 1029-2, south, T.S. No. 1030-1; west, T.S. No. 1-31-2.	93
Do. No. 1031-2	Ramathammal	North, T.S. No. 1031-1; east, T.S. No. 1030-2, south, T.S. No. 1030-1; west, T.S. No. 1033-2	106
Do. No. 1033-2.	Calicut Ramaswami Chettiyar ..	North, T.S. No. 103-1; east, T.S. Nos. 1031-2 and 1033-1; south, T.S. No. 1015, west, T.S. No. 1034-2	330
Do. No. 1034-2.	M. R. Venugopala Chetti ..	North, T.S. No. 1034-1; east, T.S. No. 1033-2, south, T.S. No. 1015; west, T.S. No. 1035-2.	366
Do. No. 1035-2.	M. P. Hangayya Chetti ..	North, T.S. No. 1035-1, east, T.S. No. 1034-2; south, T.S. No. 1015, west, T.S. No. 1044	180
Do. No. 1043-1.	Rev. J. Perrin, Roman Catholic Missionary.	North, T.S. Nos. 1014, 1015, 1016, 1017-2, 1025-2, 1028-2, 1029-2, 1030-2 and 1031-2; east, Pampa street; south, T.S. No. 1053-2; west, T.S. Nos. 1033-1, 1040, 1046, 1047, 1048, 1049, 1050 and 1052.	3,743
		Total ..	5,279

No. 166.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring .32 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a burial ground; and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Chidambaram, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Chidambaram, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

POLLFOLS.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pormboke, with survey or patmash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	South Arcot district, Chidambaram taluk, Perur village.		
Ryotwari dry. S No. 186.	Pillai Perumal Pillai's Dharmasharnal by its trustee for the time being Krishna Pillai.	North, S. No. 159; east, S. No. 160 B; south, S. No. 183; west, S. No. 191.	Acre. .32

No. 267.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring .01 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a platform to the protected well near Ponnai Amma Koil; and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Chittoor, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Chittoor, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or paimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Chittoor district, Chittoor taluk, Chittoor village.			
Inam, S. No. 453 ..	Kamalayamma	North, No. 450-B House of Thandamya Mudali; east, No. 453-A Dorasi well; south, No. 453-A, house of Fatha Khan; west, No. 453-A, house of Qadir Khan.	ACRE. 01

No. 268.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 01 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for sinking a drinking water well; and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Madanapalle, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Madanapalle, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or paimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Chittoor district, Madanapalle taluk, Kurubalakota village.			
Karnam Inam, dry, S. No. 615-2 A.	Kamakoti Raghavendra Rao ..	North and east, S. No. 615-1 B; south, S. No. 609-1 B; west, S. No. 1730.	ACRE. 01

No. 269.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 60 square yards, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for widening the west bank of Gazavalli-Eliore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Eliore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or paimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Kistna district, Eliore taluk, Eliore town.			
Eyeshari dry, T.S No. 1801/1 (Ward).	Kavula Kutamma, wife of Ponnaswamy and Gulla Ramayya.	North and east, T.S No. 1801 A; south, T.S. No. 895; west, T.S. No. 1803 A.	sq. yds. 60

No. 270.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1·4623 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the formation of a village road from Tiruvallur-gudy to Mattakuli; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Kambakonam, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Kumbakonam, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, iluam or poramboke, with survey or puramah number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
		Tanjore district, Kumbakonam taluk, No 146 Nariliank village.	
Garl., wet, S. No. 139 C.	1. Sambamurti Ayyar ..	North, No. 141 A; east, No. 138 A; south, No 139 C; west, No. 140.	acres. ·1278
West, No. 134 B.	4. Rukmani Ammal ..	North, No. 134 B; east, No. 131 A; south, No. 134 A; west, No 142 B	0825
Do. No. 143 A ..	Do	North, No. 143 A; east, No. 147 A; south, No 146 E; west, No. 141 A.	·0988
Do No 147 A ..	3 Ranganatha Sastakari ..	North, No 147 A; east No. 147 C; south, No. 146 E; west, No. 148 C.	·0270
Do No. 147 C .	139 Rama Ayyangar . ..	North, No. 147 C; east, No. 147 B, south, No 146 E; west, No. 147 A	·0135
Do. No. 147 D .	4 Rukmani Ammal ..	North, No. 147 D; east, No 147 A; south, No. 148; west, No. 146 E	·1324
Do. No. 142 A ..	1 Sambayarti Ayyar . ..	North No 141; east, No. 135; south, No. 142 A, west, No. 143.	·0276
Do No. 141 A ..	4 Rukmani Ammal . .	North, No 138, east, No. 140; south, Nos 142 and 143; west, Nos 147 and 140	·0403
Do. No. 138 D .	89. Appara Padayachi ..	North, No 138 I to J, east, No. 136 A; south and west, No 138 D	·1200
Do No. 138 B .	4 Rukmani Ammal . .	North, No 138 B; east, No. 120, south, No. 138 A; west, No. 138 D	·0478
Do. No. 138 C ..	Sambamurti Ayyar . ..	North, No 117, east, No. 110 A, south, No. 110 C; west, No. 120.	·1070
Do. No 110 A ..	4 Rukmani Ammal . ..	North, No. 117; east, No. 110 A; south, No 110 A; west, No. 110 C.	·0624
Do. No. 110 A ..	1 Sambamurti Ayyar . ..	North, No. 117; east, No. 109 A; south, No. 110 A, west, No. 110 A.	·2350
Do. No. 109 A ..	189 Kuppuswami Ayyar ..	North, No. 110 C, east, No 109 B, south, No 109 A; west, No. 110 A.	·1174
Do. No 110 C ..	77. Swarnam . ..	North, No. 110 C; east, No. 40 F, south, No. 109 B; west, No 120 C.	·1080
Dry, No. 46 E .	34. Narayanaswami Ayyar ..	North, No 114; west, No. 46 D; south, No. 46 E, west, No. 46 F	·0160
Do. No. 46 C ..	34. Do. ..	North, No 43 D, east, No. 45 D; south, No. 46 C, west, No. 46 D	·5046
Do No 45 B	30. Krishnaswami Ayyar ..	North, No. 43 B; east, No. 46 A; south, No 45 B, west, No. 45 C.	0244
Do. No 46 A .	34 Narayanaswami Ayyar .	North, No 43 B; east, No. 46 A; south, No. 46 A; west, No. 45 B	0076
Wet, No 46 A .	71. Valambalammal . ..	North, No 47 A; east and south, No. 46B; west, No. 43 B.	·0260
Do. No 46 F ..	40. Narayanaswami Ayyar and Krishnaswami Ayyar	North, No 46 F, east, No. 46 E; south, No. 46; west, No 47.	·0790
Do. No. 46 E ..	Perumalswami Padayachi ..	North, No 46 E; east, No 46 D, south, No 46; west, No 46 F.	·0126
Do. No. 46 D ..	30 Krishnaswami Ayyar	North, No. 46 D, east, No. 46 C south, No. 46, west, No 46 E	·0125
Do No 46 C ..	Do. ..	North, No 46 C, east, No. 45 B; south, No 46; west, No. 46 D.	·0125
Do. No. 45 B ..	71. Valambalammal .. .	North, No 46 E, east, No. 45 A; south, No. 46; west, No 46 C.	·0100
Do. No. 46 A ..	33. Ponnuswami Servai .	North, No 46 A, east, No 45 B; south, No. 46, west, No. 46 E.	·0075
Do No 46 H ..	34 Duraiswami Pather ..	North, No 46 H, east, No. 46 G, south, No. 46, west, No. 46 A	·0200
Do. No. 46 G ..	34. Narayanaswami Ayyar	North, No. 46 G, east, No. 46 F; south, No. 46; west, No 46 K.	·0200
Do No. 46 F .	64. Duraiswami Ayyar ..	North, No 46 F, east, No. 46 E, south, No. 46; west, No 46 G.	0125
Do. No. 46 E ..	82. Kalyanasundaram Ayyar ..	North, No. 46 E, east, No. 46 D; south, No. 46, west, No. 46 F.	·0425
Do No. 46 D ..	34 Duraiswami Pather ..	North, No. 46 D, east, No. 46 A; south, No. 46; west, No. 46 H	·0604
Do No. 46 A .	42. Sabhanayya Ayyar ..	North and east, No. 33 A; south, No. 46, west, No. 46 A.	0087
Do. ..	16. Saravanabad ..	Do. do.	·0127
Do. ..	101 Ramaswami Pather .	Do. do.	·0250
Do. No. 136 B ..	47. Kuppuswami Ayyar ..	North, No 146; east, No. 139, south, No. 146, west, No. 140.	0040
Dry, No 110 D. ..	77. Swarnam ..	North, No. 110 C, east, No. 40, south, No. 110; west, No. 109	·0080
		Total ..	1·6429

No. 271.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·3025 of an acre, be the same a little more or less is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for widening the Tirunageswaram road in the Kumbakonam municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Kumbakonam, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Kumbakonam, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Tanjore District, Kumbakonam taluk, T. Kumbakonampattanam Pattam village.		ACRE.
Rajagopuram service inam entered by T D No. 8008 F No. 85-13-F. and T S No. 264.	Sri Kasi Viswanathaswami and Pakkiri Nayakar	North and east, street; south, Nos. 259 and 260, west, No. 262.	·0292
Do. T S Nos. 261 to 264.	Sri Kasi Viswanathaswami and Kandaswami Pillai.	North and east, street, south, Nos. 259 and 248, west, No. 265.	·0409
Do. T.S. No. 265.	Sri Kasi Viswanathaswami, Venkatesawami Nayudu, Narayanaswami Nayudu and Rangayyan (mortgagee).	North, street; east, No. 264; south, No. 248; west, No. 266.	·0118
Do. T.S. No. 266.	Sri Kasi Viswanathaswami and Sabapathi Pillai	North, street; east, No. 265, south, No. 248; west, No. 267.	·0102
Do. T.S. No. 267.	Sri Kasi Viswanathaswami and Pelnayandi Pillai.	North, street; east, No. 266, south, No. 248; west, No. 268.	·0203
Do. T.S. No. 268	Kasi Viswanathaswami and Gnanasampi Nayudu.	North, street; east, No. 267; south, No. 240; west, No. 269.	·0193
Do. T.S. No. 269.	Kasi Viswanathaswami and Ramaswami Nayakan.	North, street; east, No. 268; south, No. 240, west, No. 270.	·0272
Do. T.S. No. 270.	Kasi Viswanathaswami, Ammani Ammal and mortgagee Muthuswami Nayakar	North, street, east, No. 269, south, Nos 241 and 246; west, No. 271.	·0378
Do T.S. No 270.	Subbayyar	. .	·0021
Do. T.S. No 271.	Kasi Viswanathaswami and Somasundaram Chettiyar	North, street; east, No. 270; south, Nos. 240 and 241, west, No 272	·0275
Do. T.S. No. 272	Kasi Viswanathaswami and Kandaswami Pillai.	North, street, east No. 271; south, Nos 238, 239 and 240, west, No 273.	·0205
Do. T.S. No 273.	Kasi Viswanathaswamiand Servai Padayachi.	North, street; east, No 272; south, Nos. 237 and 238; west, No. 274.	·0138
Do T.S No. 274.	Kasi Viswanathaswami and Kuppammal.	North, street; east, No. 270; south, No 237; west, No 270	·0135
Do. T.S. No. 275.	Kasi Viswanathaswami and Murthiyi.	North, street, east Nos. 274 and 237; south, Nos. 238 and 233; west, street.	·0188
		Total ..	·3025

No 272.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 7·95 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a weekly market; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Sankari, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Sankari, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, Inam or poramboke, with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Salem district, Omalur taluk. No 270. Mechheri village.		ACRES.
Dry, No 665-1 E ..	Tangammal and Sangan ..	North, No 667 B; east, No. 665-1 C, south, No 664-3 A, west, No. 665-1 A;	3 94
Do. No. 664-3 A ..	Minor Mechheri Gavandar (guardian brother Tangammal) and minor Pudiyan (guardian mother Pappammal)	North, No 665-1 E, east, No. 663; south, No. 661-3 B, west, No. 664-2.	1 32
Do. No. 667 B ..	Chinna Asari Arumuga Asari, Kolandai Asari and Chinnathambi Asari.	North, No. 668, east, No 666, south, No. 664-3 E, west, No. 667 A.	2 69
		Total ..	7 95

W. FRANCIS,
Secretary to Government.

Plague.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, February 20, 1915

No. 50-*P.*—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Jambavanodai in the Tiruttaraippundi taluk of the Tanjore district, if persons from the infected portions of the Anantapur, Bellary, Coimbatore, North Arcot, Salem, South Canara and Trichinopoly districts, the Mysore State and other parts declared to be infected with plague are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the ensuing Kandri festival:

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance at the said festival from the 14th to 27th March 1915, inclusive, of persons from the said parts, and further directs that between the said dates no tickets to travel by railway shall be sold at the stations of Mangalore, Singanallur, Sulur, Hosur, Kelamangalam, Karur, Senapparetti, Ariyanur, Salem and Thinnappatti on the South Indian Railway and the stations of Bellary, Bellary Cantonment, Obalapuram, Rayadrug, Adoni, Veniyamtodi, Vannamangalam and Kottandapatti on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway for the stations of Tiruttaraippundi, Pandi, Tillaivilagam, Muttupet and Tambikkottai on the South Indian Railway to any person intending or believed to be intending to be present at the said festival.

All persons proceeding to the said festival in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

Fort St. George, February 17, 1915.

No. 51.—The following notification of the Mysore Darbar No. 5913, Sec. 80-14-21 (General), dated 2nd February 1915, is published :—

It is hereby notified for general information that the attendance of persons from infected areas at the festival noted below is prohibited by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, in exercise of the powers vested in them by the Epidemic Diseases Regulation II of 1887 :—

Car festival of Sri Thippasandradevaru at Nayakanahatti, Chalkere taluk, Chitaldrug district, from 25th February to 10th March 1915 (both days inclusive)

Fort St. George, February 23, 1915.

No. 52-*P.*—In modification of notification No. 48-P., published on pages 117-119 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 16th February 1915, the following revised lists of plague-infected areas and of notification stations are published :—

A.—PLAGUE-INFECTED AREAS.

I.—In the Madras Presidency.

District.	Taluk.	Village or town	District.	Taluk.	Village or town.
Anantapur.	Guoty ..	Chinna Hotur.	Coimbatore.	Palladam ..	Pattanam.
		Chytala.			Pidampalli.
		Gudu Hotura.			
		Gadukalla.			Alangayam.
		Havalgi.			Chendrapuram.
		Kavulapadu.			Mottur (hamlet of Nachchiyarkuppam).
		Pottipadu.			
		Ramumakulapalli		Tiruppattur	Narasingapuram.
		Uravakonda.			Paniyandapalli (including the hamlet of Puram).
		Vidapanakallu.	North Arcot.		
	Adoni ..	Adoni.			Pettur.
	Alur ..	Arikera.			Veniyambadi.
		Bellary.		Vellore .	Sorpokkam.
		Channahalu.			Achchitapalli.
		Dandinahirehalu.			Arasakuppam
	Bellary ..	Dasaranagenahalli.			Denkanikota.
		Jahbanchi.			Hosur.
		Kammarachedu.		Hosur	Kelamangalam
		Obalapuram.			Kottagondapalli.
		Sangankallu.			Mattigiri.
		Siriwaram.			Mottam.
Bellary.	Hadagalli ..	Ballehonnur.	Salem ..		Mugalur.
		Hakandi.			Onnalavadi.
	Harpanahalli ..	Bennihalli.		Krishnagiri ..	Kannandahalli.
				Salem ..	Salem.
	Hospet ..	Narayanadevarakeri	South Canara.	Mangalore ..	Mangalore.
	Kudligi ..	Tulahalli.		Karur ..	Karur.
			Trichinopoly .		Kuppachchipalaiyam.
	Rayadrug.	Malyam			Lakshmi Narayana Samudram (including the hamlet of Tirukambuliyur.).
		Rayadrug.			
		Vyasapuram			

II.—Outside the Madras Presidency.

Presidency or Province.	Infected localities. Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Presidency or Province.	Infected localities. Districts and States, and Towns of 40,000 or more inhabitants.
I. Mysore ..	The whole province.		
II. Bombay.	1. *Northern Division*— (*a*) Districts— Ahmedabad. Broach. Kaira. Panch Mahals. Surat. Thana. (*b*) Towns and ports— Bombay. Surat. 2. *Central Division*— (*a*) Districts— Ahmednagar. East Khandesh. Nasik. Poona. Satara. (*b*) Towns— Poona. Sholapur. 3. *Southern Division*— Districts— Belgaum. Bijapur. Dharwar. Kolaba. Ratnagiri. 4. *Sind*— Districts— Hyderabad. Karachi. (*b*) Towns— Hyderabad. Karachi. 5. *Political Charges*— (*a*) States and Agencies— Baroda State. Cutch State. Kathiawar Agency. Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country. (*b*) Town and port— Bhavanagar.	IV. The Punjab.	(*a*) Districts— Ambala. Amritsar. Attock. Ferozepore Gujranwala Gujrat. Gurdaspur Gurgaon. Hissar. Hoshiarpur. Jhang. Jhelum. Jullundur. Karnal. Lahore. Ludhiana. Lyallpur. Multan. Rawalpindi. Rohtak Shahpur. Sialkot. (*b*) States— Jhind. Kalsia. Kapurthala. Malerkotla. Nabha. Patiala. (*c*) Towns— Amritsar Jullundur. Lahore.
		V. Burma ..	(*a*) Districts— Bassein. Bhamo. Henzada. Insein. Kyaukse. Magwe. Mandalay. Maubin. Meiktila. Myingyan. Pegu. Prome. Thayetmyo. Toungoo. Yamethin. (*b*) Town and ports— Bassein. Mandalay. Rangoon. (*c*) States— Northern Shan States.
III. Bihar and Orissa.	(*a*) Districts— Bhagalpur. Champaran. Darbhanga. Gaya. Monghyr. Muzaffarpur. Patna. Saran. Shahabad. Sonthal Parganas. (*b*) Town— Bhagalpur.	VI. The United Provinces.	(*a*) Districts— Aligarh. Allahabad. Azamgarh. Bahraich. Ballia. Bara Banki. Basti. Benares. Bijnor. Bulandshahr.

II.—Outside the Madras Presidency—contd.

Presidency or Province.	Infected localities, Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Presidency or Province.	Infected localities, Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.
VI. The United Provinces—*contd.*	(*a*) Districts—*contd.* Cawnpore. Etah. Farrukhabad. Fatehpur. Fyzabad. Ghazipur. Gonda. Gorakhpur. Hardoi. Jaunpur. Kheri. Lucknow. Meerut. Moradabad. Mattra. Muzaffarnagar. Partabgarh. Rae Bareli. Saharanpur. Shahjahanpur. Sitapur. Sultanpur. Unao. (*b*) Towns— Allahabad. Cawnpore. Farrukhabad. Fyzabad. Lucknow.	VIII. Central India.	(*a*) States— Bhopal. Gwalior. (*b*) Towns— Bhopal. Indore. (*c*) Cantonment— Sehore.
VII. Hyderabad State.	Districts— Atrafibaldah (Sarf-i-khas). Bidar. Gulbarga. Medak. Raichur.	IX. The Central Provinces.	(*a*) Districts— Amraoti. Bhandara. Buldana. Hoshangabad. Nagpur. Narsinghpur. Nimar. Saugor. Wardha. (*b*) Towns— Bhandara. Damoh. Jubbulpore. Nagpur. Saugor Wardha. (*c*) Cantonment— Saugor.
		X. Kashmir.	Province— Jammu.
		XI. Rajputana.	State—Jaipur.

B.—NOTIFICATION STATIONS.

South Indian Railway.

Mangalore.	Hosur.	Senapparatti.	Thinnappatti.
Shoranallur.	Kelamangalam.	Ariyanur.	
Salur.	Karur.	Salem.	

Madras and Southern Maharatta Railway.

Bellary.	Obalapuram.	Adoni.	Vinnamangalam.
Bellary Cantonment.	Rayadrug	Vaniyambadi.	Kottandapatti.

Fort St. George, February 19, 1915.

No. 83-*P.*—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Mechcheri in the Omalur taluk of the Salem district, if pilgrims are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the ensuing car festival at Bhadrakaliyamman and the usual cattle fair is permitted to be held at that place :

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the holding of the said fair and also the pilgrimage to the said festival from the 22nd February to 6th March 1915, inclusive.

All persons proceeding to the said festival or fair in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

Fort St. George, February 17, 1915.

No. 84-*P.*—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Kulagamalai in the Kovilpatti taluk of the Tinnevelly district, if persons from the infected portions of the Salem, Coimbatore and Trichinopoly districts, the Mysore State and other parts declared to be infected with plague are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the ensuing Panguni Uthiram festival and cattle fair :

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance at the said festival or fair from the 17th March to 30th April 1915, inclusive, of persons from the said parts.

All persons proceeding to the said festival or fair in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

Fort St. George, February 26, 1915.

No. 55-P.—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Budabalu in the Kallegal taluk of the Coimbatore district, if persons from the infected portions of the Coimbatore district, the Mysore State and other parts declared to be infected with plague are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the ensuing Budabalu Jatra:

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance at the said festival from the 25th February to 3rd March 1915, inclusive, of persons from the said parts.

All persons proceeding to the said festival in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

No. 56-P.—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Pushpagiri in the Cuddapah taluk of the Cuddapah district, if persons from the infected portions of the Anantapur and Bellary districts and other parts declared to be infected with plague are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the ensuing Sri Channakesavaswami festival:

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance at the said festival from the 13th to 22nd May 1915, inclusive, of persons from the said parts.

All persons proceeding to the said festival in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

No. 57-P.—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Mannargudi in the Mannargudi taluk of the Tanjore district, if persons from the infected portions of the Anantapur, Bellary, Coimbatore, North Arcot, Salem, South Canara and Trichinopoly districts, the Mysore State and other parts declared to be infected with plague are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the ensuing Sri Rajagopalaswami Brahmotsavam festival:

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance at the said festival from the 2nd to 25th March 1915, inclusive, of persons from the said parts and further directs that between the said dates no tickets to travel by railway shall be sold at the stations at Mangalore, Singanallur, Sulur, Hosur, Kolamangalam, Kavur, Sempatretti, Ariyanur, Salem and Thanappatti on the South Indian Railway and the stations of Bellary, Bellary Cantonment, Obalapuram, Rayadrug, Adoni, Veniyambadi, Vinnamangalam and Kottandapatti on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway for the stations of Kayalvenni, Nidamangalam, Koradacheri, Tiramuthikkuonam, Kolikkarai, Tiruvelur, Rajappayanchavadi and Mannargudi on the South Indian Railway to any person intending or believed to be intending to be present at the said festival.

All persons proceeding to the said festival in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

W. FRANCIS,
Secretary to Government.

NOTIFICATIONS BY COLLECTORS AND PRESIDENTS OF DISTRICT BOARDS.

Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, M.R Ry. V. Vellingiri Chetti Avargal has been duly elected as a Municipal Councillor of the Municipality of Coimbatore in the district of Coimbatore.

Coimbatore Collector's Office,
19th February 1915.

A. R. CUMMING,
Collector.

Under section 18 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1884, M.R.Ry. Tallapragada Subba Rao Gav has been duly elected as a member of the Taluk Board, Narsapur, for Circle No. 7, Nidadavole Parka of Narsapur Taluk Board.

Kistna Collector's Office,
8th February 1915.

Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, M.R.Ry. Poleri Venkata Hanumantha Rao Pantulu Garu has been duly elected as a councillor of the Bezwada Municipality in the district of Kistna.

Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, M.R.Ry. Medda Subbayya Pantulu Garu has been duly elected as a councillor of the Bezwada Municipality in the district of Kistna.

Kistna Collector's Office,
15th February 1915.

J. M. TURING,
Collector.

Under section 10 of the District Municipalities Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Sunku Krishnaswami Chetti Garu, B.A., B.L., has been duly elected as a Municipal Councillor of the Municipality of Nellore.

Nellore Collector's Office,
19th February 1915.

P. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Collector.

Under section 19 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1884, M.R.Ry. T. P. Sankaranarayanan Chettiyar Avargal, son of Somma Chettiyar of Sammandapuram, M.R.Ry. P. M. Doivanayagam Pillai Avargal, son of Muthuswami Pillai of Srivilliputtur, and M.R.Ry. Parameswaran Pillai Avargal, son of Subramania Pillai of Sattur, have been duly elected as members of Sattur Taluk Board in the district of Ramnad.

Ramnad Collector's Office,
14th February 1915.

A. R. LOFTUS-TOTTENHAM,
Collector.

Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, M.R.Ry. R. Doraisami Nayudu Ranga Rajalu Nayudu Garu has been duly elected as a Municipal Councillor of the Municipality of Negapatam.

Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, Mahammad Kandi Dawood Sahib Kamal Sahib Bahadur has been duly elected as a Municipal Councillor of the Municipality of Tanjore.

Tanjore Collector's Office,
12th February 1915.

R. B. WOOD,
Collector.

Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV, 1884, M.R.Ry. Sivasambu Pillai Viravahu Pillai Avargal has been duly elected a member of the Palamcottah Municipal Council to represent the Muruganankurichi ward.

Tinnevelly Collector's Office,
12th February 1915.

C. G. TODHUNTER,
Collector.

Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1884, M.R.Ry. N. Raghava Acharyar, Tahsildar of Tadpatri, has been elected as a member of the Anantapur District Board by the Gooty Taluk Board.

Anantapur District Board's Office,
19th February 1915.

S. W. G. F. MacIVER,
President.

Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1884, M.R.Ry. Cadukkalur Jagannatha Madahyar Avargal, Tahsildar of Ponneri, has been duly elected as a member of the District Board of Chingleput by the Tiruvallur Taluk Board.

Chingleput District Board's Office,
8th February 1915.

P. S. P. RICE,
President.

Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. A. K. Kuppuswami Ayyar Avargal, Tahsildar of Krishnagiri, has been appointed, by election, as a member of the Salem District Board by the Hosur Taluk Board.

Salem District Board's Office,
17th February 1915.

E. W. LEGH,
President.

The President, District Board, South Arcot, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 150 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby appoints M.R.Ry. Tirumangalam Venkatachari Srinivasa Ayyangar Avargal, to be a member of the Tirukkoyilur Taluk Board.

South Arcot District Board's Office,
18th February 1915.

M. AZIZ-UD-DIN,
President.

The President, District Board, South Canara, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 150 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby appoints M.R.Ry. Kasaragod Sadashiva Bhat Avargal, to be a member of the Coondapur Taluk Board.

South Canara District Board's Office,
13th February 1915.

M. F. COUCHMAN,
President.

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Reg. No. I—M.

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 8.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 23, 1915. [Price, 1 a 6 p.

Part I-B.—Educational.

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MISCELLANEOUS NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The Director of Public Instruction is pleased to grant privilege leave for twenty-five days from 25th March 1915 or from the date of his availing himself of it thereafter to M. & Ry. P. Raghavendra Rao, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Rajahmundry Range, and to appoint M. Sarasayya, Supervisor of Elementary Schools, Rajahmundry Sub-Range, to act as Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Rajahmundry Range, in the probationary class during the absence of the former on leave or until further orders.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 18th February 1915.

J. H. STONE,
Director of Public Instruction.

The Director of Public Instruction is pleased to grant privilege leave for one month and ten days from 21st March 1915 or from the date of his availing himself of it thereafter to M.R.Ry. P. S. Rama Sarma, Temporary Sub Assistant Inspector of Schools, Sattenapalle Range, and to place K. Sitapati Rao, Supervisor of Elementary Schools, Sattenapalle, in charge of the Office of the Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Sattenapalle Range, in addition to his own duties during the absence of M.R.Ry. P. S. Rama Sarma, on leave or until further orders.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 18th February 1915.

J. H. STONE,
Director of Public Instruction.

APPOINTMENTS.

M.R.Ry. V. Venkataramanayya, Supervisor of Elementary Schools, Salurpet, and acting Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Kandukur Range, will be considered to be holding the latter post sub. *pro tem.* in the probationary class with effect from 1st January 1915 *vice* M.R.Ry. C. N. Ganapati on other duty or until further orders.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 20th February 1915.

J. H. STONE,
Director of Public Instruction.

The Director of Public Instruction is pleased to make the following appointment :—

M R.Ry. V. C Srinivasa Achari, Headmaster, Government Higher Elementary Training School, Saidapet, and Acting Sub Assistant Inspector of Schools, South Arcot-Tanjore Girls' Range on leave, to act as Head Clerk, Office of the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, in the *cadre* of Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools, *vice* M R.Ry. P. Changalvaraya Pathar on leave and in the third place during the absence of M R Ry. S. R Venkatarama Ayyar on leave, or until further orders—to join expeditiously on the expiry of his present privilege leave.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 19th February 1915.

J. H. STONE,
Director of Public Instruction.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The Director of Public Instruction hereby notifies that the Sub-Assistants' and Supervisors' tests will be held on the 22nd and 23rd April 1915 at the undermentioned centres :—

Centre.	Superintendent.
1. Bellary	Assistant Inspector of Schools, Bellary
2. Berhampur	Do. Ganjam.
3 Calicut	Do. Malabar
4. Chittoor	Do. Chittoor.
5 Coimbatore	Do Coimbatore.
6 Cuddapah	Do Cuddapah.
7. Guntur	Do. Guntur.
8. Madras	Do. Chingleput.
9 Madura	Do Madura.
10. Mangalore	Do. South Canara.
12 Tinnevelly	Do. Tinnevelly.
12. Rajahmundry	Do Godavari.
13. Salem	Headmaster, Government Training School, Salem.
14. Tanjore	Assistant Inspector of Schools, Tanjore.
15. Vizagapatam	Do. Vizagapatam.

2. The tests will be held in the buildings occupied by the Government Training Schools for Masters in all the centres except Madras, Cuddapah and Madura where they will be held in the institutions noted against each—

Madras	Madrasa-i-Azam, Mount Road.
Cuddapah	Municipal High School, Cuddapah.
Madura	Native College, Madura.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 19th February 1915.

J. H. STONE,
Director of Public Instruction

In continuation of the notification published on page 40, Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 12th January 1915, and in the subsequent issues, the following text-books in the Vernaculars have been prescribed for the European School and Scholarship Examinations, 1915 :—

HIGH SCHOOL AND SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION.

TELUGU.

Third Form Reader by Venkata Ratnam and Viresalingam, the first 30 lessons (Christian Literature Society)

MALAYALAM.

Seventh Standard Reader by Marsden (Macmillan).

URDU.

Seventh Urdu Reader, pp. 1 to 111, Lahore Series (Gulab Singh and Sons, Lahore).

MIDDLE SCHOOL AND SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION.

TELUGU.

Story Reader, No. III, by Subbarayudu and Viresalingam (Macmillan).

MALAYALAM.

Fourth Standard Reader by Marsden (Macmillan).

URDU.

Fourth Urdu Reader, pp. 1 to 68, 134 to 179 and 183 to 192, Lahore Series (Gulab Singh and Sons, Lahore).

NOTE.—No text-book will be set in the Vernaculars for the Primary Scholarship Examination. The syllabus found in the pamphlets, issued by the Department, on the teaching of the Vernacular in European schools will be followed.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 11th February 1915

J. H. STONE,
Director of Public Instruction.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

SECONDARY SCHOOL-LEAVING CERTIFICATES.

PUBLIC EXAMINATION—MARCH 1915.

NOTICE.

The examination will be conducted in the order of time and subjects shown in the subjoined table :—

Days and dates.	Hours	Subjects.
1915 Monday, 22nd March.	10 A.M. to 1 P.M. .. 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. ..	English (First paper). Do. (Second paper).
Tuesday, 23rd March	10 A.M. to 1 P.M. .. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M. ..	Elementary Mathematics. Vernacular Composition and Translation (Group A).
Wednesday, 24th March	10 A.M. to 1 P.M. .. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M. ..	Languages (Group C). History of England.
Thursday, 25th March	10 A.M. to 1 P.M. .. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M. ..	Algebra and Geometry ; Agriculture. Physics (Theoretical) ; Music.
Friday, 26th March ..	.. ..	Typewriting (First paper—Speed test and Second paper—Statement, etc.) (a).
Saturday, 27th March	9-30 A.M. to 12-30 P.M. .. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. .. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M. ..	Physics (Practical)—First batch (b). Domestic Economy. Physics (Practical)—Second batch (b).
Monday, 29th March	10 A.M. to 1 P.M. .. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M. ..	Book-keeping and Commercial Arithmetic ; Practical Mathematics Chemistry (Theoretical) ; Précis-writing and Indexing.
Tuesday, 30th March	9-30 A.M. to 12-30 P.M. .. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M. ..	Chemistry (Practical)—First batch (b) Do. (Practical)—Second batch (b) ; Shorthand (c).
Wednesday, 31st Mar.	9 A.M. to 1 P.M. .. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M. ..	Commercial Practice and Geography ; Trigonometry. Physiology.
Thursday, 1st April.	10 A.M. to 1 P.M. .. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M. ..	Botany (Theoretical). Do. (Practical) (b).

(a) *Typewriting.*—(1) (i) The examination in Typewriting will commence at 7 o'clock in the morning if the candidates have to be examined in batches and will be conducted as follows. An interval of 10 minutes will be allowed between the first and second papers—

First batch, 7 A.M. to 9-10 A.M. ..	.. First paper, 7 A.M. to 7-30 A.M. Second paper, 7-40 A.M. to 9-10 A.M.
Second batch, 9-20 A.M. to 11-30 A.M. ..	.. First paper, 9-20 A.M. to 9-50 A.M. Second paper, 10 A.M. to 11-30 A.M.
Third batch, 11-40 A.M. to 1-50 P.M. ..	.. First paper, 11-40 A.M. to 12-10 P.M. Second paper, 12-20 P.M. to 1-50 P.M.
Fourth batch, 2 P.M. to 4-10 P.M. ..	.. First paper, 2 P.M. to 2-30 P.M. Second paper, 3-40 P.M. to 4-10 P.M.

(ii) Candidates of the first and second batches will not be allowed to leave the examination hall until 11-30 A.M. and no candidates for the third and fourth batches coming after this hour will be admitted to the examination, although the examination itself may not take place until after 10 minutes from that hour.

(iii) Candidates who have each *a typewriter machine* are expected to appear for their examination at the hour fixed for the second batch.

(2) The arrangements for the *Practical Examination* (Mechanical test—fingering, general manipulation, etc.) in Typewriting, viz., date, hour, name of examiner, etc., will be notified in due course.

(b) Pupils for the Practical Examination in Physics, Chemistry and Botany will receive all necessary instructions from the Chief Superintendent concerned.

(c) *Shorthand*—
2 P.M. to 2-15 P.M.—First paper, Dictation.
2-20 P.M. to 3-50 P.M.—First paper, Transcription of the same into longhand.
4 P.M. to 5 P.M.—Second paper, Paper on Principles.

(By order.)

Office of the Comr. for Government Examinations, Madras, 19th February 1915.

G. MADDOX,
Secretary, School-Leaving Certificate Board.

Payment of Fees.

The fee to be paid by each pupil appearing for the Public Examination for the first time is Rs. 12; the fee for re-examination in a subject or subjects in which a pupil has already been examined by the Board, is also Rs. 12, but a pupil who merely presents additional subjects will have to pay a fee of Rs 3 for each, provided that no pupil will have to pay more than Rs. 12 on any occasion.

2. The prescribed fee must be paid into a Government Treasury in the case of mufassal schools, and into the Bank of Madras in the case of schools in Madras. No fees will be received in the Commissioner's office.

The fees should be collected by the headmaster and sent in a lump sum to the Treasury or to the Bank together with a fee receipt form (filled in) and a list *in duplicate* of the pupils who are *finally* to be presented for the examination, one copy of which will be retained at the Treasury or at the Bank, and the other signed and returned to the headmaster along with the fee receipt. This latter list together with the fee receipt should then be forwarded to the undersigned together with a list *in duplicate* of those who are incompetent to appear for the examination and whose names accordingly have to be removed from the nominal roll (*tentative*) sent in January last—*vide* paragraphs 4 and 5 of the Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, dated the 23rd November 1912, C. No. 2358/12.

N.B.—Heads of institutions are particularly requested to see that the fee receipts have been dated and signed by the officers granting them.

Copies of forms for fee receipt and lists will be sent to the headmasters from this office about the 22nd instant.

3. The fee paid will, in no case whatsoever, be refunded, nor will it be reserved for a subsequent examination. Neither will any excess fee that may have been inadvertently paid be returned.

4. The fee receipt and the lists of incompetent and eligible pupils should be forwarded together by the headmaster, *direct* to the undersigned, post paid (preferably, registered) and addressed as follows, so that they may reach this office not later than the 1st March next.

To

The Secretary to the School-Leaving Certificate Board,
Old College, Nungambakkam, Madras, S. W.

From

The Headmaster,
High School,————

Insufficiently stamped covers will not be received.

Headmasters desirous of assuring themselves that the fee receipt, etc., sent by them have been received, should enclose an addressed post-card in the respective covers. The post-card should bear the headmaster's address only, and no other writing. Such post-cards will be returned to them in due course with the "Received" stamp of the office impressed upon them. Headmasters who do not receive the post-cards within fourteen days of the despatch of the fee receipt, etc., should address the undersigned.

(By order.)

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 13th February 1915.

G. MADDOX,
Secretary, School-Leaving Certificate Board.

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1916.

It is hereby notified that, in the list of text-books in *Persian* prescribed at page 356 of Volume I of the Calendar for 1915, the book "*Anwár-i-Suhaili—First Half including the Introduction*" has been substituted for "Intikhab-i-Naukhat-Tawarikh."

B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, 1916.

It is hereby notified that the following text-books in *Persian* for Group (vi) have been *substituted* for those published at page 377 of Volume I of the Calendar for 1915 :—

Mathnevi of Jalál-ud-din Rumi—2nd Daftar.
Char Maqála of Nizámi-i-Arúzi (Muzaffari Steam Press, Bombay).
Dewan Zahir Faryábi.
Atash kada-i-Azar (Poets of Khurasan, Isfahan, Khazvin, Kum, Shiraz, Balkh, Bukhara, Samarkhand, Baghdad, Nishapur)—(Muzaffari Steam Press, Bombay)
Malcolm's History of Persia: Hairat's Translation, Volume II.
Translation of Nadir Shah by Agha Mirza Muhammad Ali (Nizam College, Hyderabad).

(By order.)

Senate House, 15th February 1915.

F. DEWSBURY, B.A., LL.D.,
Registrar.

In view of the fact that Wednesday, the 7th April 1915, has been declared a public holiday by Government in its order No. 135, dated 28th January 1915, it is hereby notified that, in accordance with

Regulation 165, it will be a *dies non* for the purposes of the University Examinations; consequently the following examinations will commence on Thursday, the 8th April 1915, *instead* of on Wednesday, the 7th idem :—

B.A. (Honours) Final and B.A. (Honours) Preliminary.
B.A. (New), Part I.
B.Sc. (Old) English Language Division.
B.Sc. (New), Part I.

NOTE.—A further notification will issue in regard to the dates of F.E. and B.E. Degree Examinations.

It is also notified that the First M.B. & B.S. (New), First L.M. & S. (Old), Second M.B. & B.S. (New), Second L.M. & S. (Old and New) Examinations will commence on *Monday*, the 23rd March 1915, *instead* of on Thursday, the 8th April 1915 :

The Third M.B. & B.S. or L.M. & S. and Final M.B. & B.S. or L.M. & S. Degree Examinations will commence on Thursday, the 8th April 1915, instead of on Monday, the 12th idem.

(By order.)

F. DEWSBURY, B.A., LL.B.,
Registrar.

Senate House, 6th February 1915.

EX-STUDENT OF GOVERNMENT TRAINING SCHOOL WANTED.

Managers or heads of institutions and heads of other offices, public or private, in which T. Govindarasanujayya, ex-student of the Government Training School, Chittoor, is employed, are requested to be so good as to intimate the same to the Headmaster, Government Training School, Chittoor, so as to enable him to take steps to see that the conditions of the bond executed by him while under training are duly fulfilled by him as he stood bound himself while under training :—

Name.	Name of parent or guardian.	Occupation of parent or guardian.	Native town or village.	Age while under training.	Period of training.	Grade for which trained.	School from which he was sent for training.	Personal marks of identification.
T. Govindarasanujayya.	Tirupasur Kamayya (deceased).	Native doctor, and school-master, Elementary School, Tirupati.	Gnantha Street, Tirupati.	YRS. 20	From March 1913 to January 1914	Elementary Lower.	Elementary School, Mahavidyam, Cutter range, Chittoor district.	1. A fair young man with eye pupils of colour of a cat's eyes. 2. Salvati by mole.

D. A. HOBDAY,
Inspector of Schools, Third Circle.

Bellary, 29th January 1915.

EXAMINATION FOR WATER WORKS FITTERS.

The undermentioned candidates have passed the examination held by the Board of Examiners on the 7th and 8th December 1914 :—

Order of merit.	Register number.	Names.	Order of merit.	Register number.	Names.
		CERTIFICATE OF COMPETENCY.			CERTIFICATE OF COMPETENCY—*contd.*
		FIRST CLASS.			SECOND CLASS—*contd.*
1	31	Sreevoora Appalaraju	5	19	Shaik Khasim
2	11	V. Ramaiah	6	20	Shaik Hyder Sahib
	13	Ephi Mudaliyar Sreedara Mudaliyar.	5	14	C. Ayanuga Asari.
	32	Y. Pullarayya.	6	5	Y. Kamalarayam
	33	G. Surayya.	7	6	M. Mammayya Mudaliyar.
3	7	Veeraswami Sundaramjulu.	8	18	B. Ramanjayya
	14	Conjeeveram Ramalinga Ashari	9	5	Sarapa Naicker.
			10	15	M. Doraiswami Pillai.
		SECOND CLASS	11	4	M. Abdul Karim
				12	Manuswa Naicker.
1	8	S. Abdul Kadhar.			
2	10	Sreerama Murthiriahnama Nayudu.			

W. HUTTON,
Superintending Engineer,
Sanitary Engineer to Government.

Office of the Sanitary Engineer to Government,
Chepauk, Madras, 18th February 1915.

ADMISSION OF STUDENTS INTO THE PRESIDENCY TRAINING SCHOOL FOR MISTRESSES, MADRAS.

Applications are invited from candidates seeking admission into the Presidency Training School for Mistresses for training in July 1915.

2. European and Anglo-Indian mistresses will be admitted into the Secondary and Elementary Departments. The Secondary Department is also open to all Indian students provided that they have sufficient knowledge of English to follow and profit by the secondary course in English.

3. The rates of provincial stipend per mensem in the following departments shall be as follows:—

Secondary Department.

	Rs.
Stipendiaries of higher qualification than Matriculates	12
European and Anglo-Indian mistresses	20
Hindu mistresses	14
Panchamas	12
Others	12

Elementary Department.

European and Anglo-Indian mistresses	15

4. A guardian allowance not exceeding Rs. 5 per mensem may be given to caste Hindu women who are not permanent residents of Madras.

5. Only candidates who have some appointment to join on the completion of their training, or who intend to work as teachers, will be recommended for stipends.

6. In addition to the provincial stipendiaries, the Superintendent will be prepared to admit candidates whose stipends are paid from Local, Municipal or private funds.

7. The following term fees have to be paid by those who wish to enter as paying students:—

Secondary Department	Rs. 20	per term of six months.
Elementary Department	„ 10	do

8. Every candidate shall forward with her application the following certificates:—

(i) A certificate of health from a Civil Surgeon certifying that the candidate is physically fit to perform efficiently the duties of a teacher.

(ii) A certificate from a competent authority to the effect that the candidate's age is not less than 14 and does not exceed 25 years; or in the case of a candidate who has been employed continuously as a teacher in a recognised school for not less than three years, 35 years. In the case of Christians copy of baptismal certificate is required.

(iii) A certificate of vaccination from an Inspector or a Deputy Inspector of Vaccinations that the candidate bears satisfactory marks of vaccination and that she has been vaccinated within the past ten years.

(iv) A certificate of conduct, signed by an Inspector, or an Assistant Inspector, or the President of a Local Board, or the Chairman of a Municipal Council, or the Manager or Principal or Headmaster of a recognised College or Secondary school.

N.B.—These officers should fully satisfy themselves regarding the candidate's conduct before granting the certificates.

(v) A certificate of education. The minimum requirements shall be—

(a) For the Secondary Department, a certificate of having passed the First in Arts examination, the Matriculation examination, the Upper Secondary examination, the Higher examination for women or other corresponding test or a Secondary School leaving certificate.

(b) For the Elementary Department, a certificate of having passed the IIIrd Form in a European or a Secondary school or success in gaining a high rank in an entrance examination which will be held for all intending elementary candidates.

9. The period of training for the Secondary and Elementary grade teachers shall usually be two years. In the case of those who have passed the Intermediate examination or the late F.A. examination of the Madras University or have taken the course for one of these examinations in a college, the course of training shall be one year only. The Director of Public Instruction may recommend that a student of any grade shall undergo special or an extended course of training.

10. Stipendiary students, on being admitted, shall enter into an agreement with Government, binding themselves to teach for a period of two years in a recognised institution in the Madras Presidency and to appear for such examinations as may be prescribed by the controlling authority.

11. Every student shall be on probation for the first term of their training.

12. A student may be dismissed by the controlling authority for continued idleness or serious misconduct; and, if so dismissed, she may be declared unfit for employment as a teacher. If she is a stipendiary student, she shall also be required to refund the whole amount drawn by her from Provincial, Local or Municipal funds.

13. Application for admission should reach the undersigned before the 20th April 1915 and must be made on printed forms obtained from the Superintendent on application.

Presidency Training School for Mistresses, Egmore,
Madras, 2nd February 1915.

E. DIXON,
Superintendent.

ADMISSION OF STUDENTS INTO THE GOVERNMENT TRAINING SCHOOL, TRIPLICANE, MADRAS.

The Superintendent, Government Training School, Triplicane, notifies for the information of intending candidates of the Secondary and Elementary Grade (of Teachers' Certificates) that applications are invited from them for admission in July 1915.

2. The rates of stipends will be as follows :—

Secondary Grade.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Stipendiaries who have taken the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate or Matriculation	12	0	0
Hindu Mistresses	14	0	0
Panchamas	12	0	0

Elementary Grade.

Stipendiaries in the Higher Elementary Grade	10	8	0
Stipendiaries in the Lower Elementary Grade	8	8	0
Hindu Mistresses	10	8	0

A guardian allowance not exceeding Rs. 5 per mensem will be given to caste Hindu women who do not permanently reside in Madras.

3. The period of training is two years in the case of both the Secondary and Elementary Grades.

4. Candidates desirous of undergoing training should send in their applications for admission with the original certificates of general education and character (signed by an Inspectress, Inspector or an Assistant Inspector or by Sub-Assistant Inspectress of Schools, the President of the Local Board or the Chairman of a Municipal Council, the Principal or Manager, or Head Teacher of a recognized College or Secondary School) so as to reach the Superintendent, Government Training School, Triplicane, not later than the 20th April 1915. Applications received after the above date will not be considered.

5. The selection of candidates will be in reference to their educational attainments, their services as teachers, the need for their training and the nature of their appointments and the school from which they apply for training. Candidates who do not satisfy the age limit under rule 114 of the Madras Educational Rules will not be selected, "the age must not be less than 14 and must not exceed 25 years, or, in the case of a candidate who has been employed continuously as a teacher in a recognized school, for not less than three years, 35 years."

6. A selection examination will be held on the 29th and 30th April 1915.

7. As regards the qualification for admission, only those candidates who have passed the annual examination of the Third Form or the Fourth standard and have been found fit for promotion to the Fourth Form or have been awarded an Elementary School-Leaving Certificate of the VII standard are eligible for admission into the Elementary Higher Grade and those who have passed the Primary Examination or a corresponding public or school examination or whose attainments in the opinion of the Inspecting Officers are not lower than these are eligible for admission into the Elementary Lower Grade.

8. Application forms can be had from the Superintendent. Further particulars may be obtained from the Superintendent.

9. A hostel is attached to the school for Indian Christians. All Indian Christian students who do not live with their parents in Madras will have to reside in the hostel attached to the school.

Government Training School, Triplicane,
3rd February 1915.

M. F. PRAGER,
Superintendent.

ADMISSION OF STUDENTS INTO THE GOVERNMENT SECONDARY TRAINING SCHOOL, RAJAHMUNDRY.

The Principal, Government Secondary Training School, Rajahmundry, invites applications from candidates who seek admission into the school during the year 1915–1916.

2. The usual rate of the provincial stipends at present is Rs. 12 per mensem.

3. The period of training is two years for all Secondary Grade teachers except in the case of those who have completed the course for the F A. or the Intermediate Examination. In the latter case the period will be limited to only one year.

4. The Principal is also prepared to admit free students and students who receive an allowance from Local Funds. The latter class of students are ineligible for stipends from provincial funds under rules 122–123 of the Madras Educational rules.

5. The maximum general education qualifications required for admission into the school :—

(i) First-in-Arts, Intermediate, Matriculation or Upper Secondary Examination.

(ii) Persons holding such completed Secondary School-Leaving Certificates as are approved by the Principal will also be admitted. Such candidates should submit along with their applications a statement of the marks obtained at the school and at the public examination together with the Presidency average.

6. Applications from teachers employed in Secondary schools should be submitted through the Inspectors or the Assistant Inspectors of Schools.

7. Inspecting officers are requested to be good enough to state in each case whether the candidates they recommend are of good character and have appointments to join after the completion of the training course.

8. Applications for admission should reach the Principal before 1st April 1915 and should be made on printed forms which can be had from the Principal.

O. J. COULDREY,
Principal.

Government Secondary Training School,
Rajahmundry, 19th February 1915.

COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING, MADRAS.

RULES OF ADMISSION.

(1) ENGINEER CLASS.

(1) Candidates must have passed the Intermediate examination of the Madras University with Group I as the optional branch or an examination accepted by Government as equivalent thereto, and must be under 20 years of age on the 30th June 1915.

(2) Twenty candidates will be admitted. If the number of applicants exceeds 20, admission will be regulated by selection by the Principal.

(3) The fee for registration for admission is Rs. 5, which will, under no circumstances, be refunded. Applications will be received by the Principal up to Thursday, the 20th May 1915.

(4) Every application must be accompanied by—

(*a*) a receipt showing that the registration fee has been paid into a Government Treasury or the Bank of Madras;

(*b*) copies of testimonials of good character covering the last two years*; one of the testimonials must be from the head of the college the candidate last attended;

(*c*) copy of satisfactory certificate of age.

Form of Application for admission to the Engineer Class, College of Engineering, Madras.

Candidate's name in full. (Initials and abbreviations will not be accepted.)	Candidate's address.	Name and address of father or guardian.	Date of birth.	Race and religion.	Name of passing the Intermediate examination of the Madras University with Group I as the optional branch.	Register number and rank in the Intermediate examination.	List of documents enclosed.	Remarks.

Place

Date *Signature of candidate.*

Printed forms will be supplied on application.

(5) The names of the selected candidates will be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

(6) The selected candidates will join the college on Monday, the 28th June 1915 and must each on that date deposit with the Principal—

(*a*) a sum of Rs. 120 which will be drawn against for instruments and books;

(*b*) a health certificate from a Gazetted Government Medical officer to the effect that the candidate is fit for the out-door work of the Public Works Department and that he has had small-pox or has been vaccinated;

(*c*) his University diploma or certificate;

(*d*) the original testimonials of character of which copies were furnished with his application;

(*e*) original certificate † of age or an attested copy;

(*f*) a leaving certificate from his last college.

(2) PROBATIONARY SUBORDINATE CLASS.

(*a*) *Civil Candidates.*

(1) Candidates must be either holders of completed secondary school-leaving certificates considered by the Principal of the College as satisfactory or must have passed the Matriculation examination of the Madras University or an examination accepted by Government as equivalent thereto, and must be under 20 years of age on the 30th June 1915.

(2) Ninety candidates will be admitted. If the number of applicants exceeds 90, admission will be regulated by selection by the Principal.

(3) The fee for registration for admission is Rs. 3 which will under no circumstances be refunded. Applications will be received by the Principal up to Thursday, the 20th May 1915.

(4) Every application must be accompanied by—

(*a*) a receipt showing that the registration fee has been paid into a Government Treasury or the Bank of Madras;

(*b*) copies of testimonials of good character covering the last two years*; one of the testimonials must be from the head of the college the candidate last attended;

(*c*) copy of satisfactory certificate of age if the applicant is not a holder of the secondary school leaving certificate.

(*d*) Secondary school-leaving certificate *in original* if the applicant is a holder thereof.

* An unbroken period of not less than two years immediately preceding the date of application.

† Certificate of age means a detailed horoscope with the signs of zodiac correctly filled in, a baptismal certificate, an extract from a register of births or a declaration of age on one rupee stamped paper made on oath before a Magistrate.

Form of Application for admission to the Probationary Subordinate Class, College of Engineering, Madras.

Candidate's name in full. (Initials and abbreviations will not be accepted).	Candidate's address.	Name and address of father or guardian	Date of birth.	Race and religion	The year in which the applicant obtained secondary school leaving certificate or passed the Matriculation examination of the Madras University	Register number in the Public examination for the award of secondary school-leaving certificate or in the University Matriculation examination.	List of documents enclosed.	Remarks

Place

Date *Signature of candidate.*

Printed forms will be supplied on application.

(5) The names of the selected candidates will be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

(6) The selected candidates will join the college on Monday, the 28th June 1915 and must each on that date deposit with the Principal—

(*a*) a sum of Rs. 100 which will be drawn against for instruments and books;

(*b*) a health certificate from a Gazetted Government Medical officer to the effect that the candidate is fit for the out-door work of the Public Works Department, and that he has had small-pox or has been vaccinated;

(*c*) his University certificate;

(*d*) the original testimonials of character of which copies were furnished with his application;

(*e*) original certificate* of age or an attested copy if the applicant is not a holder of the secondary school-leaving certificate.

(*f*) a leaving certificate from his last college.

(b) Military Candidates.

Non-commissioned officers and soldiers of His Majesty's British Service will, to the number of five, be admitted to the college on Monday, the 28th June 1915. They must hold a first class Army School certificate. If more than five candidates apply, selection will be made by the Principal, who will give preference to those who have practised a trade. Candidates must be of thoroughly good character, well recommended by their Commanding officers, and under 28 years of age on the 30th June 1915. They must have had not less than two years' service prior to the date of admission to the college. Applications in I.A.F. U.-1740 will be received by the Principal up to Thursday, the 20th May 1915. Each candidate's application will be forwarded by his Commanding officer to the Principal, and will be accompanied by the following documents relating to the candidate:—

(*a*) extract from regimental defaulter's and court-martial books for the whole period of service;

(*b*) extract from company defaulter's book for the preceding two years;

(*c*) statement of the trade followed by the candidate before enlistment;

(*d*) certificate of good eye-sight, sound health and unimpaired constitution, signed by a medical officer in the following form:—

I certify that I have carefully examined A.B., and that to the best of my belief his eye-sight is good and he has no disease, constitutional affection or bodily infirmity, unfitting him, or likely to unfit him, for out-door employment as an Upper Subordinate in the Public Works Department.

Name.

Designation.

The selected candidates shall join the college on Monday, the 28th June 1915, and bring with them—

(*a*) a descriptive roll;

(*b*) the record of service;

(*c*) a last pay certificate;

(*d*) last rations and bedding certificates;

(*e*) a certified list of clothing and necessaries in their possession when quitting their regiment;

(*f*) a certificate of the carriage, if any, furnished to them at the Government expense, etc., on leaving their regiments to proceed to Madras;

(*g*) Medical history sheet.

When not furnished with carriage to enable them to join, a certificate shall be given to this effect and they shall then receive travelling allowance at the rate of one anna per mile. A double allowance shall be granted to married men if they are accompanied by their wives.

The selected candidates shall join the Probationary subordinate class. Probationers who fail to pass the examination held at the end of the second year shall at once revert to their corps. Those who pass shall join the first year Upper Subordinate class as regular students.

W. H. JAMES,
Principal.

College of Engineering, Chepauk,
3rd February 1915.

* Certificate of age means a detailed horoscope with the signs of the zodiac correctly filled in, a baptismal certificate, an extract from a register of births or a declaration of age on one rupee stamped paper made on oath before a Magistrate.

MADRAS COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.

The Madras College for Women is a Government College which prepares students for the Intermediate Examination of the University in the compulsory subjects and in the subjects required for Group III.

At present students taking Groups I and II attend lectures at the Presidency College.

The College is affiliated to the University of Madras in Group III of the Intermediate course.

The aim of the College is education in the widest sense of the term, and the Principal and staff exercise watchful care over the moral and physical welfare of the students.

The temporary Principal of the College is Miss D de la Hey (B A, Honours diploma—Oxford).

Assistant Lecturer.—Miss K. Myers (B.A. Honours—Madras).

Lecturer in Logic.—Rao Bahadur S. Mangesha Rao, B.A.

There are also qualified teachers provided for the classical, foreign and vernacular languages.

Students are admitted who desire to continue their education beyond the High School standard even if they do not wish to prepare for any University or other examination.

College fees for the long term are Rs. 27-8-0 and for the short term Rs. 15-8-0 and these cover any courses taken in the Presidency College.

The College offers a certain number of scholarships—

Hindu Widow Scholarships at Rs 25 per mensem.

Collegiate Scholarships at Rs 8 per mensem

Scholarships taking the form of whole remission of fees.

In all cases these scholarships can be awarded only to applicants who have good qualifications and who are genuinely in need of such assistance.

The College is located on the Marina. New buildings are in course of erection which will provide ample and comfortable hostel accommodation for students

Hostel accommodation is organised in three sections:—

(a) European—Rs. 25 per mensem.

(b) Indian Christian—Rs. 11 per mensem.

(c) Caste Hindu—About Rs 16 per mensem.

These charges cover all necessary items of board and lodging.

Applications for admission should be addressed to the Principal, Madras College for Women, Mylapore Post, Madras. They should give the full name, age, caste or creed of the applicant, information as to previous education (if possible a secondary school leaving certificate should be attached) and the course of study desired. If this is for the Intermediate Examination the group chosen should be stated with the language for Part II and the subjects for Part III if group III is selected. They should also state whether hostel accommodation is required, and, if so, in which section.

Applications should be signed by a parent or guardian who should indicate his official position or social status.

The College will reopen after the coming summer vacation on Saturday 26th June 1915.

Madras College for Women, Mylapore, Madras,
8th February 1915.

D. DE LA HEY,
Principal.

NOTIFICATION.

All communications to the Inspector of Schools, First Circle, Waltair, should in future be addressed to (the Old Collector's Office) Vizagapatam.

Camp Anakapur, 1st February 1915.

C. RANSFORD,
Inspector of Schools, First Circle.

VACANCIES.

WANTED a diplomate of the Agricultural College, Coimbatore, for the post of Agricultural Instructor in the Municipal High School, Anantapur, on a salary of Rs 50—2—60 (biennial). Applications should be sent to the undersigned with testimonials, if any.

Anantapur Municipal Office,
1st February 1915

H. SIVA RAO,
Chairman.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the appointment of Demonstrators (two in number) in the Physical Laboratory at the Presidency College. The appointments are for one year, salary Rs. 50 a month; work commences on 1st July. Preference will be given to applicants holding permanent appointments elsewhere, who can get leave of absence for a year. The Demonstrators appointed will have time and opportunity for Laboratory work of their own.

The Presidency College, Madras,
8th February 1915.

E. W. MIDDLEMAST,
Principal.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND SOLD BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART I-B

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 8.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 23, 1915. [Price, 10 as. 6 p.

CATALOGUE OF BOOKS.

CATALOGUE of BOOKS registered in the MADRAS PRESIDENCY during the months of OCTOBER, NOVEMBER and DECEMBER (or the Fourth Quarter of) 1914.

1	2	3	4	5
Serial numbers.	Author and title, brief subject including the part of the book where the matter is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era,—date of issue from the press or of publication and, edition, and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration number.
	BOOKS (600).			
	ENGLISH—BIOGRAPHY.			
12	**Rāmakṛishṇa Rao, C.** Vēmana, the Telugu Poet and Saint. pp 55. Published by G. A. Natēsan & Co: Madras. [20th September 1914.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 4 annas.	G. A. Natēsan & Co., Madras.	1,500	147
13	**Subba Rao, P.** Rao Bahadur Prof. M. Rangachariya, M.A., Scholar-Scientist Educator. A sketch. pp 14 and 1 plate. Published by Śrīnivāsa Varadāchāri & Co.: Madras. [5th November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Not for sale.	Śrīnivāsa Varadāchāri & Co., Madras.	100	906
	ENGLISH—DRAMA.			
2	**Sāmbaśiva Ayyar, K. S.** The Auto-Biography of Mr. Tact, the Judge's Sheristadar, or Studies in some departments of the Indian Judicial Administration. pp. 30. Published by the author: Triplicane. 1914. [19th October 1914.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 4 annas.	P. R. Rāma Ayyar & Co., Madras.	1,000	479
3	**Virabhadra Rao, J.** Harischandra (The Triumph of Truth). A Hindu Drama in English. pp. 72. Published by the author: Katravulapalli. 1914. [7th December 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 8 annas.	K. Dhanarāju, Seape & Co., Cocanada.	500	914

1 Serial number	2 Author and title, brief subject including the use of the book where the name is otherwise, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title page with the year of issue—where other than the christian era—date of same from the page or otherwise, size, edition and price.	3 Printer and place of publication.	4 Number of copies.	5 Registration number.
	BOOKS—*cont.*			
	ENGLISH—FICTION.			
19	**Reynolds (George W. M.).** The Soldier's Wife. Vol. 1. pp. 165. Published by R. K. Sarma: Madras. [7th August 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 10 annas.**	G. Rāmaśāmi Nāyaḍu & Son, Commercial Press, Madras, and P. R. Rāma Ayyar & Co., Madras.	2,000	31
20	——— Vol. 2. pp. 174. Published by the Light Literature Company: Madras. 1914. [September 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 12 annas.**	Thompson & Co., Minerva Press, Madras.	2,000	86
21	——— Faust. A. Romance, Vol. 2. pp. 207. Published by R. K. Sarma: Madras. [10th October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 12 annas.**	P. R. Rāma Ayyar & Co., Madras.	2,000	727
	[Vol. 1 noticed in entry No. 14, at page 224 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]			
	ENGLISH—HISTORY.			
1	**Ānandan, P. M.** A Sketch of Parliament. pp. 66. Published by the author: Calicut. 1914. [28th August 1914.] 8°. Revised and enlarged edition. **Price, 10 annas.**	M. K. Appāḍurai Ayyar, Norman Printing Bureau, Calicut.	1000	110
	ENGLISH—LANGUAGE.			
3	**Rangācārya, M.** Orthography and Pronunciation in Tamil. pp. 57 and 1 chart. Published by the author: Triplicane, Madras. [23rd December 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 4 annas.**	M. C. Narasimhāchārya, Brahmavādin Press, Madras.	500	981
4	**Venkaṭēśan, N. K.** Christina Georgina Rossetti: An Essay. pp. 33. Published by the author: Kumbakonam. 1914. [28th October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Not for sale.**	Śrīnivāsa Varadāchāri & Co., Madras.	500	539
	ENGLISH—LAW.			
65	**(The) All India Digest. Section 2. (Civil) 1811-1911. Vol. 10 Vacation-Zurpeshgi Lease and Tables of Cases.** Compiled at the Lawyer's Companion Office: Trichinopoly. pp. 1, 661. Published by T. A. Venkāsām Rao and T. S. Kṛishnaswāmi Rao: Madras. 1914. [19th November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs 8.**	T. S. Kṛishnaswāmi Rao, Law Printing House, Madras.	5,000	811
	[Vol. 9 noticed in entry No. 19, at page 114 of the catalogue for the quarter ending June 1914.]			
66	**(The) Current Index of Indian Cases, 1914. No. 7.** Compiled at the Lawyer's Companion Office, Trichinopoly. pp. 5, 47. Published by T. A. Venkāsām Rao and T. S. Kṛishnaswāmi Rao: Madras. 1914. [12th September 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 6 per annum.**	Do.	2,000	138
	[No. 6 noticed in entry No. 43, at page 225 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]			
67	——— 1914. No. 8. pp. 95. August 1914. [8th October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 6 per annum.**	Do.	2,000	591
68	——— 1914. No. 9. pp. 91. September 1914. [26th October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 6 per annum.**	Do.	2,000	594
69	——— 1914. No. 10. pp. 95. October 1914. [28th November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 6 per annum.**	Do.	2,000	813

1	2	3	4	5
Serial number	Author and title, brief subject including the use of the book where the same is relevant, as name of paper, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title page with (1) = name of the eva = who author (Hon. the Christian name, date of issue from the press or of publication also, edition, and price.	Printer and place of printing	Number of copies.	Registration number.
	BOOKS—*cont.*			
	ENGLISH—LAW—*cont.*			
70	**(The) Current Statutes, 1913. Third and Fourth Quarters.** Compiled by C. S. Somasundra Sastri and P. Rāmanādha Ayyar. pp. 800. Published by T. A. Venkatasami Rao and T. S. Krishnaswami Rao, Madras. 1914. [4th November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 2.** [Second Quarter Number noticed in entry No. 24, at page 214 of the catalogue for the quarter ending June 1914.]	T. S. Krishnaswami Rao, Law Printing House, Madras.	1,000	810
71	**Indian Constitutional Law, Questions set for the B.L Examination with exhaustive answers and an appendix of supplementary questions.** Compiled by M. Krishnamachari. pp. 123. Published by P. R. Rāma Ayyar & Co., Madras. 1914. [23rd October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Re. 1.**	Dowden & Co., Peerless Press, Madras, and P. R. Rāma Ayyar & Co., Madras.	1,000	482
72	**(The) Indian Decisions (New Series), Bombay, Vol. 4.** Compiled at the Lawyer's Companion Office, Trichinopoly. pp. 942. Published by T. A. Venkatārām Rao and T. S. Krishnaswami Rao: Madras. 1914. [10th September 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 7.** [Vol. 6 noticed in entry No. 50, at page 225 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]	T. S. Krishnaswami Rao, Law Printing House, Madras.	3,500	138
73	——— **Vol. 5.** pp. 987. 1914. [28th September 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 7.**	Do.	3,500	140
74	——— **Vol. 6.** pp. 1,066. 1914. [2nd November 1914.] 8° 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 7.**	Do.	2,000	809
75	——— **Vol. 7.** pp. 1,071. 1914. [24th November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 7.**	Do.	3,500	812
76	——— **Calcutta, Vol. 12.** pp. 1,492. 1914. [29th October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition **Price, Rs. 7.** [Vol. 11 noticed in entry No. 51, at page 225 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]	Do.	3,500	692
77	**(The) Law of Municipal Corporations in British India.** Compiled by P. Duraisami Ayyangār. pp. 818. Published by the compiler: Madras. 1914. [October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 20 for a set of 3 volumes.**	Thompson & Co., Mannyar Press, Madras.	2,000	1,003
78	**(The) Law of Property in British India.** Being the Transfer of Property Act, the Trusts Act and the Easements Act with critical and explanatory notes. Compiled by S. Venkatāchāri. pp. 282. Published by P. R. Rāma Ayyar & Co., Madras. 1914. [12th December 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 4.**	P. R. Rāma Ayyar & Co., Madras.	1,000	1,015
79	**(The) Law of Transfer in British India, Vol. 1. Being a commentary, analytical, critical and expository, on the Transfer of Property Act IV of 1882, as amended up to date.** Compiled by H. S. Gour. pp. 808. Published by Thacker, Spink & Co.: Calcutta. 1914. [1st October 1914.] 8°. Revised and enlarged edition. **Price, Rs. 10.**	T. S. Krishnaswami Rao, Law Printing House, Madras.	3,000	532
80	**(The) Law relating to Burden of Proof in British India.** Compiled by T. Nārāyanāchāri. pp. 36, 388, 147. Published by Srīvaishnava Varadāchāri & Co.: Madras. 1914. [17th September 1914.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 5.**	Srīvaishnava Varadāchāri & Co., Madras.	538	261
81	**(The) Lawyer's Reference (Civil), Section 17—The Punjab Record, Parts 18 and 19.** Compiled at the Lawyer's Companion Office: Trichinopoly. pp. 209. Published by T. A. Venkatārām Rao and T. S. Krishnaswami Rao: Madras. 1914. [18th October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 1-12.** [Last issue noticed in entry No. 55, at page 226 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]	T. S. Krishnaswami Rao, Law Printing House, Madras.	1,500	593

1. Serial number.	2. Author and title, brief subject indication (the age of the book where the same is obscure), name (or of press, publisher and place of publication, date (even on the title page with the name of the city where either that the Christian era—date of issue from the given era of publication, year, edition, and price).	3. Printer and place of printing.	4. Number of copies.	5. Registration number.
	BOOKS—*contd.*			
	ENGLISH—LAW—*contd.*			
83	**(The) Madras Civil Rules of Practice, as last amended, Containing the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules.** Compiled by S. K. Cara. pp. 191. Published by S. Vija & Co., Madras. 1914. [30th October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 2.**	S. Krishnamūrti, Śrī Pārthā Press, Madras.	500	732
84	**(The) Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, (Act 9 of 1887), with notes.** Compiled by S. Venkatāchāri. pp. 121. Published by P. R. Rāma Ayyar & Co.: Madras. 1914. [9th December 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 2.**	P. R. Rāma Ayyar & Co., Madras.	1,000	1,016
84	**Schuti's Commentaries on the Code of Criminal Procedure,** Being Act V of 1898, as amended by Acts XII of 1899, VI of 1900, I of 1903, IV of 1909 and VIII of 1913, together with an appendix containing several other Acts of importance. Revised and enlarged and brought up to July 1914 by T. Sāmanna. pp. 2, 184. Published by the Deccan Book Agency: Poona City. 1914. [3rd November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 17.** [7th edition noticed in entry No. 137, at page 793 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1910.]	Addison & Co., Madras.	1,000	482
	ENGLISH—MEDICINE.			
9	**Candraśekhar, P. S.** Consumption in Madras. pp. 110. Published by S. Ponnusami Ayyar: Madras. 1914. [22nd September 1914.] 8°. 2nd edition. **Price, Re. 1-4.**	G. C. Lōkanāthan Bros., Guardian Press, Madras.	1,000	577
10	**Galway, W. R.** A Review of our present position as regards the prevention and treatment of Venereal Diseases. pp. 14. Published by Higginbothams, Limited: Madras. 1914. [10th December 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 8 annas.**	Higginbothams, Ltd., Madras.	100	998
11	**Physical Effects of Alcohol.** pp. 8. Published by the Christian Literature Society: Madras. 1914. [1st October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 3 pies.**	Joseph Pasamore, C.L.S. Press, Madras.	10,000	121
	ENGLISH—MISCELLANEOUS			
80	**Bankien, A.** Hypnotism mastered in a week. pp. 91. Published by the author: Madras. 1914. [21st November 1914.] 12°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 2.**	Graves, Cookson & Co., Scottish Press, Madras.	1,000	1,019
87	**Bhimacina.** Mr. Banerji in Cochin. Edited by S. Raṅga Ayyar. pp. 87. Published by the editor: Madras. 1914. [21st October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 4 annas.**	C. Karuppāka Menon, Indian Patriot Press, Madras.	500	293
82	**(The) Business Handy Book.** Compiled by Amar. pp. 172. Published by J. Wilson: Madras. 1914. [3rd October 1914.] 8°. Revised edition. **Price, Re. 1-4.**	J. Wilson, Wilson's Arbatic Press, Madras.	2,000	292
89	**Candravarkar, N. G.** The Responsibilities of Students. pp. 32. Published by the Christian Literature Society: Madras. 1914. [2nd October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 1 anna.** [*Papers for Indian Students No.* 1.]	Joseph Pasamore, C.L.S. Press, Madras.	3,000	122
90	**Henderson (Mrs. K. T.)** The Bombardment of Madras on the 22nd September 1914, by the German Cruiser "Emden." pp. 24. Published by Higginbothams, Limited: Madras. [10th November 1914.] Oblong. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, Rs. 2-8.**	Higginbothams, Ltd., Madras.	1,000	966
91	**Palghat Municipality and Brahman Streets.** A Reprint of the Articles in the "Hindu", Madras. pp. 32. Published by S. K. Rāmaswāmi Ayyar: Palghat. November 1914. 8°. 1st edition. **Not for sale.**	C. V. Śivarāma Ayyar, Centenary Press, Palghat.	500	819

1 Serial number	2 Author and title, brief subject including names of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title page with the name of the era—if no other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	3 Printer and place of printing	4 Number of copies.	5 Registration number
	BOOKS—*contd.*			
	ENGLISH—MISCELLANEOUS—*contd.*			
92	**(The) Presentation Annual. 1913-14. Vol. 2.** Edited by M. Borchmann. pp. 40 and 6 plates. Published by the editor: Madras. [10th November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Re 1.	Raithby & Co., Liberty Press, Madras.	300	779
93	**Rāmasāmi, K. T.** A Correspondence Course of Lessons in Phrenology. (Study of Human Heads.) pp. 181. Published by the author: Kizhanattam. 1914. [15th November 1914.] 8°. 2nd edition. Revised. Price, Rs. 2.	K. T. Rāmasāmi, Excelsior Press, Kizhanattam.	500	955
94	**Ranga Ayyar, S.** A Police Grievance. pp. 61. Published by the author: Madras. 1914. [21st October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Nil.	C. Karunākara Menon, Indian Patriot Press, Madras.	100	269
95	**Report of the Twentieth Madras Provincial Conference held on the 5th, 6th and 7th May 1913, at Trichinopoly.** pp. 187. Published by the Reception Committee of the Conference: Trichinopoly. 1913. [22nd May 1914.] Folio. 1st edition. Price, Re. 1.	S. M. Rājarām Rao, Wednesday Review Press, Trichinopoly	500	286
96	**Śrinivāsa Rao, M. K.** The Berhampore War Fund Meeting. President's Address. pp. 25. Published by the author: Berhampore. [29th October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Free.	D. V. Krupa Rao, Vāgupukka Printing Works, Berhampore.	100	884
97	**Stephens, J. H.** Plague-Proof Town Planning in Bangalore, South India. pp. 115 and 4 plates. Published by the author: Bangalore. 1914. [15th December 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Re. 1.	C. M. Balamae, M. E. Press, Madras.	500	933
98	**Venkata Rao, U.** Practical Instructions in Mental Sciences. pp. 86. Published by the author: Vizagapatam. 1914. [1st November 1914.] 12°. 1st edition. Price, Nil.	K. Dhanarāju, Sompa & Co., Cocanada.	500	514
	ENGLISH—POETRY.			
9	**Powell (Ben. F.)** Titanic Struggle in Europe, nay, the whole world, launched by the Kaiser. pp. 41. Published by the author: Berhampore. 1914. [24th November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Free.	D. V. Krupa Rao, Vāgupukka Printing Works, Berhampore.	100	719
10	**Sundara Rao, Y.** Short Poems. pp. 99. Published by G. S. Nāyudu: Madras. [8th September 1914.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 4 annas.	G. Rāmasāmi Nāyudu and Son, Commercial Press, Madras.	500	52
11	**Virabhadra Rao, J.** Princess Sunila. A tale in verse. pp. 94. Published by the author: Kuravelapalli. 1914. [7th December 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Free.	K. Dhanarāju, Sompa & Co., Cocanada.	500	913
	ENGLISH—RELIGION.			
83	**'Abd 'Isa.** Food For Reflection. Being an historical comparison between Muhammadanism and Christianity. pp. 152. Published by the Christian Literature Society: Madras. 1914. [9th November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 5 annas.	H. H. Bickmall, S. P. C. K. Press, Madras.	1,000	537
84	**Besant (Annie).** On Moods. pp. 22. Published by the Theosophical Publishing House: Adyar. October 1914. [9th October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	A. K. Sītārāma Śāstri, Vasanta Press, Adyar.	2,000	230

Serial number.	Author and title, brief subject indication or the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publication and place of publication, date given on the title-page with (if a reprint of the first edition) other than the first edition, whether of new matter or of public custom, sale, edition, and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration number.
	BOOKS—*cont.*			
	ENGLISH—RELIGION—*cont.*			
85	**Bible Lessons for Little Beginners.** First year for the use of teachers. Edited by Lewis Birge Chamberlain pp. 134. Published by the Christian Literature Society: Madras. 1914 [2nd November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition **Price, 8 annas.**	Joseph Passmore, C. L. S. Press, Madras	1,000	620
86	**Brooks, F. T.** Neo-Theosophy Exposed Part 2 pp. 482. Published by the author. Madras. [September 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Re. 1-8.** [Part 1 noticed in entry No. 84, at page 230 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]	Thompson & Co., Minerva Press, Madras.	3,000	88
87	**Goldsack, W.** Muhammad and the Bible. Being an inquiry into the allegation that certain passages in the Bible foretell Muhammad pp. 47. Published by the Christian Literature Society. Madras. 1915. [14th December 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 3 annas.**	H. H. Bicknell, S. P. C. K. Press, Madras.	1,000	915
88	**H.M.D.** Notes on Church History for Children. pp. 72 Published by the author: Madras. 1914. [7th December 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 4 annas.**	Do.	1,000	837
89	**(The) Honour of Man.** pp 8 Published the Christian Literature Society: Madras 1914 [1st October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition **Price, 3 pies.**	Joseph Passmore, C. L. S. Press, Madras.	3,000	113
90	**Jinarājadāsa, C.** What We Shall Teach. pp. 75. Published by the Theosophical Publishing House: Adyar. 1914. [10th September 1914.] 32°. 1st edition **Price, 12 annas**	A. K. Sitarāma Śāstri, Vasanta Press, Adyar.	3,000	200
91	**Leadbeater, C. W.** A Text book of Theosophy. pp. 148. Published by the Theosophical Publishing House: Adyar. 1914. [2nd November 1914.] 8°. 2nd edition. **Price, 12 annas.** [1st edition noticed in entry No. 47, at page 118 of the catalogue for the quarter ending June 1912.]	Do.	10,000	809
92	**[Manen (Johan Van.)]** A correspondence concerning Theosophy and Oriental Studies. pp. 13 Published by the Theosophical Publishing House: Adyar. 1914. [21st November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Not for sale.**	Do.	150	837
93	**Marian Congress. Bulletin No. 7.** pp. 42 Published by Rev. Br Joseph, s.j., Trichinopoly. December 1914 [13th October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition **Price, 3 pies.** [No 6 noticed in entry No. 71, at page 231 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]	Rev Br Joseph, s.j., St Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	2,500	225
94	**[Narasimhayya, S.]** A Catechism of Advaitasāra (or the Essence of Non-duality) pp. 21. Published by the author: Vellore. 1914 [28th November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition **Free.**	V. S. Singāravēlu Mudali, Victoria Press, Vellore.	250	722
95	**Our Lady and the Sign of the Cross.** pp. 8 Published by Rev. Br Joseph, s.j. Trichinopoly. [2nd November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 3 pies.**	Rev. Br. Joseph, s.j., St Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly	1,000	488
96	**Prayer Circular, No. 144.** Edited by S. J. Ward pp 12. Published by the Methodist Publishing House: Madras. October 1914. [1st October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 1 anna.** [Last issue noticed in entry No. 78, at page 231 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]	C. M. Bateman, M. E. Press, Madras.	1,000	315

1	2	3	4	5
Serial number.	Author and title, brief subject (including the name of the book wherein the matter is contained), number of pages, language and place of publication; state given on the title page with the name of the author—when author is unknown, the Christian name, caste or occupation of the person or of publication, date, edition, and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration number.
	BOOKS—*cont.*			
	ENGLISH—RELIGION—*contd*			
97	**Prayer Circular, No. 145.** pp. 8. November 1914. [28th October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.	W. L. Krog, M. E. Press, Madras.	1,000	706
98	**Saunders, K. J.** The Demon of Desire pp. 8. Published by the Christian Literature Society: Madras 1914. [2nd October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 6 pies.	Joseph Pasamore, C.L.S. Press, Madras.	2,000	119
99	——— Panatipata Veramani (or the Buddhist Doctrine of Not-killing) pp. 8. 1914. [2nd October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 6 pies.	Do.	3,000	120
100	**Schrader (Dr. F. Otto).** Buddhism pp. 29. Published by the Theosophical Publishing House: Adyar. November 1914. [14th November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 2 annas. [*Adyar Pamphlet, No.* 47.]	A. K. Sivarama Sastri, Vasanta Press, Adyar.	2,000	882
101	**Self Purification.** Compiled by J. S. Davidson. pp. 56. Published by the Theosophical Publishing House: Adyar. 1914. [22nd September 1914.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 12 annas.	Do.	2,000	201
102	**Sell (Rev. Canon).** The Religious Orders of Islam. pp. 120 Published by the author: Madras 1914. [12th October 1914.] 8° 2nd edition. Price, 12 annas.	H. H. Pickwell, S.P.C.K. Press, Madras.	500	293
103	——— The Mamluks in Egypt. pp. 52. Published by the Christian Literature Society: Madras. 1914. [24th October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 4 annas.	Do	1,000	459
104	**Thirty Minor Upanishads.** Translated by K. Narayanaswami Ayyar pp. 9, 280. Published by the translator: Madras 1914. [24th September 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. (T) Price, Rs. 3-8.	A. K. Sivarama Sastri, Vasanta Press, Adyar.	3,000	199
105	**Tukaram Krsna Laddu.** Hinduism — An Outline. (The friend of Vedantins.) pp. 40. Published by C. S. Arumuha-sastri: Palghat. November 1914. 8°. 1st edition. Not for sale	C. V. Sivarama Ayyar, Cosmopolitan Press, Palghat.	300	818
106	**Ward, R. J.** Taken or Left — Which? pp. 8. Published by the author: Ootacamund. [10th October 1914.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 1 pie.	J. A. Davis, Ootacamund and Nilgiri Press, Ootacamund	3,000	515
107	**Whence? Who? What?** pp. 32. Published by Rev. Br Joseph, S.J., Trichinopoly. [15th November 1914.] 8° 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.	Rev. Br. Joseph, S.J., St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	3,500	784
108	**Woodward, F. L.** Pictures of Buddhist Ceylon and other Papers pp. 83 and 9 plates. Published by the Theosophical Publishing House: Adyar. 1914. [30th November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 2.	A. K. Sivarama Sastri, Vasanta Press, Adyar.	1,000	928
109	**Yoga-Vasishta (Laghu, the Smaller).** Translated by K. Narayanaswami Ayyar. pp. 387. Published by the translator: Madras. 1914. [1st October 1914.] 8°. Revised edition. (T) Price, Rs. 2-4.	Hoe & Co., Premier Press, Madras.	1,000	430

1	2	3	4	5
Serial number	Name and title, brief subject (including the name of the book where the same is obscure, whether it passes through other and place of publication, date given on the title page with the name of the author who is other than the Christian name, scale of issue from the press or publication, new edition, and price.	Printer and place of printing	Number of copies	Any previous number
	BOOKS—*cont.*			
	ENGLISH—SCIENCE, NATURAL.			
4	Coppens, S.J. (Rev. Charles). Psychology. Plants and animals, with annotations. pp. 90. Published by Rev. Bro. Joseph, S.J.: Trichinopoly 1914. [25th September 1914.] 8°. 2nd edition. **Price, 1 anna.**	Rev. Br. Joseph S.J., St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	500	489
	[1st edition noticed in entry No. 1, at page 232 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]			
	The following are designed for educational purposes.			
	ENGLISH—HISTORY.			
5	English History Examiner, Part I. *From the earliest times to 1485 A.D.* Containing select important questions, constitutional, political and industrial, with exhaustive answers. Compiled by N. Venkatarimanathan. pp. 108. Published by the compiler: Berhampore. [25th October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 8 annas.**	D. V. Krisna Rao, Vagulakka Printing Works, Berhampore.	1,000	500
	ENGLISH—LANGUAGE.			
28	Milton's "L'Allegro, Il Penseroso & Lycidas" with introduction and notes. pp. 101. Published by S. Tirumalai & Co. Madras. 1914. [10th October 1914.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, 10 annas.**	P. Vilu Cetti, Kapali Press, Madras.	1,000	340
29	Notes on 'Children of the Dawn.' Compiled by Sangiti Rao. pp. 104. Published by M. Adi & Co., Madras. [September 1914.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, 5 annas.**	Thompson & Co., Minerva Press, Madras.	1,000	37
30	Notes on Selections in Poetry and Prose for the Matriculation and School Final Examination. Compiled by A. M. Srinivasa Raghavan. pp. 222. Published by M. Adi & Co.: Madras. [September 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 8 annas.**	Do.	1,000	88
31	Notes on the Detailed Selections for the School Final Examination, 1915. Compiled by Rangaiji. pp. 270. Published by S. Tiramalai & Co.: Madras. [10th October 1914.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, 14 annas.**	P. Vilu Cetti, Kapali Press, Madras.	1,000	342
32	Notes on the School Final and Matriculation Examination for 1915. Detailed Prose and Poetry. pp. 196. Published by T. Nagasabhapathy Rao Brothers: Tanjore. 1914. [1st August 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 8 annas.**	Payne & Co., Phoenix Press, Madras.	2,000	92
	ENGLISH—MISCELLANEOUS.			
14	Commercial Practice and Geography. Questions set at the School Final Examination during the years 1911-14, with answers. Compiled by C. S. Ramaswami Ayyar. pp. 88. Published by the compiler: Coimbatore. [15th October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 3 annas.**	G. Ramacandra Cetti, Ramacandra Vilasam Press, Coimbatore.	500	269
15	Manikkam, E. Instructions for Teachers in the Danish Mission High School, Tiruvannamalai. pp. 12. Published by the author: Tiruvannamalai. [13th November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Free.**	M. S. Sesaiah Ayyar, National Press, Tiruvannamalai.	50	963
16	University of Madras, Examination Papers set during the academic year 1914. pp. 818 and 9 charts. Published by the Registrar, University of Madras: Madras. 1914. [8th December 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Re. 1-8.**	H. H. Bicknell, S. P. C. K. Press, Madras.	800	855
17	Venkatasvami Nayudu, M. Indian Drawing Books. Plants, No. 14. pp. 16. Published by Richmond & Co.: Madras. 1914. [9th November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, As. 2-8.**	O. Ramasvami Sastri, Laksmanavilas Press, Madras.	200	936

1 Serial number	2 Author and title, brief subject including the size of the book where the same is known, number of pages, publication and place of publication, date given on the title page and the date of the receipt of the book in this Office (that the Central Library,—date of receipt of each part in the case of publications, such as Gazettes, and parts)	3 Printer and place of printing.	4 Number of copies.	5 Registration number
	BOOKS—*contd.*			
	ENGLISH—POETRY.			
6	**Poetical Selections for Form III.** pp. 14. Published by R. Venkatarama Ayyar: Tiruvalur. 1914. [8th September 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, As. 1-6.**	T. A. Vēlāyudham Pillai, Edward Press, Tiruvalur.	140	95
	ENGLISH—SCIENCE, MATHEMATICAL.			
9	**Keshab Candar Handa, L.** A Complete Key to K. P. Basu's Algebra for Matriculation Candidates. Containing solutions of all the exercises from exercise 52 to the end. Part II pp. 203. Published by the author: Nakodar. 1914. [30th October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 1-10.** [Part I noticed in entry No. 6, at page 330 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1913.]	Śrīnivāsa Varadāchāri & Co, Madras.	2,000	688
	ENGLISH—SCIENCE, NATURAL			
10	**Catechism of Middle School Physics.** Compiled by Rev Fr Paul Yeraya. pp. 122. Published by the compiler: Trichinopoly. 1914. [22nd September 1914] 8° 1st edition. *Illustrated* **Price, 6 annas.**	Rev Br. Joseph, s.j., St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	1,000	3
	FRENCH—RELIGION.			
3	**Les Parents De Sainte Therese.** pp. 240. Published by Rev Br Joseph, s.j.: Trichinopoly 1914. [12th December 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 1-12.**	Do.	3,000	907
4	**Vie D'Oraison et D'Amour.** pp. 127. Published by Rev Br. Joseph, s.j.; Trichinopoly 1914. [1st December 1914] 8°. 1st edition **Price, 5 annas.**	Do.	600	904
	LATIN (TELUGU)—RELIGION.			
1	**Grassi (Rev. D.)** పవిత్రాత్మ భక్తులకు పూజ. [Pūjhapūja, Ātmabhaktulaku Vēpaṭi. A collection of Roman Catholic prayers.] pp. 32 Published by the author: Bezwada 1914. [15th December 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, nil.**	B. K Svāmi, Vānī Press, Bezwada.	250	888
	LATIN—RELIGION.			
1	**Zaleski (Ladislaus-Michael).** Epistolæ Ad Missionarios. pp. 417. Published by the author: Kandy, Ceylon 1914. [19th September 1914] 4°. 1st edition. **Free.**	J. N. Soares, Codialbail Press, Mangalore.	500	269
	PORTUGUESE—RELIGION.			
1	**Martins, S.J., (Rev. Fr. J.)** A Communhão Reparadora. pp 21. Published by the author: Belgaum. 1914 [2nd November 1914.] 12°. 1st edition. **Price, nil.**	Do.	600	548
	TAMIL—ART.			
4	**Gōpāla Ayyar, R.** மனையடி சாஸ்திரம். [Manaiyadi Śāstram. Gives certain rules and directions regulating the construction of houses to dwell in: according to the Hindu conceptions of house-building.] pp. 98. Published by the author. Pulivalam. 1914. [19th June 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 1.**	S. Rāma Rao, Lakṣmi Vilāsam Press, Trichinopoly.	1,000	158
5	**Vijaya Śivagaṅgānandāji Sāhib.** சிவதோஷ பாக சாஸ்திரம். [Śivadōṣa Pāka Śāstram. A Tamil rendering of a short Mahratti treatise on cookery] pp. 364. Published by the author: Tanjore. [15th October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 1-8.**	V. Gōvindan & Bros, Śrī Vidyā Vinōdini Press, Tanjore.	1,500	445

1 Serial number	2 Author and title, brief subject including the name of the body where the name is changing, number of pages and size and place of publication, date given on the title page with the name of the printer where other than the Christian era, number of each issue if a periodical or of publications issued, edition, and price.	3 Printer and place of publication	4 Number of copies.	5 Registration number.
	BOOKS—*contd.*			
	ENGLISH—POETRY.			
6	**Poetical Selections for Form III.** pp. 14. Published by R. Venkatarama Ayyar: Tiruvalur. 1914. [8th September 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, As. 1-6.**	T. A. Vēlly u-dham Pillai, Edward Press, Tiruvalur.	140	96
	ENGLISH—SCIENCE, MATHEMATICAL.			
9	**Keshab Candar Handa, L.** A Complete Key to K. P. Basu's Algebra for Matriculat on Candidates. Containing solutions of all the exercises from exercise 62 to the end. Part II. pp. 204. Published by the author: Nakodar. 1914. [30th October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Re. 1-10.** [Part I noticed in entry No. 8, at page 330 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1913.]	Śrinivāsa Varadāchāri & Co., Madras.	2,000	589
	ENGLISH—SCIENCE, NATURAL.			
15	**Catechism of Middle School Physics.** Compiled by Rev. Fr. Paul Verone. pp. 122. Published by the compiler: Trichinopoly. 1914. [22nd September 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, 6 annas.**	Rev. Br. Joseph, A.J., St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	1,000	3
	FRENCH—RELIGION.			
3	**Les Parents De Sainte Therese.** pp. 240. Published by Rev. Br. Joseph, A.J.: Trichinopoly. 1914. [12th December 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Re. 1-12.**	Do.	3,000	907
4	**Vie D'Oraison et D'Amour.** pp. 127. Published by Rev. Br. Joseph, A.J.; Trichinopoly. 1914. [1st December 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 5 annas.**	Do.	500	904
	LATIN (TELUGU)—RELIGION.			
2	**Grassi (Rev. D.)** [Pūjāpadja, Āmnāpadja, Vāspati. A collection of Roman Catholic prayers.] pp. 32. Published by the author: Bezwada. 1914. [15th December 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, nil.**	B. K. Svāmi, Vānī Press, Bezwada.	250	898
	LATIN—RELIGION.			
1	**Zaleski (Ludislaus-Michael),** Epistolæ Ad Missionarios. pp. 417. Published by the author: Kandy, Ceylon. 1914. [14th September 1914.] 4°. 1st edition. **Free.**	J. M. Saraiva, Codialbail Press, Mangalore.	500	289
	PORTUGUESE—RELIGION.			
1	**Martins, S.J., (Rev. Fr. J.)** A Commonhao Reparadora. pp. 21. Published by the author: Belgaum. 1914. [2nd November 1914.] 12°. 1st edition. **Price, nil.**	Do.	600	548
	TAMIL—ART.			
4	**Gōpāla Ayyar, R.** [Manaiyadi Śāstram. Gives certain rules and directions regulating the construction of houses to dwell in: according to the Hindu conceptions of house-building.] pp. 99. Published by the author: Pallavaram. 1914. [19th June 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Re. 1.**	S. Rāma Rao, Lakṣmi Vilāsam Press, Trichinopoly.	1,000	158
5	**Vijaya Śivaṣuṇmandāji Sāhib.** [Śivēndira Pāka Śāstram. A Tamil rendering of a short Mahratti treatise on cookery.] pp. 364. Published by the author: Tanjore. [15th October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Re. 1-8.**	V. Gōvindan & Bros., Śrī Vidyā Vinōdini Press, Tanjore.	1,000	445

1	2	3	4	5
Serial number for	Author and title, brief subject including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title page with the name of the examiner when the Christian era, extract of price from the present or of publication, size, edition, and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration number.

BOOKS—*cont.*

TAMIL—BIOGRAPHY.

8 **Celvakēśavarāyo Mudali, T.** *செல்வ*. [Akbar. An account of the life and achievements of Akbar, the great Mogul Emperor of India.] pp. 142. Published by the author: Madras 1914. [30th September 1914.] 16°. 1st edition.
Price, 10 annas. — H. H. Bicknell, S.P.C.K. Press, Madras. — 1,000 — 63

9 **Sāmināthe Mudali, I.** *சாமி வரலாறு*. [George Naygan Vilavum. A short sketch of the Life of His Majesty George V. King and Emperor.] pp. 36 Published by G. Kumārasāmi Nāyudu & Sons: Madras. [29th October 1914.] 16°. 1st edition.
Price, As. 1-6. — C. Kumārasāmi Nāyudu & Sons, Caxton Press, Madras. — 1,000 — 464

TAMIL—DRAMA.

29 **Dorasāmi Samasti, K. V.** *சுப்பிரமணிய விஜய நாடகம்*. [Māngani Carittra Nāṭakam. A popular drama embodying the legendary story of one of the Divine sports of God Subrahmanya as worshipped on the Palni hills.] pp. 80. Published by K. S. Dorasāmi Mudali Sowcarpet, Madras. 1914. [13th November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition.
Price, 5 annas. — G. R. Ellayya Nāyudu, Ellaviddhi Bodhini Press, Madras. — 2,000 — 582

30 **Krishnasāmi Cetti, T. M.** *கமலாமணோகரம்*. [Kamalamanohāram. A drama, in three acts, showing how the malignant machinations of a king's paramour to slaughter and ruin his son were defeated.] pp. 68. Published by the author: Madras. 1914. [24th November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition.
Price, 8 annas. — P. Vēlu Cetti, Kapali Press, Madras. — 500 — 841

31 **Krishnasāmi Nāyadu, N.** *தேவிகுளங்கரை சரித்திரம்*. [Dēvikulam Rājan Carittiram. A popular drama, embodying the story of the heroic career of Dēvangu Rāja, a South Indian Chief who was ruling in Gingee (South Arcot district.)] pp. 42. Published by M. Krishna Pillai: Madura 1914. [23th October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition.
Price, 4 annas. — S. Krishnasāmi Pillai, Śri Krishna Vilāsam Press, Tirumangalam. — 2,000 — 391

32 **Krishnasāmi Pāvalar, T.** *கபடநாடகம்*. [Dupatu. A farce intended to illustrate the truth that the character of a person is dependent upon his parentage.] pp. 24. Published by P. V. Kuppu & Co. Chintadripet, Madras. 1914. [25th September 1914.] 8°. 1st edition.
Price, 2 annas. — N. Lakshmana Pillai, Madras Diamond Press, Madras. — 1,000 — 58

33 **Nārāyanasāmi Pillai, V.** *மதுரை சுந்தரம்*. [Muyan Sundaram. A popular drama embodying an account of the difficulties suffered by a young lady owing to separation from her preceptor-husband and of her joining him happily at last.] pp. 80. Published by K. A. Krishnasāmi Mudali: Madras 1914. [12th September 1914.] 8°. 1st edition.
Price, 4 annas. — K. A. Krishnasāmi Mudali, Rājarājēśvari Press, Madras. — 1,000 — 27

34 **Sambanda Cetti, G. V.** *சுந்தரி*. [Sundari. A drama in three acts an adaptation of a Telugu original of the same name; depicting the calamitous consequences of evil thoughts.] pp. 96. Published by the author: Madras. 1914. [17th December 1914.] 8°. 1st edition.
Price, 12 annas. — P. Vēlu Cetti, Kapali Press, Madras. — 500 — 901

35 **Sambanda Mudali, P.** *காலவ ரிஷி*. [Gālava Rishi. A drama, in three acts, an adaptation of an old puranic story.] pp. 63. Published by the author. Madras, 1914. [8th October 1914.] 8°. 2nd edition.
Price, 8 annas.
[1st edition noticed in entry No. 181, at page 118 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1908.] — Do. — 1,000 — 348

38 ——— *மூக்கிலி*. [Mukkūli. A drama, in three acts, illustrating the truth of the saying,—'The Course of true love never did run smooth'] pp. 113. Published by the author: Madras. 1914. [10th November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition.
Price, 12 annas. — Do. — 500 — 762

1	2	3	4	5
Serial number.	Author and title, brief subject (including the size of the book where the same is otherwise, number of pages, publication and place of publication, date given on the title page with the name of the press—when other than the Christian era, cost(s) of book) Price per or of publication, size, edition, and press.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration number.
	BOOKS—*cont.*			
	TAMIL—DRAMA—*concld.*			
37	**Sambanda Mudali, P.** *சம்பந்த முதலியார்.* [Śiruttondar. A drama in a single act, embodying the popular story of a well-known self-sacrificing Śaiva devotee.] pp. 48. Published by the author: Madras. 1914. [26th October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 3 annas.**	Dowden & Co., Pearless Press, Madras.	500	547
38	**Uḍaiyār Pillai, K. V.** *உடையார் பிள்ளை.* [Kōvalan Carittiram, Part I. A drama of the popular kind, embodying the story of *Śilappadhikaram* which is one of the well-known Tamil classics.] pp. 40. Published by E. M. Gōpālakṛiṣṇa Kon: Madura. 1914. [22nd October 1914.] 8°. 2nd edition. **Price, 2 annas.**	S. Kṛishṇasāmi Pillai, Śrī Kṛiṣṇa Vilāsam Press, Tiruvangalam.	2,000	629
	[1st edition noticed in entry No. 10, at page 12 of the catalogue for the quarter ending March 1914.]			
39	———. Part 2. pp. 36. 1914. [22nd October 1914.] 8°. 2nd edition. **Price, 2 annas.**	Do.	2,000	630
	[1st edition noticed in entry No. 11, at page 13 of the catalogue for the quarter ending March 1914.]			
	TAMIL—FICTION.			
81	**Bālarājam Pillai, P. S.** *பாலராஜம் பிள்ளை.* [Bangamadainda Mōgavallikki. A fictitious story describing how a vain-glorious young princess had to suffer many reverses in life for having built too much upon her own personal beauty.] pp. 80. Published by N. Munusāmi Mudali: Egmore, Madras. 1914. [10th September 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 3 annas.**	C. V. Kṛishṇasāmi Mudali, Siddhivināyakar Press, Madras.	1,000	2*
82	**Gōpālakṛiṣṇa Pillai, N. C.** *நாராயணசாமி.* [Amarāvinōdan. Part I. A novel in adaptation of the '*Count of Monte Cristo*' by Alexandre Dumas.] With an introduction by K. V. Subbayya. pp. 347. Published by the Vivēka Bōdhini Office: Triplicane, Madras. 1914. [15th October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Re. 1.**	A. M. Candraśēkhara Mudali, Vanjuvanji Press, Madras.	1,000	747
83	**Kadarvēl Pillai, K. V.** *கடர்வேல் பிள்ளை.* [Mahā Vikaṭa Vēḍikkaik kadai. A short funny controversy between a tufted head and a bald head.] pp. 10. Published by K. S. Cidambara Kōn: Kumbakonam. 1914. [27th August 1914.] 12°. 1st edition. **Price, 1 anna.**	Śrīnivāsa Dīkṣitar, Śrī Hayavadana Vilāsam Press, Kumbakonam.	2,000	378
84	**Kamalāsani Ammāl, T.** *கமலாசனி அம்மாள், T.* [Viḷakkeṇṇai Śiṇungiyeṇgai Śaṇḍai. A funny controversy between castor oil and kerosine oil.] pp. 11. Published by K. Śrīnivāsa Kōn: Kumbakonam. 1914. [18th July 1914.] 12°. 1st edition. **Price, 6 pies.**	Do.	1,000	378
85	**Kannaiya Nāyuḍu, V.** *கண்ணையா நாயுடு.* [Candirāvadanai. Part I. A fictitious story describing the enviable career of a devoted and chaste wife.] pp. 72. Published by T. R. Veṅkaṭēśa Mudali. 1914. [6th November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 6 annas.**	T. R. Veṅkaṭēśa Mudali, Kalaviḍiga Press, Madras.	1,000	607
86	**Krishnasvāmi, V. P.** *கிருஷ்ணசாமி, V. P.* [Kārkālattu-mandalam. A short account of a South Indian marriage with reference to some of its social characteristics.] pp. 22. Published by C. Kumārasāmi Nāyuḍu & Sons: Madras. 1914. [22nd November 1914.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, 1 anna.**	C. Kumārasāmi Nāyuḍu & Sons, Caxton Press, Madras.	3,000	703

1 Serial number	2 Author and title, brief subject indicating the age of the book where the same is necessary, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date (written on the title page with the figure of the year—with a letter about the Christian era,—date of receiving the press or of publication when both, relation, and price.	3 Printer and place of printing.	4 Number of copies.	5 Registration number.
	BOOKS—*cont.*			
	TAMIL-FICTION—*cont.*			
87	Krishnaswāmi, V. P. *[illegible]* [Mūnru Paradēsigal. A short fictitious story of three Śaiva ascetics who went on a pilgrimage to the Śiva temple at Tiruvannamalai.] pp. 48. Published by C. Kumārasāmi Nāyaṇa & Sons; Madras. 1914. [27th October 1914.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	C. Kumārasāmi Nāyaṇa & Sons, Caxton Press, Madras.	3,000	468
88	——— *[illegible]* [Nalla Māppillai. A short story pointing out the social harm arising out of the payment of the 'Bridegroom-price' in South India.] pp. 18. 1914. [22nd November 1914.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.	Do.	3,000	784
89	——— *[illegible]* ? [Yāraiyum Kollumō? A short tragical story of an accomplished young lady who pined away and died on being outraged by one of her husband's friends drawn towards her by the melody of her music.] pp. 22. 1914. [27th October 1914.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.	Do.	3,000	469
150	Kuppusāmi Mudali, A. *[illegible]*. [Dēvarāju. A detective novel pointing out how an unrighteous intriguing son was put to death for imprisoning his own father to get possession of his estate.] pp. 100. Published by R. Venkatēsalam & Co.; Triplicane, Madras. 1914. [October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 6 annas.	P. S. Nallaiyappan, Sacciddānanda Press, Madras.	1,000	301
91	——— *[illegible]* [Dīpalakṣmundari. A novel depicting the inevitable return due to virtuous and vicious conduct respectively.] pp. 325. Published by N. Muniśāmi Mudali; Sowcarpet, Madras. 1914. [24th November 1914.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 12 annas.	P. R. Rāma Ayyar & Co., Madras.	1,000	730
92	——— *[illegible]* [Kapalakuṇḍalam, Part 1. A novel, in adaptation of an English original by George W. M. Reynolds, depicting the ordeals that a young orphan girl passed through to win for herself a position in life.] pp. 173. Published by N. Muniśāmi Mudali; Sowcarpet, Madras. 1914. [17th September 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 2 (for two parts.)	G. C. Lākanāthan Bros., Guardian Press, Madras.	1,000	582
93	——— Part 2. pp. 477. 1914. [26th October 1914.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 2 (for two parts.)	P. R. Rāma Ayyar & Co., Madras.	1,000	430
94	——— *[illegible]* [Kittiyānandan. A detective novel, apparently based on an English original, illustrating how virtue invariably triumphs and vice is always defeated.] pp. 92. Published by E. Pārthasārathi Nāyaṇa; Madras. 1914. [27th October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 5 annas.	P. S. Nallaiyappan, Sacciddānanda Press, Madras.	1,000	642
95	——— *[illegible]*. [Padmanidi. A novel describing how the discovery of a mine in South America led to the making of many big fortunes.] pp. 212. Published by R. Venkatēsalam & Co.; Triplicane, Madras. 1914. [10th November 1914.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 10 annas.	Do.	2,000	846
96	*[illegible]*. [Laputa Yāttirai. An adaptation of Jonathan Swift's '*Gulliver's Travels*', gives the story of the second voyage.] pp. 127. Published by C. Kumārasāmi Nāyaṇa & Sons; Madras. 1914. [22nd December 1914.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 4 annas.	C. Kumārasāmi Nāyaṇa & Sons, Caxton Press, Madras.	2,000	937
97	Mādhavarao Mudali, S. L. *[illegible]*. [Śivasāmi. A funny story regarding a country-boy trying to settle down in a city for the purpose of education.] pp. 68. Published by the author; Madras. 29th October 1914. [5th November 1914.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 4 annas.	A. Dāmōdara Mudali, Presidency Press, Madras.	1,000	860

1	2	3	4	5
Serial number.	Author and title, brief subject including the area of the book wherein the same is effected, number of pages, size (octavo and place of publication; date given on the title-page with the name of the era—whether Hindu or Christian era,—date of issue from the press or of publication, copy, edition, and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration number.
	BOOKS—*cont.*			
	TAMIL—FICTION—*cont.*			
98	**Mahādēvan, V. T.** *மகாதேவன்.* [Ellē]. A novel in adaptation of William Le Queux's—*'When Fiddith A Wife.'*] pp. 327. Published by the author: Madras. 1914. [13th December 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Re. 1-4.**	A. V. Naṭēśa Piḷḷai, R. Vivēkānanda Press, Madras.	1,000	339
99	**Māṇikkavāchakam Piḷḷai, M.** *மாணிக்கவாசகம் பிள்ளை.* [Nagōrāḷjitem Part 2. The second and concluding portion of a novel showing how unrequited love, always, happens to be the cause of many a disappointment in life.] pp. 42. Published by C. Kumāraswāmi Nāyuḍu & Sons: Madras. 1914. [12th December 1914.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, Re. 1.**	C. Kumāraswāmi Nāyaṇa & Sons, Caxton Press, Madras.	1,000	343
	[Part 1 noticed in entry No. 28, at page 143 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1909.]			
100	*முரளிதரன்,* [Muraḷidaran. A social novel describing how a rich young girl prospered in life through her remarkable patience and devoted attachment to her husband.] pp. 67. Published by the Vivēka Bōdhini Office: Triplicane, Madras. 1914. [12th October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 10 annas.**	P. R. Rāma Ayyar & Co., Madras.	1,500	349
101	**Muttusvāmi Ayyar, V.** *முத்துஸ்வாமி.* [Padmini. A free rendering of T. Rāmakṛiṣṇa Piḷḷai's English novel of the same name.] With an introduction by P. S. Subrahmaṇya Ayyar. pp. 167. Published by the author: Madura. 1914. [23rd October 1914.] 16°. 2nd edition. **Price, 12 annas.**	T. A. Subbarāyaśāstriāru Ayyar, Tamil Sabgam Press, Madura.	2,000	350
	[1st edition noticed in entry No. 20, at page 16 of the catalogue for the quarter ending March 1913.]			
102	**Narāyaṇasvāmi Ayyar, R. S.** *நாராயணஸ்வாமி.* [Mālaimāḍavan. A novel depicting the triumph of Justice and illustrating the truth of the saying, 'Murder will out'] pp. 154. Published by the author: Madura. 1914. [23rd November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 10 annas.**	Do.	1,000	347
103	*நீலகண்டன்.* [Nīlakaṇṭan. A detective novel relating to the vicissitudes in the fortune of a disinherited young man.] pp. 220. Published by C. Kumāraswāmi Nāyuḍu & Sons: Madras. 1914. [16th December 1914.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, 12 annas.**	C. Kumāraswāmi Nāyuḍu & Sons, Caxton Press, Madras.	2,000	385
104	*பாம்பிய நகரத்தின் கடைசி நாள்.* [Pāmpiya Nagarattin Kaḍaisi Kāḷam. An adaptation of Lord Lytton's, *'Last Days of Pompeii'*] Translated by S. V. Raṅgasvāmi Ayyaṅgār. pp. 130. Published by the translator: Madras. 1914. [15th October 1914.] 16°. 1st edition. (T). **Price, 8 annas.**	Śrinivāsa Varadāchāri & Co., Madras.	2,000	309
105	*சீலசம்பன்னன்.* [Śīlasampannan. A short story describing how a young Brahmin, by dint of his own honest labour, managed to marry a princess.] pp. 44. Published by C. Kumāraswāmi Nāyuḍu & Sons: Madras. 1914. [20th October 1914.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, 2 annas.**	C. Kumāraswāmi Nāyuḍu & Sons, Caxton Press, Madras.	5,000	314
106	**Śrinivāsa Ayyaṅgār, C. R.** *ஸ்ரீநிவாஸ ஐயங்கார்.* [Vichitra Viḷakku. The story of *'Alibaba'* from the *'Arabian Nights'* told in easy prose.] pp. 33. Published by the author: Srirangam. 1914. [10th October 1914.] 8°. New edition. **Price, 2 annas.**	T. K. Bālasubrahmaṇya Ayyar, Sri Vāṇi Viḷāsa Press, Srirangam.	1,000	428

1	2	3	4	5
Serial number.	Author and title, brief subject included or the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title page (with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era,—date of issue from the press or of publication), size, edition, and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration number.
	BOOKS—*cont.*			
	TAMIL—FICTION—*cont.*			
107	**Śrinivāsa Śarma, M. S.** [Murahari. A detective novel relating to the kidnapping of an innocent girl by a villain who was afterwards caught and punished.] pp. 80. Published by P. K. Śrinivāsaśāri: Vellore. 1914 [15th October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 5 annas.**	Abbās & Sons, Vāṇi Nikētanam Press, Vellore.	1,000	494
108	**Subrahmanya Bhārati, A.** [Madālasā. The Purāṇic story of Madālasā, the devoted wife of Kuvalayāśva, told in easy prose.] pp. 57. Published by E. Pārthasārathi Nāyaḍu: Madras. 1914. [20th October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 3 annas.**	P. S. Nallaiyappan, Saccidānanda Press, Madras.	1,000	659
109	——— [Suśīlatā. Describes how Suśīlatā, a young Bengalee girl burnt herself to death owing to the inability of her poor parents to pay the *bridegroom-price* for her marriage. pp. 99.] Published by the author: Madras. 1914. [25th October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 5 annas.**	Do.	1,000	649
110	[Sūryā Bāy. A short story of a poor shepherd girl who became a princess: for the use of school-children.] Translated by T. Celvakēśavarāya Mudali. pp. 28. Published by Longmans, Green & Co.: Madras. 1914. [31st October 1914.] 16°. 1st edition. Illustrated. (1) **Price, As. 1-6.**	R. Venkaṭēśvar & Co., Ānanda Press, Madras.	3,000	749
111	**Svāminātha Śarma, V.** [Gaurīmaṇi. A short story in adaptation of one of the stories of *Tiruviḷaiyāḍaṟpurāṇam*, describing the patient sufferings of a virtuous daughter-in-law.] pp. 52. Published by the author: Madras. 1914. [20th November 1914.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, 3 annas.**	P. R. Rāma Ayyar & Co., Madras.	1,000	728
112	[Tangakkili. A social novel depicting the steadfast devotion of a chaste wife to her husband.] pp. 131. Published by V. Govindan & Bros.: Tanjore. 1914. [25th October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 8 annas.**	V. Govindan & Bros., Śrī Vidyā Vinōdini Press, Tanjore.	1,000	446
113	**Thomas (Samuel G).** [Nidi Kadā Āram. A collection of didactic stories.] pp. 112 Published by the author. Velachēri. 1914. [25th September 1914.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, 6 annas.**	Payne & Co., Phœnix Press, Madras.	500	93
114	[Tilakavati. Contains two short stories—one pointing out the good derived from contentment under poverty and the other showing the advantages arising from acts of charity to fellow-beings.] pp. 38. Published by C. Kumāraśāmi Nāyaḍu & Sons: Madras. 1914. [27th October 1914.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, As. 1-6.**	C. Kumāraśāmi Nāyaḍu & Sons, Caxton Press, Madras.	3,000	489
115	**Tirujñānasambanda Mudali, M.** [Śrōbōdhnāg Yātrai. An adaptation of Jonathan Swift's "*Gulliver's Travels*": gives the story of the second voyage.] pp. 168. Published by C. Kumāraśāmi Nāyaḍu & Sons: Madras. 1914. [20th December 1914.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, 6 annas.**	Do.	2,000	938
116	**Tirumalaimuttu Pillai, M.** [Nallatangāl Caritiram, Part I. Dramatic songs embodying the well-known popular story of the good sister and her good brother.] pp. 62. Published by M. Kṛṣṇa Pillai: Madura. 1914. [28th September 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 2 annas.**	S. Kṛṣṇasāmi Pillai, Śrī Kṛṣṇa Vilāsam Press, Tirumangalam.	2,000	392
117	——— Part 2. pp. 42. 1914. [28th September 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 2 annas**	Do.	2,000	393

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Serial number.	Author and title, brief subject including the use of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publication and price of publication stating whether given on the title page with the name of the town—where other than the City or town,—date of publication or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration number.
	BOOKS—*cont.*			
	TAMIL—FICTION—*concld.*			
118	**Vaidyanāthu Ayyar, M. S.** [Pūmālā. A didactic novel showing how the ordeals courageously faced by a chaste young lady led to her own greatness and glorification.] pp. 140. Published by M. Padmanābha Nāyuḍu: Madras. 1914. [17th November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 12 annas.	N. Taṅgavēlu Mudali, Tamiḻambāḷ Villāsam Press, Madras.	1,000	831
119	**Vēḍanāyakam Piḷḷai, S.** [Pratāpa Mudaliyār Caritram. A well-known novel replete with many morals depicting social life in Southern India.] pp. 384. Published by V. G. Ārōgyasāmi & Bros.: Trichinopoly. 1914. [1st October 1914.] 8°. 5th edition. Revised. Price, 12 annas.	Rev. Br. Joseph, A.J., St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	1,000	297
	[4th edition noticed in entry No. 75, at page 221 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]			
120	——— [Sagupa Sundari. A social novel with a didactic purpose.] pp. 168. 1914. [5th October 1914.] 8°. 2nd edition. Revised. Price, 8 annas.	Do.	1,000	298
	TAMIL—HISTORY.			
4	[Mahā Yuddham. A Tamil rendering of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's English Pamphlet on the justice of the participation of the British in the present European War.] Translated by S. V. Raṅgaswāmi Ayyangār. pp. 30. Published by the Oxford University Press: Madras. 1914. [November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. (T) Price, 2 pies.	Thompson & Co., Minerva Press, Madras.	3,000	1,007
5	**Varadarājan, C. T.** [Mahā Āṟōppiya Yuddam. Part I. Gives a connected account of the present European War since its commencement.] pp. 169. Published by C. A. Naḷḷa Mudali & Co.: Madras. 1914. [10th November 1914.] 12°. 1st edition. Price, Re. 1.	N. Taṅgavēlu Mudali, Tamiḻambāḷ Villāsam Press, Madras.	2,000	608
	TAMIL—LANGUAGE.			
27	[Ilak Ārdan. A short Tamil prose rendering of the story of Lord Tennyson's "*Enoch Ardin*".] pp. 37. Published by C. Kumārasāmi Nāyuḍu & Sons: Madras. 1914. [27th October 1914.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, As. 1-6.	C. Kumārasāmi Nāyuḍu & Sons, Caxton Press, Madras.	2,000	467
28	[Kausalyā. A brief account of the life of Kausalyā, the mother of Śrī Rāma.] pp. 33. Published by N. Veṅkaṭarāyulu & Son: Madras. 1914. [10th September 1914.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	V. Veṅkaṭarāya Śāstri, Jyōtiṣmati Press, Madras.	2,000	188
29	**Kṛiṣṇasāmi Pāvalar, T.** [Vīṣmar. A short account of the life and doings of Bhīṣma, the great hero of the *Mahābhārata* in war.] pp. 23. Published by N. Veṅkaṭarāyulu & Son: Madras. 1914. [21st September 1914.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, As. 1-6.	Do.	500	167
30	**Lakṣmaṇappōṟṟi.** [Nallolukkam. Part I. A prose-rendering of Samuel Smile's well-known work called "*Character*".] pp. 98. Published by K. M. Abdul Khādar: Tinnevelly. 1914. [4th September 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 6 annas.	P. R. Rāma Ayyar & Co., Madras.	1,000	32

1	2	3	4	5
Serial number.	Author and title, brief subject including the size of the book where the same is necessary, number of pages, Publisher and place of publication, date given on the title page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era,—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition, and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration number.
	BOOKS—*cont.*			
	TAMIL—LANGUAGE—*cont.*			
31	ஸ்ரீ மஹாபாரதம், சாந்திபர்வம். [(Śrī) Mahābhāratam, Śāntiparvam Continued, Part 20. Edited by K. Krishna Śāstri. pp. 209. Published by M. V. Rāmaseṣhāchāri: Kumbakonam. 1914. [15th October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 12 annas.**	A. M. Candrasēkhara Mudali, Vaijayanti Press, Madras.	2,000	745
	[Part 19 noticed in entry No. 29, at page 238 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]			
32	மனம்போல மாங்கல்யம். [Manampōla Māṅgalyam. The story of '*As you like it*' as in Lamb's Tales from Shakespeare.] pp. 41. Published by C. Kumārasāmi Nāyuḍu & Sons: Madras. 1914. [2nd November 1914.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, 2 annas.**	C. Kumārasāmi Nāyuḍu & Sons, Caxton Press, Madras.	3,000	472
33	Muttusvāmi Ayyar, M. திரௌபதை துகில். [Draupadiyin Tuyilam. The *Mahābhārata* story of Draupadi's humiliation as the outcome of the play at dice by Pāṇḍavas.] pp. 72. Published by C. Kumārasāmi Nāyuḍu & Sons: Madras. 1914. [2nd November 1914.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, As 2-6.**	Do.	3,000	485
34	ஸ்ரீராமாயணம், யுத்தகாண்டம். [Śrī Rāmāyaṇam, Yuddhakāṇḍam, Part I. A prose rendering of the *Yuddhakāṇḍa* of Vālmīki's *Rāmāyaṇa*.] Edited by A. V. Narasimhāchāri. pp. 191. Published by R. Venkaṭēśvar & Co.: Madras. 1914. [10th September 1914.] 16°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, Re. 1.**	R. Venkaṭēśvar & Co., Ānanda Press, Madras.	2,000	431
35	Śrīnivāsan, T. P. கர்ணன். [Karṇan. A short Tamil prose rendering of the story of John Dryden's "*Cymon and Iphigenia*."] pp. 37. Published by C. Kumārasāmi Nāyuḍu & Sons: Madras. 1914. [27th October 1914.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, As. 1-6.**	C. Kumārasāmi Nāyuḍu & Sons, Caxton Press, Madras.	1,000	466
36	Sundararāghava Ayyangār, R. கர்ணன். [Karṇan. The story, in brief, of the heroic career and proverbial charitableness of Karṇa, a well-known hero of the *Mahābhārata* war: based upon Villiputtūrār's Bhāratam.] pp. 22. Published by C. S. Rādhākṛishṇa Ayyar: Kumbakonam. 1914. [12th September 1914.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, 2 annas.**	G. O. Lōkanāthan Bros., Guardian Press, Madras.	1,000	579
37	தமிழ்ச் சுருக்கமுறையும் உச்சரிப்புமுறையும். [Tamiḻil Eḷudamuraiyum Uccarippumuraiyum. A Tamil rendering of Rao Bahadur M. Rāṅgāchāriyar's pamphlet on '*Orthography and Pronunciation in Tamil.*'] Translated by G. Dāmōdara Mudali. pp. 56. Published by the translator: Triplicane, Madras. 1914. [10th December 1914.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, 6 annas.**	P. S. Nellaiyappa, Saccidānanda Press, Madras.	500	902
38	University of Madras. Matriculation Examination, 1915. Copious Notes on the Tamil Text-Book. Compiled by C. R. Gōvindarāja Mudali. pp. 176. Published by the compiler: Madras. [2nd September 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 8 annas.**	Do.	500	39
39	உபந்நியாசங்கள். [Upanyāsaṅgaḷ. A report of the lectures delivered during the celebration of the second anniversary of the '*Kuranthai Tamil Sangam*'.] pp. 95. Published by the Kuranthai Tamil Sangam: Tanjore. 1914. [8th September 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 4 annas.**	S. M. Rājarām Rao, 'Wednesday Review' Press, Trichinopoly.	500	76

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Serial number.	Author and title, brief subject indicating the nature of the book wherein the name, nationality, number of pages, probable retail price in print (when this is given on the title page) and the name of the publisher.—Date of publication, size, edition, and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Approximate number of words.
	BOOKS—*cont.*			
	TAMIL—LANGUAGE—*contd.*			
46	வீரநாகரீக வீரர்கள். [Vīrōṇā Nagarattu Vīrargal. A prose rendering of '*The Two Gentlemen of Verona*' as in Lamb's Tales from Shakespeare.] pp. 38. Published by C. Kumāraṣāmi Nāyaṇa & Sons: Madras. 1914. [12th November 1914.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	C. Kumāraṣāmi Nāyaṇa & Sons, Caxton Press, Madras.	3,000	791
	TAMIL—LAW.			
2	(A) Compendium of the Indian Stamp, Registration and Court Fees Acts. Edited by R. Venkaṭasubbayya. pp. 82. Published by the editor: Ambur (North Arcot District). 1914. [24th September 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1.	G. C. Lōkanāthan Bros., Guardian Press, Madras.	1,000	578
	TAMIL—MEDICINE.			
7	Nellaiyappan, M. A. ஆயுர்வேத மகத்துவம். [Āyurvēda Mahattuvam. A pamphlet explaining the greatness and value of the Ayurvēda system of Medicine.] pp. 32. Published by Amṛtam & Co.: Madras. [13th December 1914.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	P. R. Rāma Ayyar & Co., Madras.	2,000	1,017
8	Kūghavalu Nāyudu, T. S. மகத்தான வைத்தியங்கள். [Mahattāṉa Vaiyāttiyaṅkaḷ. Gives the directions and uses of certain indigenous medicines.] pp. 12. Published by the author: Puliyalam, Tanjore District. 1914. [5th September 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Free.	T. Gōvindarājam Pillai, Śrī Kṛṣṇa Vilāsam Press, Tirupuliyur.	1,000	278
	TAMIL—MISCELLANEOUS.			
137	Antōṇi Pillai, N. A. இராயணமங்கள வாழ்த்து. [Tirumaṇamaṅgaḷa Vāḻttu. Benedictory songs relating to a Christian marriage.] 1 sheet. Published by the author: Ootacamund. 25th November 1914. [24th November 1914.] Folio. 1st edition. Free.	C. F. D'Costa, Commercial Press, Ootacamund.	50	985
138	Ārōgyam, C. M. உபயண வாழ்த்து. [Upayaṇa Vāḻttu. Benedictory songs and stanzas relating to a Christian marriage.] 1 sheet. Published by C. M. A. Cinnu Pillai: Wellington [27th October 1914.] Folio. 1st edition. Free.	Do.	300	516
139	Āragyasāmi, E. F. N. இராயணமங்கள வாழ்த்து மகளிர். [Tirumāṅgalya Maṅgaḷa Pāṭṭukaḷ. Benedictory stanzas and songs relating to a Christian marriage.] 1 sheet. Published by the author: Ootacamund. 28th October 1914. [26th October 1914.] Folio. 1st edition. Free.	Do.	150	517
140	Cellayyā Nādār, T. A. இரங்கற்பாக்கள். [Iraṅgaṟpākkaḷ. Elegiac stanzas and songs relating to the death of one Rāmasāmi Nāyaṉar of Puliyur.] pp. 7. Published by the author: Madura. 1914. [20th August 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Free.	V. Subba Rao, Mahā Lakṣmī Vilāsam Press, Madura.	500	166
141	Christmas Pillai, J. J. ஜனனி. [Jananiyai. Ballad songs in welcome of the Collector of North Arcot on his visit to the Hindu Government Girls' school at Tiruvaṇṇāmalai.] pp. 3. Published by the author, Tiruvaṇṇāmalai. [3rd September 1914.] 4°. 1st edition. Free	M. S. Śeṣādrim Ayyar, National Press, Tiruvaṇṇāmalai.	100	148
142	——— Songs. Ballad songs sung by the Government Girls' school children at Tiruvaṇṇāmalai on the occasion of the visit of the Hon'ble Mr. P. S. Śivasvāmi Ayyar. pp. 3. Published by the author: Tiruvaṇṇāmalai. [25th September 1914.] 4°. 1st edition. Free	Do.	900	149

1 Serial number.	2 Author and title, brief subject including the age of the book where the name is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given (or if it is found out) the name of the city (when other than the Chief) and year—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition, and price.	3 Printer and place of printing.	4 Number of copies.	5 Registration number.
	BOOKS—*contd.*			
	TAMIL—MISCELLANEOUS—*contd.*			
143	**Cinnappa Mudali, M.** சின்ன முதலி, M. [Aivar Kolaicendu. Ballad songs descriptive of the murder, at one stroke, of five persons in a family, said to have been perpetrated at Singapore.] pp. 7. Published by the author: Chulai, Madras. 1914. [4th September 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 3 pies.**	A. Murugappa Cetti, Dharma Lakṣmī Narttanam Press, Madras.	1,000	230
144	இப்பூலுது சுடந்துவரைக்குங் ஏனிய புத்தகம் ஆங்கிலேயர் ஏரவேற்றதற்குக் காரணம் என்ன? [Ippōḷudu Naḍandubondirukkum Yeddaittil Aṅgilēyar Pravēsittadarkukkāraṇam Enna? A pamphlet explaining the causes that compelled England to participate in the present European War.] pp. 8. Published by the Christian Literature Society: Madras. [1st October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 2 pies.**	Joseph Pasmore, C. L. S. Press, Madras.	5,000	123
145	**Kadirvēl Nāḍār, K. S.** கதிரவேல் நாடார். [Tēvaḍiccindu. Ballad songs descriptive of the ways of public prostitutes.] pp. 8. Published by the author: Royapuram, Madras. 24th November 1914. [26th November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 1 anna.**	K. S. Kadirvēl Nāḍār, Vijaya Vikatan Press, Madras.	2,000	716
146	**Kalyāni Ammal.** கல்யாணி அம்மாள். [Pāḍalgal. Songs descriptive of the objects and aims of a ladies' association at Madura.] pp. 16. Published by K. K. Śrīnivāsāchāri: Madura. 1914. [25th November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 4 annas.**	T. A. Subbuvenkatarāma Ayyar, Tamil Sangam Press, Madura.	1,000	725
147	**Kāmākṣiyā Pillai.** காமாக்ஷியா பிள்ளை. [Nāṭṭuppāḍaru Vinōda Vāḍikkai Śindu. Ballad songs descriptive of a bullock-cart race near Trichinopoly.] pp. 7. Published by the author. Trichinopoly. 1914. [30th October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 3 pies.**	T. V. Nārāyaṇasāmi Pillai, Śrī Meṭṭavūr Kaḷaimāḍi Press, Trichinopoly.	500	636
148	**Kumārānanda Svāmi, A.** சுப்பிரமணிய தேசிகர் குமாரானந்த சுவாமிகள் [Kāvēri Jalattai Aṇaikkoṭṭal Marukkum Vibarakkamum. Ballad songs descriptive of certain facts relating to the Kooseembaly Reservoir Project.] pp. 7. Published by V. Śokkaliṅgam Pillai—Thayaperumalnallur. 1914. [16th July 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 6 pies.**	Śrīnivāsa Dīkṣitar, Śrī Hayavēdana Vilāsam Press, Kumbakonam.	1,000	376
149	——— pp. 7. Published by K. Śrīnivāsa Rōo: Kumbakonam. 1914. [16th July 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 6 pies.**	Do.	1,000	377
150	மதுவிலக்கினால் மனிதனுக்கு ஏற்படும் நஷ்டம் [Maduviṣattināl Manidaṉukku Aḍaiyum Kēḍu. A pamphlet pointing out the injury to health caused by alcoholic drinks.] pp. 6. Published by the Christian Literature Society: Madras. 1914. [2nd November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 3 pies.**	Joseph Pasmore, C. L. S. Press, Madras.	5,000	821
151	**Marudamuttu Pillai, S.** மருதமுத்து பிள்ளை. [Kaḍaṅgūr Kāṭṭā Śindu. Ballad songs descriptive of the calamity caused to the village of Kadahur (Trichinopoly district) owing to the raging of cholera thereto.] pp. 6. Published by the author: Udaiyarpalayam. 1914. [2nd October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 6 pies.**	Śrīnivāsa Dīkṣitar, Śrī Hayavadana Vilāsam Press, Kumbakonam.	2,000	480
152	**Muhammad Jainul Ghouse Pāvalar, S.** முகம்மது ஜைனுல் ஆபிதீன் பாவலர். [Tirumaṇavāḻttu Mālai. A garland of benedictory songs relating to the marriage of one Bava Sāhib Marakkāyar of Cuddalore.] pp. 12. Published by the author: Cuddalore. [8th October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Free.**	T. Gōviṇdarājaṉ Pillai, Śrī Kṛṣṇa Vilāsam Press, Tiruppaḍaiyur.	1,000	278

1	2	3	4	5
Serial number.	Author and title, brief subject including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date (given on the title page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era,—date of translation from the press or of publication, size, edition, and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration number.

BOOKS—*cont*

TAMIL—MISCELLANEOUS—*cont.*

153 **Munisāmi Mudali, C.** *மலபார்கிளி.* [Kolaiccinda Ballad songs descriptive of the murder of one Rangappa Cetti said to have been committed at Washermanpet together with *Kummi* songs describing how a *Paraya* child was kidnapped by a thief and was subsequently recovered.] pp. 7. Published by the author: Chulai, Madras. 1914. [30th August 1914]. 8°. 1st edition.
Price, 3 pies.
A Muruqappa Cetti, Dhana Lakmi Narttanam Press, Madras. 1,000 228

154 ——— *சண்டைச்சிந்து* [Śaṇḍaiccindu. Ballad songs embodying a funny conversation between coffee and cold-rice regarding their relative merits.] pp. 7. 1914. [30th August 1914.] 8°. 1st edition.
Price, 3 pies.
Do. 1,000 228

155 **Muttaiyā Pāvalar, S.** *அரசாண்டியப்* குருவணக்கமாலை [Arulvākkiyar-guruvaṇakkamālai. A garland of stanzas in praise of one Shaikappā Muhammad Mīra of Eayankudi.] pp. 36. Published by K. E. Hamid: Parambakkudi. 1914. [30th November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition.
Free.
D. M. Cellaiyā Pillai, Manikkam Press, Parambakkudi. 500 709

156 **Muttusāmi Kavirāyar, U. A.** *கீதமஞ்சரி.* [Gītamañjarī. A small collection of songs on various themes, educational as well as religious.] pp. 65. Published by the Female Education Office: Madras. 1914. [20th August 1914.] 16°. 1st edition.
Price, 4 annas.
P. R. Rāma Ayyar & Co., Madras. 1,000 34

157 **Nārāyaṇasāmi Dīu, M.** *தோலாதி மஞ்சு கும்மி.* [Tolāṅdi Mancu Kummi. Ballad songs descriptive of the machinations of a Hindu daughter-in-law.] pp. 7. Published by S. Marudamuttu Pillai: Udaiyarpaleyam. 1914. [3rd October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition.
Price, 6 pies.
Śrīnivāsa Dīkṣitar, Śrī Hayavadana Vilāsam Press, Kumbakonam. 2,000 381

158 **Nārāyaṇasāmi Pillai, V.** *ஸ்ரீவைஷ்ணவ* குறவஞ்சி. [Prahlāda Nāṭaka Kummi. Ballad songs embodying the Puranic story of Prahlāda, the well-known devotee of Viṣṇu.] pp. 14. Published by the author. Madras. [2nd October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition.
Price, 2 annas.
K. A. Kṛiṣṇasāmi Mudali, Rājarājēśvari Press, Madras. 1,000 255

159 ——— *சைக்கிள்* குறவஞ்சி [Cycle Car Kummi. Ballad songs descriptive of a pilgrimage to the temple of Viṣṇu at Srirangam.] pp. 6. [25th September 1914.] 8°. 1st edition.
Price, 2 annas.
Do. 1,000 256

160 **Periasāmi Śīrvai, V.** *இரங்கற்பாக்கள்.* [Iraṅgarpākkaḷ. Elegiac stanzas relating to the death of one Minakṣisundaram Cetti of Devikottai, in the Ramnad district.] pp. 4. Published by the author: Sivaganga. [30th September 1914.] 4°. 1st edition.
Price, nil.
M. S. Subrahmaṇyan, Śrī Kala Press, Sivaganga. 350 338

161 **Ponnusāmi Pillai, A.** *கற்பூர வைத்தியலிங்கம்-இரங்கல் சரம கவிகள்.* [Karpūra Vaidyaliṅgam Pillai Śaramā Kavigaḷ. Elegiac stanzas relating to the death of one Karpūra Vaidyaliṅgam Pillai of Tiruppecundurai.] pp. 4. Published by K. V. Periyatambi Pillai: Pattukottai. 1914. [20th August 1914.] 16°. 1st edition.
Price, nil.
V. Kadirēśa Pillai, Śrī Nādiyammaṉ Press, Pattukottai. 50 190

Serial number	Author and title, brief subject matter in the case of the book where the name indicates, number of pages, price (if any) and language of the publication. If printed in more than one language, state the fact. Date of publication, edition, and prices.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration number.
	BOOKS—*cont.*			
	TAMIL—MISCELLANEOUS—*cont.*			
162	**Rājagōpāl Nayuḍu, P. N.** மாசுக்கரி ஆகாரப்-பெருமை. [Mārakkari Āhārap-perumai. A pamphlet setting forth the advantages and virtues of vegetarianism.] pp. 16. Published by the Śrī Engoa Lodge Theosophical Society Saidapēt. 1914. [10th November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 1 anna.**	A. V. Nataśa Pillai, R. Vivēkānanda Press, Madras.	1,000	306
163	**Ranganāyaki Ammāl.** சம்பந்தி மரபுப்பாட்டு முறை. [Sammandi Māppuḷḷai Eṭṭu. A collection of funny marriage songs intended to be sung during the celebration of Hindu marriages.] pp. 8. Published by the author: Srirangam. 1914. [12th June 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, nil.**	Jegam & Co., Ltd., Dodson Press, Trichinopoly.	500	212
164	**Sabhāpati Pillai, N.** வேலுமாலைப்பாட்டு. [Vēlumālaippāṭṭu. Ballad songs describing how the German cruiser 'Emden' was driven off from the Madras coast when it shelled the city.] pp. 7. Published by the author: Mannargudi. 1914. [3rd October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 6 pies.**	S. Kuppābhaṭṭa Ayyar, Bhārati Press, Mannargudi.	1,000	159
165	**Sāmi Nāyuḍu, M.** நூற்று ரெண்டாம் வாலாட்டி பாட்டு. [Nūṟṟa Iṇḍām Vāḷāṭṭi Pāṭṭu. Ballad songs giving an account of a scene in which a thief endeavours to elope with a damsel.] pp. 8. Published by A. Muttusāmi Nāyuḍu: Dharapuram. 1914. [2nd October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 6 pies.**	A. Muttusāmi Nāyuḍu, Śrī Cāmuṇḍēśvari Press, Dharapuram.	2,000	84
166	**Śankara Ayyar, R. S.** நம் கொடைவண்மை மகிமை கூறுதல். [Nam Kuṟaḷavaṇḍiya Mahimai Kūṟudal. A lecture containing an appeal for funds in aid of the men taking part in the War in Europe.] pp. 8. Published by the author: Sivaganga. [20th September 1914.] 4°. 1st edition. **Price, nil.**	M. S. Subrahmanyan, Śrī Kāḷi Press, Sivaganga.	500	335
167	**Sanmukham Pillai, M.** ஓ ஸ. அருணாசலனாரவர்களுடைய கூடாவொழுக்கம். [M. S. Kandasāmik-kavirāyaravargaḷiṉ Iyalbu Veḷippaḍal. A controversial pamphlet pointing out certain inconsistencies in the attitude of a Tamil Journalist towards the Nāṭṭukkōṭṭai Cettiṉ and their benefactions.] pp. 2. Published by the author: Tuticorin. [8th August 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, nil.**	K. Śivasubrahmaṇiyaṉa Pillai, Subrahmanya Vilāsam Press, Tuticorin.	1,500	82
168	சர்வஜனரஞ்சனி. [Sarvajanaraṇjani, Vol. 2, Nos. 5 & 6. A periodical publication containing serially certain Tamil works of fiction.] Edited by R. Vaidyanātha Ayyar. pp. 50. Published by the editor: Triplicane, Madras. 1914. [10th June 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 5 annas.** [Last issue noticed in entry No. 131, at page 241 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]	R. Vaidyanātha Ayyar, Vāṇi Bhūṣaṇam Press, Madras.	1,000	892
169	**Śēṣācala Nāyuḍu, V. and Samuel Garupēḍaṉ, J.** வீ. சேஷாசல நாயனிமை ஜே. சாமுவேல் கருப்பேடன். [Śēṣavilakku, Maduvilakku. Ballad songs condemning the vicious practices of gambling and drinking.] pp. 16. Published by A. Muttusāmi Nāyuḍu: Dharapuram. 1914. [2nd October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 6 pies.**	A. Muttusāmi Nāyuḍu, Śrī Cāmuṇḍīśvari Press, Dharapuram.	1,000	53

1 Serial number.	2 Author and title, brief subject including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era,—date of registration if a press or of publication, size, edition, as it pears.	3 Printer and place of printing.	4 Number of copies.	5 Registration number.
	BOOKS—*contd.*			
	TAMIL—MISCELLANEOUS—*concld.*			
170	சிங்காரச்சிந்து. [Śiṅgāraccindu, Part I. Ballad songs descriptive of the flight of people from Madras owing to the panic caused recently by the 'Emden' shelling the city.] Edited by T. M. Doraisāmi Mudali. pp. 7. Published by the editor. Chulai, Madras. 1914. [10th October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 3 pies.**	A. Murugappa Chetti, Dhina Lakṣmi Narttanam Press, Madras.	1,000	232
171	Subbarāyācāri, S. T. மனோவசிய உபாயம். [Manōvaśya Upāyam. Contains lessons on the theory and practice of hypnotism.] pp. 47. Published by the Manōvaśya Upāya Saṅgam: Tinnevelly Bridge 1914. [16th February 1914.] 4°, 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 5.**	S. Rāghavendra Rao, Durbar Press, Tinnevelly Bridge.	500	421
172	Sundara Mudali, M. ஞ்ஞானமும் சஞ்சலமுமானது. [Ogna-mayum Sañcalamumānadu. A pamphlet setting forth the strength of unity and the value of attachment to relations and dependents.] pp. 7. Published by the author: Kannakur, 1914. [10th August 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Nil.**	V. D. Naṭarāja Mudali, Sundara Vināyakar Press, Vellore.	1,000	420
173	Venkaṭēśa Śarma, S. P. கிரக விசாரம். [Griha Vicāram. A hand-book giving instructions in domestic economy and household management.] pp. 72. Published by G. V. Subrahmanyam: Madura 1914. [16th November 1914.] 12°. 1st edition. **Price, 4 annas.**	M. Kandasāmi Pillai, Śrī Mīnāmbikā Press, Madura.	1,000	435
	TAMIL—PHILOSOPHY.			
7	Rāmānandasvāmi, K. N. சுபோதானந்தசுவாமி சம்வாதம். [Śōdhānandasvāmi Saṁvādam. A rendering of a well-known Telugu work of the same name bearing upon Advaita-Vēdānta.] pp. 330. Published by the author: Madras. 1914. [12th November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 1 8.**	K. S. Murugēśa Nāyakar, United Printing Works, Conjeevaram.	1,000	554
8	Vadivēlu Mudali, T. A. மாயா சரித்திரம். [Māyā Caritram. An allegorical story giving a brief exposition of the theory of *Māyā* (illusion) according to Advaita Philosophy.] pp. 32. Published by the author. Acharavakkam, Chingleput district, 1914. [27th October 1914.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, 2 annas.**	K. Sabbarāya Mudali & Co., Tripurasundari Vilāsam Press, Madras.	1,000	407
	TAMIL—POETRY.			
28	Ambalavāṇa Kavirāyar. அறப்பளீசுர சதகம். [Aṟappaḷīśura Śatakam. A selection of fifty stanzas from the well-known didactic poem of the same name: with explanatory notes.] Edited by P. K. Śrinivāsāchāri. pp. 63. Published by the editor: Vellore. 1914. [24th October 1914.] 16°. 2nd edition. Revised and enlarged. **Price, 2 annas.**	Abbōs & Sons, Vāṇi Nikētanam Press, Vellore.	2,000	503
	[1st edition noticed in entry No. 49, at page 259 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1912.]			
29	Arunagiri Nādar. திருப்புகழ். [Tiruppuhaḻ. Vol. 1. A devotional work containing alliterative stanzas in praise of Gods Śiva and Subrahmanya as worshipped in different places.] Edited by M. R. Kandasāmi Kavirāyar pp. 477. Published by the editor: Madura. 1914. [11th November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 2.**	A. Mattusāmi Pillai, Vivekabhānu Press, Madura.	1,000	559

1	2	3	4	5
Serial number.	Author and title, brief subject including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title page with the name of the author other than the Christian name—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition, and price.	Printer and place of publication.	Number of copies.	Registration number.
	BOOKS—*cont.*			
	TAMIL—POETRY—*contd.*			
30	கருடப்பத்து. [Garuḍappattu. A decad of stanzas in praise of Śrī Rāma: conceived to have been addressed by Garuḍa on the battle-field: taken from the *Nāgapāśapaṭalam* of the *Yuddha Kāṇḍa* of *Kamba Rāmāyaṇam*; with a commentary.] Edited by V. Venkaṭāchala Śāstri. pp. 29. Published by the editor: Palghat. 1914. [8th November 1914.] 4°. 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	V. Venkaṭāchala Śāstri, Vidyā Kalpataru Press, Palghat.	400	334
31	நல்வழி. [Nalvaḻi. A collection of forty well-known didactic stanzas with notes and meanings.] pp. 23. Published by C. Kumārasāmi Nāyuḍu & Sons: Madras. 1914. [16th October 1914.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 6 pies.	C. Kumārasāmi Nāyuḍu & Sons, Caxton Press, Madras.	5,000	332
32	சரஸ்வதியந்தாதி. [Sarasvatiyantādi. A well-known collection of thirty *Antāti* stanzas in praise of Sarasvati, the Hindu Goddess of Learning.] Edited by V. M. Śaṭakōpaśrīnāthayōgi-cāri and S. Kṛiṣṇamāchāri. pp. 28. Published by S. Kṛiṣṇamāchāri. Triplicane, Madras. [10th November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 3 annas.	N. Muniśāmi Mudali, Ganēśa Press, Madras.	1,000	339
33	திருவேங்கட சதகம். [Tiruvēṅgaḍa Śatakam. Contains fifty stanzas taken from *Tiruvēṅgaḍattakam*, a well-known didactic poem composed by Nārāyana Bhāratī.] Edited by P. K. Śrīnivāsāchāri. pp. 52. Published by the editor: Vellore. 1914. [2nd October 1914.] 16°. 2nd edition. Price, 2 annas.	V. D. Naṭarāja Mudali, Sundara Vināyakar Press, Vellore.	2,000	46
	[1st edition noticed in entry No. 35, at page 131 of the catalogue for the quarter ending June 1912.]			
34	வின்வம்பு. [Vinvambu. A Tamil rendering of "*Much Ado About Nothing*" as in Lamb's Tales from Shakespeare.] pp. 46. Published by C. Kumārasāmi Nāyuḍu & Sons: Madras. 1914. [22nd October 1914.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, As. 1-6.	C. Kumārasāmi Nāyuḍu & Sons, Caxton Press, Madras.	3,000	313
35	விவேக சிந்தாமணி. [Vivēka Cintāmaṇi. A well-known collection of didactic stanzas, with explanatory notes.] Edited by P. K. Śrīnivāsāchāri. pp. 37. Published by the editor: Vellore. 1914. [28th October 1914.] 16°. 3rd edition. Price, As. 1-6.	V. D. Naṭarāja Mudali, Sundara Vināyakar Press, Vellore.	2,000	344
	[2nd edition noticed in entry No. 33, at page 342 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1913.]			
	TAMIL—RELIGION.			
336	**Abubakar Rāvuttar Pulavar.** அபூபக்கர் இராவுத்தர். [Ārvānandakīrttanai. Devotional songs descriptive of the greatness of Islām.] pp. 49. Published by the author: Travancore. 1914. [24th November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 4 annas.	M. Kṛiṣṇasāmi Nāyuḍu, Śōmaśi Vilāsam Press, Tenkasi.	1,000	691
336	**Alexander, J. M.** அலெக்சாந்தர். [Pāḍura Puṣpahāram. A garland of stanzas in praise of Mary, the mother of Christ, as worshipped at Kotagiri.] pp. 2. Published by the author and others: Ootacamund. 18th September 1914. [11th September 1914.] Folio. 1st edition. Free.	C. P. D'Costa, Commercial Press, Ootacamund.	200	162
337	**Annett (Edward A.)** பாடம் அருள்திரு அன்னெட் துரை. [Pāḍam Ayattam Seyyum Vidam. Contains some lessons from the Holy Bible: with an account of a new method of teaching it the same.] pp. 84. Published by the Christian Literature Society: Madras. 1914. [6th October 1914.] 4°. 1st edition. Price, 4 annas.	Joseph Passmore, C. L. S. Press, Madras.	2,000	127

1	2	3	4	5
Serial number.	Author and title, brief subject indication (in addition the name of the book where the same is otherwise readily available), number and publication, date (price, if published for sale), with the name and the exact address (whether in English or in the case of books published in the vernacular) of the publisher or of each publication, size, edition, and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Selling price (if for sale).
	BOOKS—*cont.*			
	TAMIL—RELIGION—*cont.*			
339	அர்சீய சேஷ்டாதிகள் பட்டி. [Arceya Śiṣṭavargaḷin Tāppu An account of the lives of certain Roman Catholic saints] pp. 608 Published by Rev. Br. Joseph, S.J.: Trichinopoly. 1914. [10th September 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Re. 1-2.	Rev Br. Joseph, S.J., St.Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	1,000	5
339	அத்திபுளியூர் ஸ்தல புராணம். [Attippuliyūr Stalapurāṇam Gives the sacred importance and religious greatness of Attippuliyūr, a Śaiva place of pilgrimage] Translated by Śāmbaśiva Ayyar. pp. 31 Published by Doraisāmi Mudali: Attippuliyur. 1914. [22nd September 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 4 annas.	Graves, Cookson & Co., Scottish Branch Press, Negapatam.	1,000	161
340	Ayyāsāmi Pillai, S. கதிர்காமமாலை. [Kadirkāmamālai. A garland of stanzas in praise of God Subrahmanya worshipped at Kadirkāmam: together with two collections of stanzas in praise of God Subrahmanya of the Palni Hills and the goddess Mīnāmbikā respectively] pp. 13. Published by the author: Madura. 1914. [21st October 1914] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 3 pies.	M. Śivanātha Pillai, Sanmukha Vilāsam Press, Madura.	2,000	329
341	——————— சமயமாலை. [Śamaya Mālai. A garland of stanzas in praise of God Śivasubrahmanya.] pp. 7. 1914 [21st October 1914.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 3 pies.	Do.	2,000	327
342	——————— திருப்பரங்குன்றதீப மாலை. [Tiruppaṟaṅkuṉṟadīpa Mālai. A garland of devotional stanzas addressed to God Subrahmanya as worshipped at Tiruppaṟaṅkuṉṟam.] pp. 7. 1914. [21st October 1914] 16°. 1st edition Price, 3 pies.	Do.	2,000	328
343	திவ்யப்ரபந்த திவ்யார்த்த தீபங்கள் [Divyaprabanda Dieyārta Dipkai, Part 12. Contains the well-known stanzas of the ativaiṣṇava lady saint Āṇḍāl entitled *Tiruppāvai*: with meanings and commentaries] Edited by P. B. Annangarāchāri. pp. 48. Published by A. Dāmōdara Mudali: Madras. 1914. [1st December 1914.] 8° 1st edition Price, 4 annas. [Part 11 noticed in entry No. 134, at page 135 of the catalogue for the quarter ending June 1914]	A. Dāmōdara Mudali, Presidency Press, Madras.	1,000	591
344	எங்க குருநாதர். [Eṅga Gurunādan. A Tamil rendering of an English lecture on 'My Master' delivered by Swāmi Vivēkānanda at New York in 1896] Translated by M. Gōpālakriṣṇa Ayyar. pp 31. Published by G. Rāmacandra Rao: Madura. 1914. [18th October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. (T.) Price, 3 annas.	A. Muttusāmi Pillai, Vivēkabhānu Press, Madura.	1,000	306
345	Ganapatiyā Pillai, M. P. குருநாதபதிகம். [Gurunādapadikam. A decad of stanzas in praise of a *Vaiṣṇava guru* known as Rāmasvāmi Dāsikar] pp. 7. Published by the author: Sivaganga 1914. [18th November 1914.] 4°. 1st edition. Price, nil.	M. S. Subrahmaṇyam, Śrī Kalā Press, Sivaganga.	1,000	940
346	Gillett Cory (Dr. F.) குருபதேசம் எனக்கு ஏனோ? [Gurupadēśam enakku ēṉō? A pamphlet pointing out the responsibilities involved in the act of becoming a Christian.] pp. 16. Published by the Christian Literature Society: Madras 1914 [1st October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 6 pies.	Joseph Passmore, C. L. S. Press, Madras.	1,000	159
347	(The) Holy Bible pp. 1,254. Published by the British and Foreign Bible Society: Madras. 1914. [30th November 1914.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 12 annas.	H. H. Bicknell, S.P.C.K. Press, Madras.	20,000	328

1 Serial number	2 Author and title, local subject including the use of the book where the same is relevant, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title-page, width of the page and size—whether Demy, Royal, Crown 8vo, Crown 16mo, or Demi 16mo—whether printed or lithographed, cover, edition, and price.	3 Printer and place of printing.	4 Number of copies.	5 Registration number.
	BOOKS—*cont.*			
	TAMIL—RELIGION—*cont.*			
349	இரட்சிப்புக்குக் கர்த்தருடையவழி. [Iraṭcippukkuk-Kartarudaiya Vaḻi. Explains, briefly, the means to attain salvation: according to the conceptions of Christianity.] pp 29. Published by the Christian Literature Society: Madras. 1914. [1st October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 1 anna.**	Joseph Passmore, C.L.S. Press, Madras	5,000	125
350	Īśvara Ayyar, M. V. சரஸ்வதி தோத்திர மஞ்சரி. [Sarasvati Tōttira Mañjari A collection of stanzas in praise of Sarasvati, the Goddess of Learning. Collected from various well-known sources.] pp 24 Published by the author: Perambur, Madras. 27th September 1914 [24th September 1914] 16°. 1st edition. **Free.**	P. R. Rāma Ayyar & Co., Madras.	300	33
351	செபப்புத்தகம். [Jepapputtakam. A collection of prayers for the use of the nuns of the Institute of the Franciscan Missionaries of Mary.] pp. 111. Published by the Superior of St. Thomas' Convent: Madras. [26th November 1914] 8°. 1st edition. **Free.**	Rev. Fr. A. R. John, Good Pastor Press, Madras.	500	742
351	Karikuñjara Bhārati, P. கஜேந்திர புலவர் சரித்திரம். [Skāndapurāṇa Kīrtaṇgaḷ. Part 12 The Story of the *Skānda Purāṇa* in the form of songs set to various Hindu tunes: issued in parts.] pp. 33. Published by N. Kēśavara Ayyar: Madras. 1914. [30th September 1914.] 8°. 1st edition **Price, 2 annas.**	Graves, Cookson & Co., Scottish Press, Madras	1,000	16
	[Part 11 noticed in entry No. 270, at page 246 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]			
352	——— Last part. pp 35. 1914. [18th December 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 2 annas.**	Do.	1,000	1,020
353	Kulandaivēlu Āśāri. சாது வடிவேற்குருஸ்துதம். [Sāduvaḍivēṟkurustutavam. Stanzas in praise of a *guru* known as Sāduvaḍivēḷ.] pp 23. Published by K. Kanniyappa Āśāri: Madras 25th November 1914. [25th November 1914] 16°. 1st edition. **Free.**	K. Kanniyappa Āśāri, Viśvakulōddhāraṇa Press, Madras	1,000	751
354	Kulandaiyānandan. குழந்தை ஞான. [Aiṅgaravi Nāl. Stanzas giving the mystical significance of the five letters,—*Na, ma, śi, vā, ya* found in a prayer-formula sacred to Śaivism.] pp. 12. Published by P. R. Dāsaṇā Jolarpet. 1914. [28th November 1914.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, 12 annas.**	P. S. Moniratna Mudali, National Press, Tirappattur.	250	809
355	Lazarus (Rev. E. C. M.) சபை நிருபங்களின் விளக்கம். [Sabhā Praṇaṅga Viḷakkam. Explains how all Christian marriages are always to be conducted with sacred earnestness.] pp 71. Published by the author: Coimbatore. 1914 [November 1911.] 8°. 2nd edition. Revised. **Price, not known.**	P Jñānābharaṇam Ceṭṭi, Emmanuel Press, Coimbatore.	1,000	807
356	மரியின் மைந்தர் பக்கசம். [Māmariyin Maindar Pakkisam. A Manual of Christian religious beliefs and practices according to the Roman Catholics.] pp. 379. Published by Rev. Br. Joseph, s.j.: Trichinopoly. 1914. [1st October 1914.] 32°. 3rd edition. **Price, 5 annas.**	Rev. Br Joseph s.j., St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	2,000	286
	[2nd edition noticed in entry No 248, at page 317 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1911.]			
357	Māmbaḻakaviçciṅga Nāvalar. அழகு சிங்கம். [Ānanda Gītaraṅgam. Ballad songs in praise of god Subrahmanya worshipped on the Palni hills.] pp. 7. Published by A. S. Pakkiri Pillai: Andanappet, Negapatam taluk, 1914. [18th October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 3 pies.**	Graves, Cookson & Co., Scottish Branch Press, Negapatam.	1,000	635

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Serial number.	Author and title, brief subject including the age of the book where the same is known, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date if yet on the title page or in the manuscript, and price—where other than the Christian era—and if more than the place or of publication, size, edition, and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration number.
	BOOKS—*cont.*			
	TAMIL—RELIGION—*cont.*			
358	மாரியம்மன் கண்ணி. [Māriyamman Kaṇṇi. Ballad songs in praise of the goddess Māriyammaṉ.] Edited by Bālasubrahmaṇya Ayyar. 1p. 24. Published by Bhāgavatapāṭhāśrama Nāyar. Kuvakkam November 1914. [20th November 1914.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 6 pies.	S. P. Selvaganayagam Mudali, Śrī Pālāmbikā Vilāsam Press, Chidambaram.	1,000	706
359	மத்தேயு எழுதின சுவிசேஷம். [Mattēyu eḻudiṉa Suvisēśam. A Tamil rendering of the gospel of St Matthew.] pp. 70. Published by the British and Foreign Bible Society: Madras. 1914. [15th September 1914.] 18°. New edition. Price, 3 pies.	Rev. C. H. Hudson, American Advent Mission Press, Velacheri.	20,000	98
360	Michael (Rev. M. J.). கிறுபாலன். [Kṛpālaṉ. Christian hymns and prayers for daily use throughout the year.] pp 581. Published by Rev. Fr. A. R. John: Madras, 1914 [17th November 1914.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 12 annas.	Rev. Fr. A. R. John, Good Pastor Press, Madras.	1,000	741
361	Muddukṛiṣṇa Ammāl. சுந்தரமகாலிங்கசுவாமி பேரில் பஞ்சரத்நம். [Sundara Mahālingasvāmi pēril Pañcaratnam. A garland of five stanzas in praise of Sundaramahālingasvāmi, worshipped at Caḍragiri.] pp. 7. Published by C. R. Gurusāmi Kōn: Madura. 1913. [21st October 1914.] 16° 1st edition. Price, 3 pies.	R. Ariyanāyakam Pillai, Śrī Rāmasandra Vilāsam Press, Madura.	1,000	384
362	Muhammed Ibrahim Sāhib, K. முஹம்மது இப்ராஹீம் (மஸ்) தவ்ஹீத் ஜாஹிர். [Pasūlattul Muhmmin (Mash) Tauhīdul Jāhilin. A controversial pamphlet in reply to an unfavourable criticism on a work entitled 'Mesmerism'.] pp 20. Published by the author: Malvisharam (North Arcot district). 1914. [2nd October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Free.	P. R. Rāma Ayyar & Co., Madras.	4,000	431
363	Muttusāmi Pillai. கருப்பரிரவர்மி · மாலையும் · அகவலும். [Karupparirasvāmi Mālaiyum—Ahavalum. A garland of devotional stanzas addressed to the god Karuppariyasvāmi worshipped at Pondatchinagar.] pp 13 Published by the author: Pollachi [7th August 1914.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 6 pies.	S. Ramalingam Ceṭṭi, Gōpāla Vilāsam Press, Pollachi.	1,000	198
364	Nallaperumāl Kavirāyar, S. கண்ணபிரான் தோத்திரக்கழிநெடில். [Kaṇṇapirāṉ Tōttirakkaṇṇiṉai. A small collection of stanzas in praise of Śrī Kṛiṣṇa.] pp. 6. Published by the author: Tuticorin. 1914. [8th September 1914.] 16°. 1st edition Price, nil.	K. Śivasūryanārāyaṇa Pillai, Subrahmaṇya Vilāsam Press Tuticorin.	300	49
365	——— கிருஷ்ண தோத்திரமாலை. [Kṛiṣṇa Tōttirappā mālai. A garland of stanzas in praise of Viṣṇu as Śrī Kṛiṣṇa.] pp. 12. 1914. [30th July 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, nil.	Do.	300	50
366	(P.) Nārāyaṇa Ayyar's Memorial Tamil Tract No. 1. A pamphlet explaining certain Theosophic truths to be practised by all.] Edited by A. Rangasvāmi Ayyar pp 7. Published by B. S. Rāmasabha Ayyar: Madura. 1914. [14th October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Free.	A. Muttusāmi Pillai, Vivēkabhānu Press, Madura.	500	304
367	——— No. 2. pp. 7. 1914. [30th November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition Free.	Do.	500	710
368	——— No. 3. pp. 7. 1914. [10th December 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Free.	Do.	500	739
369	Nārāyaṇasāmi Upādhyāyar, K. S. தருமலிங்கசுவாமிபேரில் பதிகம். [Darumalingasvāmipēril Padikam. A decad of stanzas in praise of one Dharmalingasvāmi worshipped at Tirukkaḍi.] pp. 7. Published by K. Anantanārāyaṇasāmi Upādhyāyar: Nagapatam. 1914. [24th October 1914.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 3 pies.	Graves, Cookson & Co., Scottish Branch Press, Nagapatam.	2,000	536

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Serial number.	Author and title, brief subject including the name of the book where the name is likewise, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title page with the name of the era—whether Christian or of publication, issue, edition, and price.	Printer and Place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration number.
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370	**Naṭarāja Piḷḷai, A.** மாரியம்மன் சேவல் வரலாற்றுப் பாடல். [Mariyamman Sēval Varalāṟṟuppāṭal. Ballad songs in praise of the goddess Māriyamman worshipped at a village near Cuddalore.] pp. 7. Published by the author: Muthalpet, Cuddalore Taluk. 1914. [15th September 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Free.	T. Gōvindarājam Piḷḷai, Śrī Kṛiṣṇa Vilāsam Press, Tirupapuliyur.	1,000	277
371	பங்கிராஸ். [Pangirās. An adaptation of Cardinal Wiseman's "*Fabiola*" recording the doings and achievements of a Catholic Society of early times.] pp. 216. Published by Rev. Br. Joseph, S.J.: Trichinopoly. 1914. [10th December 1914.] 8°. 3rd edition. Revised. Price, Re. 1.	Rev. Br. Joseph, S.J., St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	1,000	909
372	பரமபூஜை திருமகுடிதிருப்பு. [Paramapūjai Tirumugaittiraṭṭu. A small collection of devotional stanzas, set to music, from well-known Śaiva works.] pp. 15. Published by K. Kanniyappa Āśāri: Madras. 1914. [22nd November 1914.] 16°. 1st edition. Free.	K. Kanniyappa Āśāri, Vēdhakṛiddhāraṇa Press, Madras.	1,000	732
373	**Parabrahmānandan.** பரமார்த்த பிரதிஷ்டை. [Paramārtta Pradeṣṭai. A collection of stanzas and songs on Vēdāntic and ethical themes.] pp. 75. Published by the author: Madras. 1914. [5th November 1914.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 3 annas.	T. V. Collappa Śāstri, T.V.C. Press, Madras.	1,000	803
374	**Ponnaṅkuḍal Caṭṭi.** மாரியம்மன் சதுக்குமி. [Māriyamman Śadukkumi. Ballad songs in praise of the goddess Māriyamman worshipped at Perumagar.] pp. 16. Published by S. Ayyāsāmi Piḷḷai. Madura. 1914. [21st October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.	M. Śāminātha Piḷḷai, Saṇmukha Vilāsam Press, Madura.	2,000	330
375	**Ponnusāmi, V. M. and David, S. M.** தோத்திரகீர்த்தனாவளி. [Tōttirakīrttanāvaḷi. A small collection of devotional songs addressed to Mary, the mother of Christ as worshipped at Kōtagiri.] 1 sheet. Published by D. J. Mourion: Kotagiri. [9th September 1914.] 32°. 1st edition. Free.	C. F. D'Costa, Commercial Press, Ootacamund.	209	168
376	புஷ்பக்குடம். [Puṣpakkuḍam. Gives the life-story of an honest and pious Christian woman.] pp. 100. Published by the Christian Literature Society: Madras. 1914. [1st October 1914.] 8°. 9th edition. Revised. Price, 3 annas.	Joseph Passmore, C.L.S. Press, Madras.	1,050	124
377	**Rāmacandra Ayyar, A.** ஓடம். [Ōḍam, *No.* 3. Boat songs embodying a portion of the story of the *Rāmāyaṇa*.] pp. 3. Published by the author: Tirupapuliyur. 1914. [16th September 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.	T. Gōvindarājam Piḷḷai, Śrī Kṛiṣṇa Vilāsam Press, Tirupapuliyur.	1,000	275
378	——— Nos. 4 and 5, pp. 3. 1914. [17th October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.	Do.	1,000	280
379	**Rāmacandra Nāyuḍu, V.** Cuddapah Theosophical Tract No. 3. Describes the nature of true devotion to God and the *Aum* of all created things. pp. 8. Published by A. Nañjuṇḍappa: Cuddapah. [1st November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Free.	A. M. Candraśēkhara Mudali, Vaijayanti Press, Madras.	25,000	744

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	BOOKS—*cont.*			
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340	Rāmalingam Pillai, A. T. *இராமலிங்கம் பிள்ளை.* [Nāmuni Mālai. A garland of devotional stanzas, in four alternating metres, addressed to a saint entombed at Tacoanallur.] pp. 41. Published by G. Rāmacandra Rao: Madura. 1914. [18th December 1914.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.	A. Muttusāmi Pillai, Vivēkabhānu Press, Madura.	500	932
341	——— *சித்தர் மான்மியம்.* [Sidder Mānmiyam. A metrical work describing the greatness of a saint entombed at Tacoanallur.] pp. 53. Published by V. M. Pakkirisāthu Pillai: Courtallam. 1914. [15th November 1914.] 8° 1st edition. Price, nil.	Do	500	649
342	Rangandyaki Ammāl. *ரங்கநாயகி அம்மாள்.* [Ōdai Pārnayak kummi. Kummi songs descriptive of the marriage of the lady-saint Āndāl with her Lord Vishnu.] pp 25. Published by the author: Srirangam. 1914. [20th September 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, nil.	Jegan & Co., Ltd., Dodson Press, Trichinopoly.	500	231
343	Rangasāmi Gaundar, S. M. S. *ரங்கசாமி கௌண்டர், எஸ். எம். எஸ்.* [Vaḷḷinadaiccindu. Pilgrim songs descriptive of a journey to the temple of the goddess Ahara Muttūkkumman.] pp. 8. Published by A. Gurusāmi Nāyudu: Madura. 1914. [19th October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.	A. Gurusāmi Nāyudu, Asta Lakṣmi Vilāsam Press, Madura.	2,000	422
344	Ratna Ayyar, *ரத்ன ஐயர், ரத்னேசுவர குருக்கள்.* [Śōpura Nāḍaṉār Śōpura Nāyakimāl Kummi. Ballad songs in praise of Śiva and Pārvati worshipped at Tirucōpuram near Ālappākkam in the South Arcot district.] pp. 8. Published by the author: Tiruchoparam. 1914. [9th September 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Free.	T. Govindasāmi Pillai, Śrī Kṛiṣṇa Vilāsam Press, Tirupapuliyur.	1,000	279
345	Sabhāpati Pillai, R. *சபாபதிப்பிள்ளை, ஆர்.* [Badragiriyār Puranam. A short metrical account of the life of king Bhadragiriyār who, afterwards, became a recluse and a disciple of Paṭṭinattār, a well-known Śaiva saint.] pp. 33. Published by the author: Kumbakonam. 1914. [28th May 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 3 annas.	Śrīnivāsa Dīkṣitar, Śrī Hayavadana Vilāsam Press, Kumbakonam.	1,000	239
346	Sūdattu Pir Muhammad Sahib. *சூடத்து பீர்முகம்மது சாஹிப்.* [Kalimā Vilakkam Sahya Malakkam. Explains the unity of god according to Islam and gives the fundamental principles constituting the faith of Islam.] pp. 47. Published by P. Abdul Kadir Sāhib: Vaniyambadi. 1914. [26th October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 4 annas.	M. Abdul Khādar Sāhib, Muhammadiyah Press, Vaniyambadi.	500	385
347	Samuel (Rev. N.) *இராயப்ப சரித்திரச்சுருக்கம்.* [Tiruccabai Carittirup-pokkam. 'Outlines of Church History': for the use of the Lutheran Mission.] pp. 117. Published by the author: Tranquebar. 1914. [22nd September 1914.] 16°. 2nd edition. Revised and Enlarged. Price, 4 annas.	Pascoe & Co., Nārjahla Press, Madras.	1,000	91
348	Śankaranārāyana Pillai, S. *சங்கரநாராயண பிள்ளை, எஸ்.* [Kāḷiyamman Mulaippāṭṭukkummi. Ballad songs in praise of the goddess Kāḷiyamman as worshipped at Venkatachalapuram.] pp 7. Published by the author: Venkatachalapuram. 1914. [15th September 1914.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 3 pies	M. Kandasāmi Pillai, Jñānaratnākara Press, Periyakulam.	100	779
349	*சண்முக குருப்பத்து.* [Śanmuga Guruppattu. A decad of devotional stanzas addressed to god Subrahmanya as worshipped at Sembakkam.] Edited by K. Kasavabāḷaiya Mudali. pp. 7. Published by M. K. Kumārasāmi Pillai: Tirukkoilur. 1914. [22nd November 1914.] 16°. 1st edition. Free.	M. R. Kumārasāmi Pillai, Poppiliyāmbāḷ Vilāsam Press, Tirukkoilur.	200	807

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388 **Sanmukha Pattar** சண்முகப்பட்டர் பதிகம். [Sadānandasivāmigal Padikam. A decad of stanzas in praise of one Sadānandasvāmi held in honour at Tiruvaiyar.] pp. 7. Published by T. M. Cidambarāsiri: Tiravadi. 1914. [21th November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Free. B. Nārāyana Rao, Brahmānanda Press, Tiravadi. 200 842

391 **Sanmukham Pillai, A** சண்முகம் பிள்ளை, இரண்டாம் முறை, ஒத்தாண்டான் சிதம்பரவிநாயகர் மாலையும். [Sandattiravadi Mālaiyum, Tiruvadippattum, Śīlavandān Cidambaravināyakar Mālaiyum. A garland of stanzas in praise of the goddess Mīnākṣi worshipped at Madura: together with another collection of stanzas in praise of the god Cidambara Vināyakar worshipped at Solavandan.] pp. 61. Published by the author: Solavandan. 1914. [20th October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Free. A. Muttusāmi Pillai, Vivekabhānu Press, Madura. 1,000 807

392 **Śēṣṭaiyam Nāyudu, V** ஸ்ரீமான் வி. சேஷ்டையம் நாயுடு கவர்மெண்டு. [Śrī Kapaṇapirān Bṛindāvana Mahōtsava Kīrttanai. Devotional songs addressed to Viṣṇu as Kṛiṣṇa.] pp. 16. Published by the author: Ootacamund. 1914. [30th October 1914.] 8° 1st edition. Free. C. F. D'Costa, Commercial Press, Ootacamund. 250 618

393 **Shaik Mīrān Muhiuddin Ālim Sāhib.** ஷேக் மீரான் முஹையுத்தீன் ஆலிம். [Livāvul Islām Puttakam. Vol. I. Contains refutations of various hostile arguments against Islam urged especially by Christian critics.] pp. 198. Published by the author: Madras. November 1914. [30th November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Re 1. Shaik Mīrān Muhiuddin Ālim Sāhib, Muhammadiyah Press, Madras. 1,000 783

394 **Shaik Muhammad Abdul Khādar Samuddin Shahan Shah Alim Sāhib** [Maṇimuttu Mālai A garland of stanzas dealing with the nature and scope of faith according to Islam.] pp. 58 Published by the author: Tenkasi. 1914. [12th October 1914.] 8°. 2nd edition. Revised. Price, 8 annas. M. Kṛiṣṇasāmi Nāyaḍu, Gōmati Vilāsam Press, Tenkasi. 1,000 813

395 [Śīkāḷattippurāṇam No. 5 A metrical account, in the form of a purāṇa, of the religious importance of a Śaiva shrine at Kalahasti: with explanatory notes by Rāmānanda Yōgi: issued in parts.] pp. 32. Published by B Sanmukha Mudali: Madras. 1914. [11th May 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 2 annas. N. Lakṣmaṇa Piḷḷai, Madras Diamond Press, Madras. 2,000 842

[No. 4 noticed in entry No. 289, at page 113 of the catalogue for the quarter ending June 1914.]

396 —— No. 5. pp. 32. 1914. [18th July 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 2 annas. Do. 2,000 843

397 —— No. 7. pp 32. 1914 [16th August 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 2 annas. Do. 2,000 844

398 —— No. 8. pp 32. 1914. [16th October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 2 annas. Do. 2,000 845

399 —— No 6. pp 32. 1914. [8th December 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 2 annas. Do. 4,000 846

400 **Śiṅgāravēḷu Mudali.** சிங்காரவேலு முதலி. [Sanmukha Līlā Vinōdam. Songs embodying the story of the marriage of god Subrahmanya with Valliyammai.] pp. 19. Published by the author: Madras 1914. [30th November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 2 annas. C. T. Pārthasārathi Nāyakar, Prince of Wales Press, Madras. 1,000 754

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Serial number	Author and title, brief subject including the name of the book where the same is shown, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title page with the name of the era when other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition, and price	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration number.
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401	**Starke (Rev. J. F.)** *தியானாங்கமும் ஜெபாங்கமும்.* [Dyānāngamum Jepāngamum] Part 2. A collection of Christian prayers and meditations for the use of the sick. Edited by Rev. J. D. David. pp. 152. Published by the editor: Tanjore. [30th September 1914.] 12°. 1st edition. (T). Price, 2 annas.	A. V. Naṭēśa Pillai, R. Vivēkānanda Press, Madras.	1,000	193
402	**Subrahmanya Pillai, T. S. S.** *சமரச முத்திரையும்* [Samarasa Muttirayum, etc. A small controversial work giving an exposition of certain principles of Śaiva Siddhānta.] pp. 104. Published by the author: Tuticorin. 1914. [7th October 1914.] 16°. 1st edition. Free.	N. Śivagurunātha Pillai, Sarvaprakāśa Press, Tuticorin.	400	199
403	**Sultān Abdul Khādar Marakkāyar, C.** *முஸ்தபா சதகம்.* [Mustafā Śatakam. A centum of stanzas in praise of Muhayuddin, the eleventh descendent of Muhammad, the prophet of Islam.] pp. 28. Published by the author: Porto Novo. 1914. [27th December 1914.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	W. Paramatha Ceṭṭi & Co., Kalāratnākaram Press, Madras.	1,000	974
404	**Sundara Mudali, M.** *சற்சுவாமிகள் இசைப்பாமாலை.* [Nālvargal mīdu Kīrtanamgal. Devotional songs addressed to the four well-known saints of Śaivism.] pp. 17. Published by the author: Kanuvēr, 1914. [4th November 1914.] 8° 2nd edition. Revised. Price, 2 annas.	V. D. Nataṇja Mudali, Sundara Vināyakar Press, Vellore.	1,000	468
405	**Tirujñānasambanda Kavirāyar, V.** *ஆறுபடைவீடுகள் பதிகம்.* [Kārattirppadaippatikar Padikam, etc. A collection of three decads of stanzas in praise of Śiva worshipped as Pakshattar, and Pārvati as Sundarāmbāyaki and Minākṣi.] pp. 33. Published by the author: Ramnad. 1914. [20th June 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Free.	S. T. Rāmanāthan Ceṭṭi, Vaidya Mitran Press, Devakota.	240	652
406	**Vaidyanatha Śarma.** *தருமலிங்கசாமி சரித்திரக்கும்மி.* [Darmalingasāmi Carittirakkōmmi. Kummi songs descriptive of the greatness of a *guru* held in honour at Tettakudi.] pp. 14. Published by Kandasvāmi Ayyar: Negapatam. [21st October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.	R. Naṭēśa Ayyar, Edward Press, Negapatam.	1,000	436
407	**Vaikuntharāma Mappaṇar, P.** *சுந்தரமகாலிங்கசுவாமி பதிகம்.* [Sundara Mahālinga Svāmi Padikam. A decad of devotional stanzas addressed to Sundaramahālingasvāmi worshipped at Cadumgiri.] pp. 8. Published by Z. R. Gurusāmi Khān: Madura. 1914. [31st October 1914.] 12°. 1st edition. Price, 3 pies.	R. Ariyanāyakam Pillai, Śrī Rāmacandra Vilāsam Press, Madura.	1,000	325
408	**Velumayilu Pillai, S.** *திருப்புகழ்.* [Jñāniram. Devotional stanzas addressed to god Subrahmanya and inculcating devotion to Śiva.] pp. 19. Published by the author: Tuticorin. July 1914. [7th August 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	K. Śivasūryanārāyana Pillai, Subrahmanya Vilāsam Press, Tuticorin.	500	51
409	**Vengasāmi Ayyar, L. A.** *திருப்பரங்குன்றம் சுப்பிரமணியர்மேல்.* [Śrī Mayūrapuri Ambikai Mālai. A garland of devotional stanzas addressed to Pārvati as worshipped in the temple at Madura.] pp. 10. Published by G. Rāmacandra Rao: Madura. 1914. [18th December 1914.] 16°. 1st edition. Free.	A. Mattaṇkam Pillai Vivēkabhāna Press, Madura.	1,000	931
410	———. *பழனியாண்டவர் பஞ்சு* [Palaniyāṇḍavar Pañcu. A centum of devotional couplets addressed to god Subrahmanya as worshipped on the Palni Hills.] pp. 9. Published by the author: Dindigul. 1914. [6th October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 6 pies.	Do.	1,000	141

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411	**Virabhadraśivānanda Yogi.** *[illegible]* [Padikamum Pāvaratnamum. A garland of devotional stanzas addressed to god Varadarājaperumāl] worshipped at Perumcali in the Ramnad district.] pp. 8 Published by the author. Tirumangalam. 1914. [1st October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 6 pies.**	S. Kriṣṇasvāmi Piḷḷai, Śrī Kṛṣṇa Vilāsam Press, Tirumangalam.	1,000	761
412	——— *[illegible]*. [Tōṭṭirattiraṭṭu. Part 1. A collection of devotional stanzas addressed to god Śivasubrahmanya.] pp. 32. 1914. [1st October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 1 anna.**	Do.	1,000	760
413	*[illegible]* [Yōga Jñāna Śāstrattiraṭṭu. Vol. 6. A miscellaneous collection of stanzas culled from various sources bearing mostly upon Vēdāntic themes.] Edited by T. Kuppusāmi Nāyuḍu. pp. 264. Published by E. R. Gurusāmi Kōn: Madura. 1914. [21st October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 12 annas.**	R. Ariyanāyakam Piḷḷai. Śrī Rāmacandra Vilāsam Press, Madura.	1,000	322
	[Vol. 5 noticed in entry No. 234, at page 145 of the catalogue for the quarter ending June 1914.]			
414	**Zehma (Rev. S.)** *[illegible]*. [Tirucculaiccarittiram. Vol. 1. 'A history of the Christian Church: from Pentecost to the Reformation.'] pp. 492 Published by the Evangelical Lutheran Mission Society Tranquebar. 1914. [30th September 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Re. 1-4.**	E. Maeneig, E.L.M. Press, Tranquebar.	1,000	7
	TAMIL—SCIENCE, NATURAL.			
6	**Arunācala Bhattar.** *[illegible]* [Rēkai Śāstram. A booklet on palmistry.] pp. 9 Published by the author: Chidambaram. [13th October 1914]. 8°. 1st edition. **Free.**	S. Retnam Piḷḷai, Śrī Kuñcitacarana Press, Chidambaram	10	222
7	*[illegible]* [Gevuli Śāstram. Stanzas giving the divinations as made out from the chirps of the wall-lizard at different times.] Edited by K. S. Nārāyana Kōn. pp. 16 Published by the editor: Madura. 1914. [27th October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 6 pies.**	M. Hariharaputra Kōn, Muhammadan Press, Madura.	2,000	418
8	*[illegible]*. [Nandi Vākkiyam. An astrological work explaining the mode of casting a horoscope.] pp. 128. Published by M. Kṛṣṇa Piḷḷai: Madura. 1914. [2nd September 1914.] 8°. 4th edition. **Price, Re. 1-4.**	S. Kṛṣṇasvāmi Piḷḷai, Śrī Kṛṣṇa Vilāsam Press, Tirumangalam.	1,000	294
	[1st edition noticed in entry No. 80, at page 74 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1910.]			
	The following are designed for educational purposes.			
	TAMIL—LANGUAGE.			
32	**Raṅgasvāmi Ayyangār, S. V.** First Primer. pp. 30. Published by the Oxford University Press: Madras. 1914. [October 1914.] 16°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, 1 anna.**	Thompson & Co., Minerva Press, Madras.	5,000	1002
33	——— Second Primer. pp. 31. 1914. [November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, 1 anna.**	Do.	5,000	1010
34	**Veṅkatarāma Śastri, V. B.** New Tamil First Reader. pp. 88. Published by P. Tirumalai & Co.: Madras. 1914. [10th October 1914.] 16°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, 2 annas.**	P. Vēla Cetti, Kapāli Press, Madras.	1,000	338
35	——— Second Reader. pp. 90. 1914. [10th October 1914.] 16°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, As. 2-6.**	Do.	1,000	339

Serial number	Author and title, brief subject including the name of the book where the same be known, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title page with the name of the year—when either—and the Christian era, details of issue from the press or of publication, type, edition, and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration number.
	BOOKS—*cont.*			
	TAMIL—LANGUAGE—*contd.*			
30	**Venkaṭarāma Śāstri, V. B.** New Third Reader. pp. 117 Published by R Tirumalai & Co.: Madras 1914 [October 1914.] 16°. 1st edition. *Illustrated* **Price, 3 annas.**	Thompson & Co., Minerva Press, Madras.	1,000	394
	TAMIL—MISCELLANEOUS.			
32	**(The) Local History and Civics, Trichinopoly district** Edited by C R. Venkaṭarāma Ayyar pp 67 Published by the editor: Srirangam. 1914. [16th September 1914.] 8°. 3rd edition. Revised. **Price, 4 annas.**	Rev. Br Joseph, S.J., St. Joseph's Industrial School Press Trichinopoly.	1,000	4
33	**Nāgōji Rao C.** A Manual of Method for the use of Primary School Teachers. pp 118. Published by Śrinivāsa Varadāchāri & Co.: Madras. 1914. [23th October 1914.] 16° 2nd edition. Revised. **Price, 8 annas.**	Śrinivāsa Varadāchāri & Co., Madras.	500	587
34	**Namaśivāya Mudali, C. R.** Geography of the Coimbatore District. Third Standard. pp 68. Published by C Kumāraswāmi Nāyuḍu & Sons: Madras. 1914. [1st October 1914.] 16° Revised edition. **Price, 4 annas.**	C. Kumāraswāmi Nāyuḍu & Sons, Caxton Press, Madras	2,000	811
35	**Nelliyappa Ayyar, T S.** Geography of Travancore for Elementary Schools. pp. 64. Published by the General Supplies Company: Mylapore, Madras. 1914; [1st November 1914.] 8°. 4th edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, 4 annas**	A. M. Candraśekhara Mudali, Vaijayanti Press, Madras.	1,000	748
36	**Nārāyaṇaswāmi Ayyar, V. K.** *[illegible]*. [Rājāngamuṟai Nūl Civics prepared on the lines of the scheme for Elementary and Training schools.] pp. 238. Published by S Śrirāma Ayyar Sons: Triplicane, Madras. 1914. [8th October 1914.] 16°. Revised edition. **Price, 8 annas.**	S. Subrahmaṇyam, Indu Printing Works, Madras.	3,000	206
37	**Rāghava Ayyar, A** (The) Geography of the North Arcot district. pp. 38. Published by the author: Vellore. 1914. [23rd November 1914.] 8° 1st edition. **Price, 2 annas.**	Abbās & Sons, Vāṇi Nikētanam Press, Vellore	4,000	893
38	**Subrahmanya Śarma, N. R.** Geography, Local History and Civics of the Ramnad district. Third Standard pp 47. Published by E. M. Gopālakṛiṣṇa Kon, Madura. 1914. [10th October 1914.] 16°. 3rd edition. Revised. **Price, 3 annas.**	T. A. Subbaveṅkaṭarāma Ayyar, Tamil Sangam Press, Madura	3,000	233
39	——— Geography, Local History and Civics of the Tinnevelly District. Third Standard. pp. 57. 1914. [13th November 1914.] 16° 1st edition. *Illustrated* **Price, 3 annas.**	Do.	2,000	685
40	*illegible*. [Syllabus, A Tamil rendering of the *syllabus* for the Elementary Schools.] pp. 90. Published by the Elementary Teachers' Association Committee: Georgetown, Madras 1914. [November 1914.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, nil.**	Thompson & Co., Minerva Press, Madras,	1,000	1,006
41	**Virarāghavāchāri, K. A.** Geography of the World, Book 1. pp. 188 Published by Longmans, Green & Co., Bombay. 1914. [30th September 1914.] 16°. New edition *Illustrated.* **Price, As. 7-6.**	R. Veṅkaṭēsvara & Co., Ānanda Press, Madras.	15,000	439
	TAMIL—POETRY.			
1	**University of Madras, Intermediate Examination, 1916. Kuṟaḷōpāḳyānaccurukkam** and **Harikaṇḍapurāṇaccurukkam.** Expurgated edition Edited by T S. Veṅkaṭaramaṇa Mudali. pp. 63 Published by the editor. Perambur, Madras. 1914. [22nd October 1914.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, 8 annas.**	H. H. Picknell, A.P.C.K. Press, Madras.	1,000	409
	TAMIL—SCIENCE, MATHEMATICAL.			
21	**Māṇikkavāchakam, J. I.** New Practical Arithmetic, Number and Space Work. Fourth Standard. pp. 196 Published by E. M. Gopālakṛiṣṇa Kōn: Madura 1914. [17th June 1914.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, 6 annas.**	P. George, Victoria Press, Madura.	6,500	884

1 Serial number.	2 Author and title, brief subject (including the use of the book where the name is not self-explanatory), number of pages, if illustrated and plates of particulars, date of publication, price, and place of publication.	3 Printer and place of printing	4 Number of copies.	5 Registration number.
	BOOKS—*cont.*			
	TAMIL—SCIENCE, MATHEMATICAL—*contd.*			
12	**Nateśa Ayyar, K.** A Text Book of Book-Keeping. pp. 270. Published by the author. Tanjore. 1914. [1st April 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price { Ordinary paper, Rs. 3. Art paper, Rs. 7.	M. Abraham Panditar, Lawley Electric Printing Press, Tanjore	1,000	418
	TAMIL—SCIENCE, NATURAL.			
8	**Nārāyaṇasvāmi Ayyar, V. K.** Nature Study. Vol. 2. pp. 336. Published by S. Sivarama Ayyar & Sons. Triplicane, Madras. 1914. [28th September 1914.] 16°. 4th edition. Revised. Price, 12 annas.	S. Subrahmanyam, Indra Printing Works, Madras.	2,000	77
	(Vol. 1 noticed in entry No. 3, at page 254 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1912.)			
	TELUGU—ART.			
1	**Jagannātha Śarma, D.** [Bhāvakammadi. A small handbook on dancing; teaches how to express the meaning of certain amorous songs by means of gestures and movements of body.] pp. 27. Published by the author: Andrugi (Godavari district). 1914. [12th October 1914.] 8° 1st edition. Price, 8 annas.	K. Dharmarāju, Scope & Co., Cocanada.	1,000	267
2	**Nādamuni, M.** [Sangita svarupraśna śikṣaṇamu. A work on Indian music.] pp. 10, 504. Published by the author: Madras. 1914. [15th October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 5.	Dowden & Co., Peerless Press, Madras.	1,000	546
	TELUGU—BIOGRAHY.			
10	[Aidava George Chakravarti. A biographical account of His Majesty King George V, Emperor of India.] pp. 254. Published by C. Kumārasāmi Nāyuḍu & Sons: Madras. 1913. [22nd September 1914.] 16°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* Price, 10 annas.	C. Kumārasāmi Nāyuḍu & Sons, Caxton Press, Madras.	2,000	474
11	**Narasimhamūrti, S. V.** [Satakravabhauma trayamu. Short biographies of Their Imperial Majesties Victoria, Edward VII and George V.] pp. 158. Published by the author: Madras. [September 1914.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 8 annas.	S. Subrahmanyam, Indra Printing Works, Madras.	500	514
12	[Rāmadāsu. A short biographical account of the well-known saint of Bhadrachalam.] pp. 29. Published by C. Kumārasāmi Nāyuḍu & Sons. Madras. 1914. [20th October 1914.] 16° 1st edition. Price, As. 1-6.	C. Kumārasāmi Nāyuḍu & Sons, Caxton Press, Madras.	2,000	470
13	**Rāmakṛishṇamāchāri, K.** [Nivedita. A short biography of Sister Nivedita (Miss Margaret Noble), the well-known American lady who worked as a member of the Rāmakṛishṇa mission in Bengal.] pp. 122. Published by M. R. Krishna & Co.: Nellore. 1914. [25th September 1914.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 6 annas.	S. Śrīrāmulu Ceṭṭi, Vaikya Press, Nellore.	2,000	218
	TELUGU—DRAMA.			
69	**Cidambara Śāstri, (Piśupāṭi).** [Śrīrāmāñjaneyamu. A drama in seven acts, embodying the curious story of Hanuman waging war with Śrī Rāma for the sake of a king called Vayuḍu to whom he had inadvertently offered protection against Śrī Rāma.] pp. 2, 106, 2. Published by the author: Karavadi. 1914. [5th August 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 12 annas.	V. Veṅkaṭarāya Śāstri, Jyōtiṣmati Press, Madras.	1,000	174

Serial number.	Author and title, brief subject including the page of the book where the matter is obscene, number of pages, and if coloured or illustrated, date given on the title page with the name of the town where either that the Christian era,—date of issue from the Press or of publication, size, edition, and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Price in rupees.
	BOOKS—*cont.*			
	TELUGU—DRAMA—*cont.*			
54	మోహినీమంజరీనాటకము. [Mōhini manchara Nāṭakamu. A drama in five acts, being an adaptation of Shakespeare's *Twelfth Night.*] Translated by Śrīpāda Kṛishṇamūrti Śāstri. pp. 84. Published by the translator Rajahmundry. [20th November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. (T) Price, 8 annas.	A. Bāpirāju, Vidyā Nilayam Printing Works, Rajahmundry.	500	882
55	**Narasimhakavi.** కృష్ణవిజయము, నాటకము. [Kṛishṇa Vijayamu, Nāṭakamu. A dramatic compositum of the popular kind, mostly consisting of songs, relating to the sports of Śrī Kṛishṇa] pp. 72. Published by Igutūri Veṅkaṭanarasambhotlu: Igutur. [12th August 1914.] 8° 1st edition. Price, 4 annas.	B. Tyāgarāya Śāstri, Gerīṇa Bhāsa Ratnākaram Press, Madras.	500	132
56	రతిమన్మథ నాటకము. [Rati Manmatha Nāṭakamu. A drama in five acts, said to be a Telugu rendering of a Sanskrit drama of the same name] Translated by Satyavolu Kīrtīśvara Rao. pp. 10, 80. Published by the translator Kirlampudi. 1914. [1st December 1914.] 8° 1st edition. (T) Price, 8 annas.	V. A. Rāmayya, Vidyuṇṇava Manorañjani Press, Pithapuram.	1,000	971
57	**Śēsagiri Rao, A.** కనకపాండ్యీయము. [Kanakapāṇḍyīya Pāṇḍyamu A drama in six acts showing the strength of first love.] pp. 5, 111. Published by G. Sōmādhava Rao and Bros., Guntur and Cocanada. 1914 [1st November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 10 annas.	Ch. Kaiḷāsa Rao, Bros., Kamalā Press, Cocanada.	1,000	460
58	**Sītārāma Rao, D.** శారంగధర చరిత్రము. [Śāraṅgadhara charitramu A drama in five acts, embodying the popular story of prince Śāraṅgadhara.] pp 73 Published by Kanrā Accayya: Rajahmundry. 1914. [7th December 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 8 annas.	K. Dhanarāju. Scope & Co., Cocanada.	1,000	912
59	**Śrīnātha.** శ్రీ నాటకము. [Vithi Nāṭakamu. A kind of drama or composition in verse, describing various types of women in amorous mood: expurgated.] pp 21 Published by V. Rāmasvāmi Śāstrula & Sons: Madras. 1914. [21th November 1914.] 12°. New edition. Price, 2 annas.	V. Rāmasvāmi Śāstrula & Sons, Ādi Sarasvati Nilayam Press, Madras.	1,000	949
60	**Subbarāyudu, G.** సుబ్బ శతకము. [Rāma Śatakamu. A centum of didactic and philosophical stanzas apostrophising Viṣṇu as Rāma.] pp. 36. Published by Dēvulapalli Subrahmanyam: Cocanada. 1914. [10th November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, nil.	Ch. Kaiḷāsa Rao Bros., Kamalā Press, Cocanada.	1,000	645
61	**Subbayya (Pēkūru).** మైరావణ నాటకము. [Mairāvaṇa Nāṭakamu. A popular dramatic composition, mostly consisting of songs, embodying the story of the destruction of Mairāvaṇa by Hanumān.] pp. 56. Published by the author: Brahmanakraka. 1914. [13th October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 4 annas.	D. Gōvindarāju in. Edward Press, Kavali.	500	207
62	**Subrahmanyam, V.** సోహిణీ. [Sōhiṇī. A tragic drama in five acts, showing the self sacrifice of a Bengali girl who committed suicide to save her father from the heavy customary expenses involved in her marriage.] pp. 2, 82. Published by the author: Vizagapatam. 1914. [2nd November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 8 annas.	V. Durga Rao, Vijaya Rāmachandra Press, Vizagapatam.	1,000	586

1	2	3	4	5
Serial number.	Author and title, brief subject indicating the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, and other particulars as to publication, since given on the title page with the name of the author, which is rather than the Christian era—taken from the page of publication, size, colour, and price.	Printer and place of publication.	Number of copies.	Registration number.
	BOOKS—*cont.*			
	TELUGU—DRAMA—*contd.*			
63	**Vēṅkaṭappa (Nāginēni).** [Citra Sāraṅgadhara Nāṭakamu. A drama of the popular kind, embodying the well-known story of Sāraṅgadhara.] pp. 86 Published by the author: Ammanabrolu. 1914. [9th December 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 14 annas.**	V. Nirañjana Śāstri, Prabōdhini Press, Duggirala.	500	884
64	[Hāsyānandadāyini. A collection of funny stories.] pp. 57. Published by the author: Ammanabrolu. 1914. [9th December 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 8 annas.**	Do.	500	885
65	[Śrī Sāhasamu. A drama of the popular kind, in six acts, aiming to expose the fickle and unreliable nature of woman.] pp. 96 Published by the author: Ellore. 1914. [30th October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 12 annas.**	K. Viramallayya, Rāmmōhan Press, Ellore.	1,000	495
66	[Uṣā kalyāṇa Nāṭakamu. A drama of the popular kind, mostly consisting of songs, embodying the story of Uṣā's dream.] pp. 77 Published by the author: Ammanabrolu. 1914. [12th November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 14 annas.**	V. Nirañjana Śāstri, Prabōdhini Press, Duggirala.	500	883
	TELUGU—FICTION.			
79	[Chinnappa Reddi katha. The story of a bandit-chief in popular song.] pp. 12. Published by K. Govindarāja Mudali. 1914. [1st September 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 2 annas.**	B. V. Rangayya Ceṭṭi, Lakṣmi Nṛsiṁha Vilāsam Press, Madras.	6,000	892
80	**Gulliver's Travels.** An abridged adaptation in easy prose. pp. 60. Published by C. Kumārasāmi Nāyudu & Sons. Madras. 1914. [24th October 1914.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, 2 annas.**	C. Kumārasāmi Nāyudu & Sons, Caxton Press, Madras.	2,000	819
81	[Ippaṭi muccaṭalu. An adaptation of two Bengali novelettes relating to certain matters connected with Hindu society.] Translated by I. Yajñanārāyaṇa. pp. 64, 72. Published by the translator: Vizagapatam. 1914. [15th October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. (T). **Price, 9 annas.**	K. Rāmayya, Śārada Mudraṇa Press, Vizagapatam.	1,000	299
82	[Lilā. A Telugu adaptation of Reynolds' English novel, *Lear.*] Translated by S. Mannasāmi Nāyudu. pp. 304 Published by the translator. Madras. 1914. [9th October 1914.] 16°. 1st edition. (T). **Price, Re. 1.**	T. Śāmbaśiva Mudali, Sudānanda Nilayam Press, Madras.	1,000	239
83	(The) Merchant of Venice. [An adaptation from Lamb's *Tales from Shakespeare.*] pp. 32. Published by C. Kondrasāmi Nāyuḍu & Sons: Madras. 1914. [15th November 1914.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, As. 1-6.**	C. Kumārasāmi Nāyudu & Sons, Caxton Press, Madras.	2,000	702
84	**Nārāyaṇamūrti (Citti).** [Lalitōdyi. A short social novel based on Reynolds' 'Lela.'] pp. 104 Published by K. Venkaṭarāmayya & Co., Masulipatam. 1914. [3rd December 1914.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, 6 annas.**	K. Veṅkaṭapayya, Candrika Press, Guntur.	1,000	920
85	**Nārāyaṇamūrti, V.** [Rūpali. A story of Rajput chivalry arising out of the exploits of Aurungzeb.] pp. 40 Published by V. Rāmasvāmi Śāstrulu & Sons. Madras. 1914. [10th October 1914.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, 8 annas.**	V. Rāmasvāmi Śāstrulu & Sons, Adi Sarasvati Nilayam Press, Madras.	100	179

1	2	3	4	5
Serial number.	Author and title, brief subject indication or the area of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publication, place of publication, date given on the title page with the name of the city—if no other than the Christian era—date of issue from it is given or of publication, edition, and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Selling price if available.
	BOOKS—*cont.*			
	TELUGU—FICTION—*cont.*			
86	**Othello.** A Telugu rendering of the story of Othello as told in Lamb's *Tales from Shakespeare*. pp. 38. Published by C. Kumārasāmi Nāyuḍu & Sons: Madras. 1914. [24th October 1914.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, As. 1-6.	C. Kumārasāmi Nāyuḍu & Sons, Canton Press, Madras.	4,000	318
87	పురూరవ చక్రవర్తి చరిత్రము. [Purūrava Cakravarti Caritramu. The story of king Purūravas in popular prose.] pp. 102. Published by M. Venkataraṅganātha Rao: Cocanada. 1914. [30th September 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 6 annas.	M. Venkataraṅganātha Rao, Venkaṭēśvara Vidyāsāgara Press, Cocanada.	1,000	150
88	**Rājagōpāla Rao (Tikkumalla).** ఆంధ్రదేశము కథావళి. [Āndhra Dēśīya kathāvaḷi. A collection of popular tales relating to the Sanskrit poet Kāḷidāsa.] pp. 92. Published by the author: Cocanada. 1914. [25th September 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 6 annas.	P. Brahmānanda Rao, Sajanaranjani Printing Works, Cocanada.	1,000	184
89	**Rāmacandra (Koṟāḍa).** శృంగారశతము. [Śṛṅgāraśatamu. A short story depicting the course of true love.] pp. 20. Published by K. D. Nāgēśvara: Masulipatam. 1914. [20th November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 4 annas.	J. P. Dēvasahāyam, C. M. S. Devo Press, Masulipatam.	500	830
90	**Rāmakṛishnakavulu.** ఇందిరాదేవి. [Indirādēvi. The story of a pure and chaste woman.] pp. 43. Published by the author: Pithapuram. 1914. [10th December 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 4 annas.	V. A. Rāmayya, Vidyajjana Manōrañjani Press, Pithapuram.	750	964
91	**Rāmayammā Rao Bahadur.** శశిరేఖ. [Śaśirēkha. A collection of stories after the model of Mrs. Heller's *Swedruz* and *Little Golden Head*.] pp. 65. Published by C. Lacsi Rao. Chirada. 1914. [8th November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, nil.	Do.	500	633
92	**Raṅgā Rao, C.** శ్రీహర్షుడు. [Harṣuḍingu. A historical romance relating to the struggles between Allauddin and the Rajput chiefs of the day under Hamir Singh.] pp. 190. Published by the Lākshmi Novel Samājam: Rajahmundry. 1914. [2nd November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 12 annas.	S. Gaurīśvara Rao Bros, Custumam Press, Rajahmundry.	500	513
93	**Śaṅkara Dīkṣitulu (Cinta).** చింతలేఖ. [Cintalēkha. A detective novel relating to a murder, the scene of action being laid in Godavari.] pp. 125, 2. Published by C. Bhimaśaṅkaram: Rajahmundry. 1914. [13th October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 10 annas.	M. Salti Reḍḍi, Mary Press, Vedurupaka-Rajamundry.	1,000	464
94	**Sundararāmānuja Nāyuḍu, K.** ఇలమహారాజచరిత్ర. [Ila Mahārāja Caritra. An account of the Purāṇic story of king Ila who was born as a woman to Vaivasvatamanu, but became transformed into a man by the grace of the sage Vasiṣṭha.] pp. 64. Published by the author: Madras. 1914. [4th September 1914.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 3 annas.	Vēlan & Co., Madras.	1,150	950
95	**Vāsudēva Rao, N.** కుసుమాంగి. [Kusumāṅgi. The story of a chaste woman called Kusumāṅgi who attracted the notice of Muhammad of Ghazni in his expedition against Somnath.] pp. 33. Published by the author. Rajahmundry. 1914. [15th November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 4 annas.	A. Ēkāmbīja, Vidyā Vilāsam Printing Works, Rajahmundry.	500	851

1 Serial number	3 Author and title, brief subject (including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number in series, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title page with the name of the era—where other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition, and price.	5 Printer and place of printing.	6 Number of copies	7 Size of publication in sheets.
	BOOKS—*contd.*			
	TELUGU—FICTION—*contd.*			
96	**Vāsudēvayya (Ālūru).** వాసుదేవయ్య. [Malayamāruta. A fictitious story in which the heroine overcomes many trials and difficulties by virtue of her education.] pp. 111. Published by S. Subrahmanyam: Madras. 1914. [2nd November 1914.] Price, 6 annas.	S. Subrahmanyam, Indra Printing Works, Madras.	2,000	455
97	**వేగుజుక్క కథావళి.** [Vēgujukka Kathāvali. A collection of tales depicting certain aspects of Hindu social life.] Edited by D. V. Krishna Rao. pp. 91. Published by the editor: Berhampore. [25th November 1914.] 4° 1st edition. Price, 12 annas.	Krishna & Co., Vēgujukka Printing Works, Berhampore.	200	761
98	**Venkataramanamūrti (Paramanandi).** వెంకటరమణమూర్తి. [Kamalakumāri. A historical romance depicting the heroism of Tānāji, who was one of the generals of Sivāji.] pp. 262. Published by the Andhra Bhāshābhi Vardhani Sangham: Masulipatam. 1914. [28th October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Re 1.	M. Krishna Rao, Krishna Swadēsi Press, Masulipatam.	2,000	714
	TELUGU—HISTORY.			
4	**The European War.** A brief account of the causes that led to it. pp. 20. Published by the Godavari District Association: Cocanada. [9th December 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, nil.	P. Prahmānanda Rao, Sujanaranjani Printing Works, Cocanada.	2,000	278
5	**Harisarvōttama Rao, G.** [హరిసర్వోత్తమరావు, జి.] (ప్రశ్నలు). [Prapañcacaritra (Greece), Part 2. A history of the world published in parts. This part deals with the history of Greece.] pp. 95. Published by the author: Madras. [21 September 1914.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, not given.	T. Sāmbasiva Mudali, Sadānanda Nilayam Press, Madras.	1,000	234
	[Part 1 noticed in entry No. 1, at page 153 of the catalogue for the quarter ending June 1914.]			
6	[ప్రస్తుత యుద్ధమునందు ఇంగ్లాండు దేశ మెందుకు ప్రవేశించినది. [Prastuta yuddhamunandu Inglāndu dēśa menduku pravēśincinadi. A pamphlet setting out the causes why England has entered on the present European War.] pp. 8. Published by the Christian Literature Society: Madras. [1st September 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 2 pies.	Joseph Passmore, C.L.S. Press, Madras.	6,000	128
7	**Subbā Rao (Ponnāda).** A short history of Rome from 753 to 27.2 B. C. pp. 43. Published by the Andhra Vijñāna Bhāndāgāra Granthamāla: Sompeta. 1914. [4th December 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	Krishna & Co., Vēgujukka Printing Works, Berhampore.	1,000	789
	TELUGU—LANGUAGE.			
24	[శ్రీమద్భాగవతము, ఆంధ్రవచనము. [(Śrimad) Bhāgavatamu, Andhra Vacanamu. Vol. 3. A prose rendering of the Śri Bhāgavata in Sanskrit.] Translated by K. Venkata Śāstri pp. 392. Published by R. Venkatēśvar & Co.: Madras. 1913. [1st September 1914.] 16°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* Price, Re. 1-4.	R. Venkatēśvar & Co., Ananda Press, Madras.	3,000	434
	[Vol. 2 noticed in entry No. 74, at page 150 of the catalogue for the quarter ending June 1913.]			
25	———Vol. 4. pp. 372. Madras. [29th September 1914.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, Re. 1-4.	Do.	5,000	435

Serial number.	2 Author and title, brief subject indication (in the case of the book where the author is obscure), number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition, and price.	3 Printer and place of printing	4 Number of copies.	5 Registration number.
	BOOKS—*cont.*			
	TELUGU LANGUAGE—*contd.*			
26	మహాభారతము, వచనము. [*Mahā Bhāratamu, Vacanamu.* Vol. 3 A prose rendering of the Mahābhārata.] Translated by T. Tirupurasundhayya, pp. 512. Published by R. Venkatēśvar & Co.: Madras. 1914. [22nd September 1914.] 16°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* Price, Re. 1-8.	R. Venkatēśvar & Co., Ānanda Press, Madras.	3,200	433
	[Vol. 2 noticed in entry No. 4, at page 43 of the catalogue for the quarter ending March 1914.]			
27	Rāmakṛṣṇakavulu. పాపాంతకోపాఖ్యానము. [*Pāpāntakōpākhyānamu.* A controversial pamphlet relating to certain literary disputes.] pp. 36. Published by the author: Pithapuram 1914. [10th December 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, As. 2-6.	V. A. Rāmayya, Vidyajana Manōrāñjani Press, Pithapuram.	750	439
28	Rāmakṛṣṇayya, V. పాండవపురవైభవము. [*Pāṇḍavapuravaibhavamu.* A pamphlet in appreciation of the conduct and merit of the Pandavas, being a reply to another pamphlet called 'Kauravagauravamu', published by Rāmakṛṣṇakavulu of Pithapuram.] pp. 31. Published by the author: Velagalera. 1914 [24th October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, nil.	B. K. Swāmi, Vāṇi Press, Bezwada.	500	345
	TELUGU—MEDICINE.			
7	భేషజకల్పము. [*Bhēṣajakalpamu.* A treatise in verse, dealing with the preparation of certain medicines according to the Ayurvedic system.] Edited by Pandit D. Gopālaśāstri. pp. 10, 156. Published by the editor: Madras. 1913 [23rd December 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1.	Pandit D. Gōpālaśāstri, Ayurvedic Printing Works, Madras.	1,000	1,013
5	Venkaṭasubbarāya Gupta, G. శ్వేతప్రదరనివారిణి. [*Śvētapradaranivāriṇi.* A pamphlet giving an account of the diagnosis and treatment of dropsy.] pp. 51. Published by the author: Guntur. 1914. [24th October 1914.] 8° 1st edition. Price, 5 annas.	K. B. Kṛiṣṇa Rao, Vāṇi Press, Guntur.	1,000	333
	TELUGU—MISCELLANEOUS.			
65	ఐదవ ఆంధ్రమహిళా సభ. [*Aidava Āndhra Mahiḷā Sabha.* A report of the proceedings of the Fifth Andhra Mahila Conference held at Bezwada in April 1914.] pp. 128. Published by M. Rājākkiyamma. 1914. [30th October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, nil.	B. K. Swāmi, Vāṇi Press, Bezwada.	500	443
66	Ānanda Rao, S. ఠక్కుమగడు. [*Ṭhakku magaḍu.* An account in verse of an ill-conditioned husband.] pp. 16. Published by the author: Bezwada. 1914. [20th September 1914.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 6 pies.	B. Bhagavanta Rao, Mañjari Press, Bezwada.	1,000	253
67	Bairāgi (Rāmpiḷḷa). క్రొత్తగిరిపట్ట. [*Krotta giripaṭṭa.* A popular song embodying the main incidents narrated in the Bālakāṇḍa of the Rāmāyaṇa.] pp. 24. Published by the author: Bezwada. [31st September 1914.] 32°. 1st edition. Price, 6 pies.	Do	1,000	253
68	Bhagavanta Rao (Bhētapūḍi). ఠక్కుఆట పేక్కాయ. [*Ṭhakku āṭa pēkkāyi.* A farce ridiculing playing at cards.] pp. 14. Published by the author: Bezwada. 1914. [15th September 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.	Do.	1,000	165

1	2	3	4	5
Serial number.	Author and title, brief subject (including the size of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title page with the name of the era—when date or era is not given on the title page with the name of the era—when date of publication can be ascertained even from the preface or of publication, size, edition, and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration number.
	BOOKS—*cont.*			
	TELUGU—MISCELLANEOUS—*cont.*			
69	**Candrayya, C.** చంద్రయ్య, సి. [Kṛiṣṇānadi kōlāhalamu. A pamphlet in verse, giving an account of the recent Kistna floods.] pp. 14. Published by V. Subbarāmayya: Kurnool. 1914. [10th October 1914.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, nil.**	S. V. Rāghavayya, Candramauliswara Press, Kurnool.	550	313
70	**Cinnasāmi Śetṭi (Prattī.)** & చిన్నస్వామిశెట్టి, ప్రత్తి. [Strī punarvivāha Khaṇḍanamu. A small treatise condemning widow-remarriage: with special reference to the marriage of a Vaiśya widow, that took place in Madras recently.] pp. 4, 88. Published by the author: Madras. 1914. [15th December 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Free.**	W. Puṣparatha Cetṭi & Co., Kalāratnākaram Press, Madras.	2,000	924
71	**(The) foreign settlements of ancient Hindus.** Translated by S. Nilakaṇṭam. pp. 47. Published by the Āndhra Prakāśini Grantha Nilayam: Nidadavol. 1914. [26th November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. (T.) **Price, As. 2-6.**	B. Venkaṭa Rao, Āndhra Prakāśini Printing Works, Nidadavol.	500	735
72	**కౌళి శాస్త్రము.** [Gauḷi Śāstramu. A small handbook with instructions to find out the auspicious or inauspicious import of lizard chirps.] pp. 36. Published by V. Rāmasvāmi Śāstrulu & Sons: Madras. 1914. [5th October 1914.] 32°. 1st edition. **Price, 2 annas.**	V. Rāmasvāmi Śāstrulu & Sons, Ādi Sarasvati Nilayam Press, Madras.	1,000	945
73	**Jagannāthadāsu (Pōkala).** జగన్నాథదాసు (పోకల). [Jagannāthācāryastavamu. A collection of devotional songs in praise of a Vaiṣṇava preceptor.] pp. 26. Published by M. Venkaṭaratnam. Guntur. 1914. [25th September 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Nil.**	S. Varadarājasvāmi Gupta, Ārya Vaiśya Press, Guntur.	250	14
74	**Kandasvāmi Mudali, K.** కందస్వామిముదలి, కె. [Samanōllāsiu. A collection of devotional and philosophical songs: also contains the story of the lucky prince Candrahāsa.] pp. 64. Published by the author: Rajahmundry. 1914. [8th December 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 5 annas.**	A. Bāpirāju, Vidyā Nilayam Printing Works, Rajahmundry.	1,000	692
75	**కృష్ణా జిల్లా సంఘము రిపోర్టు.** [Kṛiṣṇā Jillā Sanghamu ripōrtu. A brief report of the working of the Kistna District Association during 1913-1914.] pp. 28. Published by the Secretary, Kistna District Association: Masulipatam. [5th August 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Nil.**	K. V. Subba Rao The Circars' Educational Press, Bezwada.	1,000	194
76	**కృష్ణామండల సభ రిపోర్టు.** [Kṛiṣṇāmaṇḍala Sabha ripōrtu. An account of the proceedings of the 22nd Kistna District Conference held at Masulipatam in September 1913.] pp. 96. Published by the Secretary, Kistna District Association: Masulipatam. [9th September 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Nil.**	Do.	500	197
77	**Kṛiṣṇa Rao (Nālam).** కృష్ణారావు. [Mitralēkhāvali. A small collection of letters to a friend, in popular verse.] pp. 11. Published by the author. Rajahmundry. 1914. [5th October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 1 anna.**	V. Mallayya, Golden Press, Rajahmundry.	500	429
78	**కుమారశతకము.** [Kumāra Śatakamu. A century of didactic stanzas addressed to a son.] pp. 8. Published by M. Venkaṭasangamātha Rao. Cocanada. 1914. [September 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 1 anna.**	M. Venkaṭasangamātha Rao's Venkaṭēśvara Vidyāśāla Press, Cocanada.	1,000	168

1	2	3	4	5
Serial number.	Author and title, brief subject including the age of the book where the same is relevant, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date of issue on the title page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era, omission of same from the presence of period dates, sale, or issue, and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Remarks (if any).
	BOOKS—*cont.*			
	TELUGU—MISCELLANEOUS—*contd.*			
78	మహాన్నవమి పద్యములు. [Mahannavami Padyamulu. A collection of stanzas to be recited by school children during the Dasserah festival.] pp. 12. Published by M. Satti Reddi. Rajahmundry. 1914 [8th September 1914] 12° 1st edition. Price, 6 pies	M. Satti Reddi, Mary Press, Vedarapaka-Rayavaram.	1,000	45
80	Magiśankar Gövindaji. కామశాస్త్రము. [Kāma Śāstramu. A guide to health warning against sexual excesses.] pp. 31, 12s. Published by the author: Madras. 1914. [15th September 1914.] 18°. Revised edition. Free.	Hoe & Co., Premier Press, Madras.	10,000	18
81	Pārvatiśam (Śrī.) శష్టిపూర్తి. [Śaṣṭipūrti. Congratulatory stanzas addressed to a lady Zamindar on her attaining the age of sixty.] pp. 64. Published by the author. Pithapuram. 1914. [10th December 1914.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, Nil.	V. S. Rāmayya Vidvajjana Manoranjani Press, Pithapuram.	500	972
82	Physical effects of alchohol. [A pamphlet in condemnation of the use of alcohol.] pp. 8. Published by the Christian Literature Society: Madras. 1914 [8th November 1914.] 8° 1st edition. Price, 3 annas.	Joseph Pasmore, C. L. S. Press, Madras.	8,000	522
83	పొడుపుకథలు [Podupu kathalu. A collection of popular riddles: with answers.] pp 8. Published by M. Venkatarattagupitha Rao: Cocanada. 1914. [31st October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.	M. Venkatarattagupitha Rao Venkatēśvara Vidyāsāgara Press, Cocanada.	2,000	679
84	సంగ్రామమూలధన సభ. [Sangrāma Mūladhana Sabha. A Telugu rendering of an address in English delivered at a meeting in Berhampore for the purpose of raising subscriptions to the War Fund.] Translated by by T. S. Rāma Śāstri pp. 16. Published by K. Śrīrāma Rao: Berhampore [29th October 1914.] 8° 1st edition. Free.	Krishna & Co., Yēgujukka Printing Works, Berhampore.	1,000	868
85	Śāścalayya, K. కీర్తనలు. [Kīrtanalu. A collection of devotional songs of the popular kind.] pp. 36. Published by the author: Kodigenatapalli, Chittoor district. 1914. [14th November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, As. 1-8.	A. V. Sidda Reddi, Śāradā Press, Chittoor.	1,000	834
86	Vēnkaṭappa (Nāgēnēni). జగన్మోహనపదములు. [Jagammōhana padamulu. A collection of amorous and of devotional songs.] pp. 40. Published by the author: Ammanabrolu. 1914. [8th December 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 8 annas.	V. Nirañjana Śāstri, Prabodhini Press, Duggirala.	500	884
	TELUGU—PHILOSOPHY.			
1	Sūryanārāyaṇa Śarma (Gavarrāju). జగన్నాటకవిలాసము. [Jagannāṭaka Vilāsamu. A centum called from the well-known Vēmana's didactic stanzas] pp. 54. Published by the author. Cocanada. 1914. [17th November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, nil.	Ch. Kaliśa Rao Bros., Kamala Press, Cocanada.	350	644
	TELUGU—POETRY.			
52	ఆముక్తమాల్యద. [Āmuktamālyada. A well-known classical poem in six cantos, ascribed to the famous Kṛiṣṇadēvarāya of Vijayanagar: deals with the story of the great devotion to Viṣṇu, of the daughter of Viṣṇucitta called Periyālvār in Tamil.] pp. 79, 355, 4 Published by V. Rāmasvāmi Śāstrulu & Sons: Madras. 1914. [25th November 1914.] 8°. Revised edition. Price, Rs. 3.	V. Rāmasvāmi Śāstrulu & Sons. Ādi Sarasvati Nilayam Press, Madras.	1,000	948

1 Serial number	2 Author and title, brief subject indicating the size of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date of issue on the title page with surname of Native author (other than that of an ancient author), date of issue from the press or of publication, name of publisher, and price.	3 Printer and place of printing	4 Number of copies.	5 Remarks as to sale.
	BOOKS—*cont.*			
	TELUGU—POETRY—*cont.*			
53	ఆంధ్రమహాభారతము. [Āndhra mahābhāratamu. Vol. 1. The well-known Telugu rendering in verse of the story of the Mahābhārata.] Edited by P. Dakṣiṇāmūrti Śāstri. pp. 328. Published by V. Rāmasvāmi Śāstrulu & Sons: Madras. 1914. [3rd August 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Re. 1-12.	V. Rāmasvāmi Śāstrulu & Sons, Ādi Sarasvatī Nilayam Press, Madras.	1,500	175
54	——— Vol. 3. pp. 349. Madras 1914 [14th September 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Re. 1-12.	Do	1,500	176
55	**Appanna (Ādibhaṭla)** ఆదిభట్ల అప్పన్న. [Rāmāvatārakathāsāra Saṅgrahamu. A brief resume of the story of the Rāmāyaṇa in verse.] pp. 21. Published by G. L. N. Śarma, Jatni. [23rd October 1914.] 8°. Revised edition. Free.	Krishṇā & Co., Vēgajukka Printing Works, Berhampore.	500	851
56	అవ్వగారి మువ్వపు నీతులు. [Avvagāri muvvapu nītulu. A Telugu rendering in verse, of the well-known aphorisms of Auvai, a Tamil poetess.] Translated by Hanumatēśvara Śāstrulu. pp. 23. Published by P. V. Ramanayya & Son, Guntur. 1914. [20th September 1914.] 16°. 1st edition. (T.) Price, As. 1-6.	V. Veṅkaṭarāya Śāstri, Jyōtishmati Press, Madras.	1,500	173
57	ధనాభిరామము. [Dhanābhirāmamu. A poem in three cantos depicting the glamour and the perverting influence of money.] pp. 36. Published by Veṅkaṭarāṅganātha Rao: Coconada. 1914. [September 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	M. Veṅkaṭarāṅganātha Rao, Veṅkaṭēśvara Vidyāsāgara Press, Coconada.	1,000	164
58	**Hanumadgōpāla kavulu** హనుమద్గోపాలకవులు. [Śanigrahadōṣamamu. A garland of twenty seven stanzas referring to the astrologically cruel nature of the planet Saturn.] pp. 17. Published by M. Veṅkaṭagōpāla Rao, Mamillapalli (Guntur district). 1914. [12th October 1914.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, As. 1-8.	B. K. Svāmi, Vāṇi Press, Bezwada.	500	802
59	**Kriṣṇasvāmi (Paṇḍipeddi)** పండిపెద్ది కృష్ణస్వామి. [Bilhaṇīyamu. A well-known poem in three cantos, embodying the story of the poet Bilhaṇa marrying his royal pupil: expurgated.] pp. 4, 124. Published by V. Rāmasvāmi Śāstrulu and Sons: Madras. 1914. [16th November 1914.] 16°. Revised edition. Price, 8 annas.	V. Rāmasvāmi Śāstrulu & Sons, Ādi Sarasvatī Nilayam Press, Madras.	1,000	952
60	**Lakṣmanaśāri (Muḍumba)** ముడుంబ లక్ష్మణశాస్త్రి. [Lakṣaṇā kalyāṇamu. A poem in five cantos embodying the story of the marriage of Śrī Kriṣṇa with Lakṣaṇā.] pp. 66. Published by T. Śēṣārāmachandra Rao: Betavolu (Nizam's Dominions) 1914. [16th October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, nil.	B. K. Svāmi, Vāṇi Press, Bezwada.	250	270
61	**Lakshminṛisimha Śarma (Gummaḍūri)** గుమ్మడూరి. [Nītigītamulu. A collection of ethical stanzas.] pp. 23. Published by the author, Jatni. [23rd October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.	Krishṇa & Co., Vēgajukka Printing Works, Berhampore.	500	850
62	**Mādayyakavi** మాదయ్యకవి. [Mairāvaṇa caritramu. A poem in three cantos, embodying the story of Mairāvaṇa's destruction by Hanumān.] pp. 96. Published by Rāmakṛiṣṇa kavulu. 1914. [10th December 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 10 annas.	V. A. Rāmayya, Vidyaj[illegible] ana Manōrañjani Press, Pithapuram.	750	970

1 Serial number.	2 Author and title, brief subject including the page of the book wherein it occurs in adjoining, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date printed on the title page and the name of the press—whether other than the Chief Secretariat Press—and name from the press or of publication, if so, edition, and price.	3 Printer and place of printing.	4 Number of copies.	5 Registration number.
	BOOKS—*contd.*			
	TELUGU—POETRY—*cont.*			
63	**Nanucoḍadēva.** ನನ್ನಚೋಡದೇವ. [Kumāra Sambhavamu. Part 2. An old poem relating to the Purāṇic story of the birth of the War-god Kumāra.] Edited by M. Rāmakṛṣṇakavi. pp. 16, 122 and 6. Published by the editor: Madras. 1914 [11th September 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Re. 1. [Part 1 noticed in entry No. 74, at page 313 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1910.]	V. Vaṅkaṭarāya Śāstri, Jyōtiṣmati Press, Madras.	400	172
64	**Nārāyaṇasvāmi (Taṭavarti).** The Gospel of St. John in Telugu verse. pp. 108. Published by the author: Nellore. 1914. [25th November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 4 annas.	S. Śrīrāmulu Ceṭṭi, Vaidya Press, Nellore.	1,000	852
65	**Rāghava Śāstri (Gāḍepalli).** ಗಾಡೇಪಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಘವಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿಗಳು. [Paṭṭābhiṣēka mahōtsavōdātakamu. A centum of devotional stanzas: intended to celebrate Śrīrāma's coronation at the conclusion of the religious reading of the Rāmāyaṇa.] pp. 18. Published by Gāḍepalli Ayyambhoṭlu: Guntur. 1914. [11th December 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, nil.	K. B. Kṛṣṇa Rao, Vāsi Press, Guntur.	250	812
66	**Rāmakṛṣṇakavi.** ರಾಮಕೃಷ್ಣಕವಿ. [Chaupḍiki Vilāsamu. A poem in five cantos, narrating the story of Caṇḍēśvari, the patron goddess of the weaver community.] pp. 256. Published by S. V. Raghavayya: Kurnool. 1914. [13th October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 2-8.	S. V. Rāghavayya, Candramauliswara Press, Kurnool.	500	320
67	**Sanyāsirāju (Dēvagupta).** ಧನ್ಯಾಸಿರಾಜು ದೇವಗುಪ್ತ. [Bhagavadgīta Śāstramu. A Telugu rendering in verse of the well-known work of the same name in Sanskrit.] pp. 140. Published by the author. Kasimhota. 1914. [30th November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. (T.) Price, 6 annas.	B. Rāmayya, Śārada Makuṭa Press, Vizagapatam.	500	875
68	**Sōmanāthakavi (Pālakuṛki).** ಪಾಲಕುರ್ಕಿ ಸೋಮನಾಥಕವಿ. [Caturvēdasāramu. A poem giving the essential doctrines of Viraśaivism.] pp. 78. Published by G. Subrahmanya Dēvara: Masulipatam. 1914. [14th September 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Free.	M. Bhāravamūrti Pantulu, Bhāraṭa Press, Masulipatam.	1,000	159
69	**Śrīnāthakavi** ಶ್ರೀನಾಥಕವಿ. [Śṛṅgāra Naiṣadhamu. A well-known classical poem embodying the story of the marriage of king Nala with Damayanti: with notes.] Edited by Kōḷavaramu Vēṅkaṭa Śāstri. pp. 31, 1097. Published by R. Vēṅkaṭēśvar & Co.: Madras. 1914. [1st September 1914.] 12°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 3-8.	R. Vēṅkaṭēśvar & Co., Ānanda Press, Madras.	2,000	432
70	ಶೃಂಗಾರ ಪುರುಷ ಮಾಲಿಕ. [Śṛṅgāra Puruṣa Mālika. A collection of amorous stanzas expressing the passion of a lover towards his sweet-heart.] pp. 24. Published by M. Vēṅkaṭarangaṇṭha Rao: Cocanada. 1914. [September 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 3 annas.	M. Vēṅkaṭarangaṇṭha Rao, Vēṅkaṭēśvara Vidyāśāgara Press, Cocanada.	1,000	155
71	**Subba Rao, V. C.** ಸುಬ್ಬರಾವ್. [Lalana Śatakamu. A centum of stanzas designed to teach moral lessons to school girls.] pp. 24. Published by P. V. Ramanayya & Sons: Guntur. 1914. [4th October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	B. K. Svāmi, Vāṇi Press, Bezwada.	1,000	61
72	**Tammayya (Śrāṅgu).** ತಮ್ಮಯ್ಯ ಶ್ರಾಂಗು. [Vaijayanti Vilāsamu. A well-known classical poem in four cantos, embodying the story of Vipranārāyaṇa, a Vaiṣṇava saint known to have lived at Śrīraṅgam.] pp. 122. Published by V. Rāmaswāmi Śāstrulu & Sons: Madras. 1914. [24th November 1914.] 16°. New edition. Price, 8 annas.	V. Rāmaswāmi Śāstrulu & Sons, Ādi Sarasvati Nilayaṭa Press, Madras.	1,000	948

1 Serial number	2 Author and title, brief subject indication, the age of the book where the name is also given, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition, and prices.	3 Printer and place of printing.	4 Number of copies.	5 Retail price of publication.
	BOOKS—*cont.*			
	TELUGU—POETRY—*concld.*			
73	ఉద్యోగపర్వము. [Udyógaparvamu. Canto 3 of the Udyōga-parva of the Mahābhārata, prescribed for the Intermediate Examination of 1918: with notes.] Edited by S. Venkaṭasubbarāma Śāstru. pp. 98. Published by the editor: Madras. 1914. [26th September 1914.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 8 annas.	T. Śāmbaśiva Mudali, Saddharma Nilayam Press, Madras.	1,000	288
74	ఉద్యోగపర్వము. [Udyógaparvamu. Prescribed for non-detailed study in the Intermediate Examination, 1918; with notes.] Edited by D. Śrīvaṇḍrivāna Śāstri and C. Sundararāma Śāstri. pp. 138. Published by C. Sundararāma Śāstri: Madras. 1914. [26th September 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Re. 1.	C. Sundararāma Śāstri, Śāradāmbā Vilāsam Press, Madras.	500	249
75	Vēṅkamāmba (Tarigoṇḍa) రాజయోగసారము. [Rājayōgasāramu. A poem in three cantos explaining the principles and practice of Rājayōga.] pp. 35. Published by V. Rāmasvāmi Śāstrulu & Sons: Madras. 1914. [26th August 1914.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 4 annas.	V. Rāmasvāmi Śāstrulu & Sons, Ādi Sarasvati Nilayam Press, Madras.	1,000	180
76	వేంకటాచల మాహాత్మ్యము. [Vēṅkaṭāchala Māhātmyamu. A well-known poem in six cantos, narrating the various puranic anecdotes relating to the greatness and power of God Venkaṭēśvara worshipped on the Tirupati hills.] pp. 8, 228. Published by V. Rāmasvāmi Śāstrulu & Sons: Madras. 1914. [28th November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 11 annas.	Do.	1,000	847
77	Vēṅkaṭadāsu, K. కుమార శతకము. [Kumāra Śatakamu. A centum of didactic and devotional stanzas as addressed to a son by his father.] pp. 25. Published by J. V. Subba Rao: Ellore. 1914. [5th November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.	K. Viraṇṇayya, Rāmōhan Press, Ellore.	500	328
78	Virāsvāmi (Tāyi). పార్వతీశ్వర శతకము. [Pārvatīśvara Śatakamu. A centum of devotional stanzas apostrophising Śiva as Pārvatīśvara.] pp. 10. Published by the author: Masulipatam. 1914. [20th September 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	M. Kṛiṣṇa Rao, Kṛiṣṇā Swadēśi Press, Masulipatam.	1,000	262
79	Viśālākṣamma, K. చంద్రమతి చరిత్రము. [Candramati charitramu. A short poem embodying the popular story of the trials of king Harischandra and his dutiful wife Candramati.] pp. 32. Published by Śrīpāda Kṛiṣṇamūrti Śāstri: Rajahmundry. 1914. [20th November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 4 annas.	A. Bāpirāju, Vidyā Nilayam Printing Works, Rajahmundry.	500	689
	TELUGU—POLITICS.			
1	Sītārāmayya (Nidumōlu). పంచవ్యవహారములు. [Pañchavyavahāramulu. An essay on the question of taxation.] pp. 32. Published by the author: Masulipatam. 1914. [16th October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 3 annas.	M. Kṛiṣṇa Rao, Kṛiṣṇā Swadēśi Press, Masulipatam.	1,000	715
	TELUGU—RELIGION.			
151	Addresses on the Lord's Prayer. Edited by the Christian Literature Society for India. pp. 60. Published by the editors: Madras. 1914. [2nd September 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, As. 2-6.	Joseph Pasmore, C. L. S. Press, Madras.	2,000	129

1	2	3	4	5
Serial number.	Author and title, brief subject including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date (give both the title page with the name of the era—when other than the European era,—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition, and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration number.
	BOOKS—*cont.*			
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383	అంజనేయ దండకము, [Āñjanēya Daṇḍakamu. A century of devotional stanzas of the popular kind, invoking the grace of God Hanuman.] pp. 11. Published by M. Venkatarangaiah Rao: Cocanada. 1914. [31st October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.	M. Venkataraṅgaiah Rao. Venkatēśvara Vidyāsāgara Press, Cocanada.	1,000	675
384	Appalanarasayya, M. అప్పల నరస్య్య. [Nūtana Harikatha kirtanalu. A collection of twelve devotional songs] pp. 8. Published by S P L Narasimhasvāmi: Vizagapatam. 1914. [24th November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 6 pies.	S.P.L. Narasimhasvāmi, Ārya Press, Vizagapatam.	1,000	821
385	ఆరాధన క్రమములు. [Ārādhana kramamulu. A pamphlet giving the forms of worship and prayer to be observed in the churches for the purpose of imploring the grace of God to save the world from the horrors of the present European war.] pp. 23. Published by the C.M.S. Society: Bezwada. 1914. [16th September 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, nil.	K. V Subba Rao, The Circars' Educational Press, Bezwada.	1,300	196
386	Bālayidās, B. బాలయిదాస్ బండ్ల పాంచాలమ్మ. [Draupadi mānasa samrakṣaṇamu. A devotional composition mostly consisting of songs, embodying the story of Śri Kṛṣṇa coming to the rescue of Draupadi when she was being subjected to great humiliation by Duryodhana and his brothers.] pp. 25. Published by the author: Anakapalli. 1914. [30th November 1914.] 8°. 3rd edition. Price, 4 annas.	B K Svāmi, Vāṇi Press, Bezwada.	808	659
	[2nd edition noticed in entry No. 109, at page 370 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1913.]			
387	——— ప్రియంవదా చరిత్రము. [Priyamvadā caritramu. A devotional composition mostly consisting of songs, embodying the story of a devoted wife.] pp. 46, 4. Published by Kalahasti Tamma Rao: Rajahmundary. 1914. [9th September 1914.] 8°. Revised edition. Price, 6 annas.	M. Satti Reḍḍi, Mary Press, Veḍurupaka-Rajavaram.	3,000	44
388	Balarāmakavi, P. బలరామకవి పద్యములు. [Sītārāmacandra kathāsudhālaharī. A brief resumé of the story of the Rāmāyaṇa in verse.] pp. 47. Published by S. Kāśīna Rao: Vizagapatam. 1914. [9th October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Not for sale.	B. Rāmayya, Śārada Mudraṇa Press, Vizagapatam.	500	374
389	Brief notes on Exodus. Compiled by J David. pp. 83 Published by J. Heinrichs: Ramapatnam. 1914. [28th September 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, nil.	B. K. Svāmi, Vāṇi Press, Bezwada.	500	18
390	Calapati Śarma, G. శర్మ [Jānakipati Śatakamu. A century of devotional stanzas of the popular kind, apostrophising Viṣṇu as Jānakipati.] pp. 39. Published by G. Śēṣappa: Anantapur. 1914. [30th October 1914.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	B. Munisāmi Nāyuḍu & Sons, Svāmi Vilāsam Press, Anantapur.	1,000	450
391	Conversion, what is it? A Christian missionary pamphlet. Edited by the Christian Literature Society. pp. 10 Published by the editors. Madras. 1914. [3rd September 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 6 pies.	Joseph Passmore, C. L. S. Press, Madras.	3,000	130

1 Serial number	2 Author and title, brief subject including the size of the book where the matter is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date issued on which the publication was announced, price when known, and remarks as to whether a new publication or of subsequent, & re-edition, and if so	3 Printer and place of printing.	4 Number of copies.	5 Registration number
	BOOKS—*cont.*			
	TELUGU—RELIGION—*cont.*			
162	(A) Course for Village Sunday Schools. pp. 8, 144. Published by Rev. R. E. Smith: Cocanada. [29th October 1914.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, 4 annas.**	P. Brahmānanda Rao, Sujanaranjani Printing Works, Cocanada.	1,000	803
163	(An) easy explanation of the Lord's Prayer. pp. 28 Published by Rev. John Cain: Dumaguden. 1914 [5th December 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, As. 1–6.**	H. H. Bicknell, S.P.C.K. Press, Madras.	500	817
164	(The) Gospel of Saint Matthew. [A Telegu rendering of the Gospel according to St Matthew, in popular prose.] pp. 74. Published by the British and Foreign Bible Society: Madras. 1914. [10th December 1914.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, 3 pies.**	Do.	100,000	897
165	(A) Handbook for Pastors containing articles of faith, church business, etc. Edited by Rev. John Craig. pp. 55. Published by the editor: Cocanada. [10th December 1914.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, 2 annas.**	Do.	1,250	890
166	హరికథాభాసమంజరి. [Harikathābhāsamañjari (Part 1). A collection of some well-known stanzas suitable for incorporation in *Harikatha* performances.] pp. 34. Published by B. Bālajīdās: Anakapalli. 1914. [20th November 1914.] 8°. 2nd edition. **Price, 4 annas.** [1st edition noticed in entry No. 78, at page 262 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1912.]	B. K. Svāmi, Vānī Press, Bezwada.	500	880
167	"(The) Holy Gospels of Our Lord Jesus Christ and the Acts of the Apostles." Translated into Telugu from the Latin Vulgate with annotations by Father D. Thomas. pp. 11, 355. Published by the translator: Bellary. 1914. [15th October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Re. 1.**	T. Sāmbaśiva Mudali, Sadānanda Nilayam Press, Madras.	2,000	395
168	Infant Standard. A small pamphlet containing quotations from the Bible to help young students to regulate their conduct. pp. 7. Published by the C. M. S. Society: Bezwada [15th August 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, nil.**	K. V. Subba Rao, The Circars' Educational Press, Bezwada	500	195
169	Kōteyya, Y. రామాయణ సంగ్రహము. [Rāmāyana Sangrahōpalunu. A brief account in verse, of the main incidents of the story of the *Rāmāyana*.] pp. 8 Published by the author: Endluor, Ongole taluk. [6th December 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, not known.**	C. V. Krisna Rao, Śāradā Nikētanam Press, Ongole.	500	823
170	Kōtīśvara Śarma (Pasupāti). చంద్రమౌళీశ్వర శతకము. [Candramaulīśvara Śatakamu. A century of devotional stanzas apostrophising Śiva worshipped as Candramaulīśvara in a village called Talaperi.] pp 10. Published by the author. Guntur. 1914. [30th September 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, nil.**	K. B. Krisna Rao, Vāgi Press, Guntur.	250	28
171	Krisnayya (Gūda). ఏకాదశీ మహాత్మ్యము. [Ēkādaśī mahātmyamu. A devotional composition mostly consisting of songs, relating to the importance and religious value of the *Ekādasi* fast.] pp. 31. Published by the author: Peravali. 1914. [25th August 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 4 annas.**	K. Pullayya, Kanyakā Paramēśvari Press, Bapatla.	250	19

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Serial number	Author and title, brief subject including the age of the book where the same is about to, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title page with the name of the year—when other than the Christian era, periodicity of issue from the press and publication, size, edition, and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration number.
	BOOKS—*contd.*			
	TELUGU—RELIGION—*contd.*			
172	ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀ ಶತಕಮು. [Lakṣmīśa Śatakamu. A centum of devotional stanzas of the popular kind, invoking the grace of the goddess of wealth and prosperity.] pp. 8. Published by M. Venkaṭarangaṇṭha Rao: Cocanada. 1914. [31st October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 1 anna.**	M. Venkaṭaraṅgaṇṭha Rao, Venkaṭēśvara Vidyāśāgara Press, Cocanada.	1,000	674
173	ಮానಸಬೋಧ ಶತಕಮು. [Mānasabōdha Śatakamu. A centum of devotional stanzas of the popular kind, referring to God as the giver of liberation from all bondage.] pp 8. Published by M. Venkaṭaraṅgaṇṭha Rao: Cocanada. 1914. [31st October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 1 anna.**	Do.	1,000	676
174	**Munusvāmi, S.** ಪಂಢರಿ ನಾಮವಳಿ ಕೀರ್ತನಲು. [Paṇḍari nāmavaḷi kīrtanalu. A small collection of devotional songs in praise of Viṭṭhu worshipped as Pāṇḍuraṅga at Paṇḍharpur.] pp. 12. Published by P. Tyāgarāya Ceṭṭi: Madras. 1914. [15th September 1914.] 12°. 1st edition. **Price, 3 pies.**	P. Tyāgarāya Ceṭṭi, Śrījarjōjavari Nikētanam Press, Madras.	1,000	39
175	**Parabrahma Śāstri (Akundi).** కాశీయాత్ర. [Kāśīyātra. A handbook of information for pilgrims going to Benares.] pp. 45. Published by Rāma & Co: Ellore. 1914. [24th October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 5 annas.**	K. Viramallayya, Rāmōdhan Press, Ellore.	1,000	496]
176	**(The) Pilgrim's Progress.** [A Telugu rendering of a well-known work of the same name in English.] pp. 208. Published by the Religious Tract and Book Society: Madras. 1914. [14th December 1914.] 16°. Revised edition. (£) **Price, 6 annas.**	H. H. Bickell, S.P.C.K. Press, Madras.	1,000	618
177	ప్రకీర్ణ దేవుళ్ళ కీర్తనలు. [Prakīrṇadēvuṇḷagāri kirtanalu. A small collection of devotional songs of the popular kind.] pp. 8. Published by K. Y. Sūryaprakāśam. Cocanada. 1914. [14th November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 1 anna.**	Ch. Kaiḷāsa Rao Bros., Kamalā Press, Cocanada.	500	647
178	ద్వేషి హిందు చరిత్రము. [Dvēṣi Hindu caritramu. A catechism, being an indecent attack in popular verse, on some of the religious observances of the Hindus.] Translated by Mahere Alli Sāhib. pp. 28. Published by M. Venkaṭaraṅgaṇṭha Rao: Cocanada. 1914. [31st October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 2 annas.**	M. Venkaṭaraṅgaṇṭha Rao, Venkaṭēśvara Vidyāśāgara Press, Cocanada.	1,000	672
179	**Rāmasvāmi Śāstri, C.** రామాంజనేయము. [Rāmāñjanēyamu. A picture of Rāma.] p. 1. Published by the author: Madras. [29th September 1914.] Oblong. Litho. 1st edition. **Price, Re. 1.**	C. Rāmasvāmi Śāstri Lōkānandini Press, Madras.	500	17
180	**Raṅgaprakāśadāsu.** వేంకటేశ్వర భక్త విజయము. [Vēṅkaṭēśvara Bhakta vijayamu. An account of the lives of some of the devotees of God Vēṅkaṭēśvara worshipped on the Tirupati hills.] pp. 8, 216. Published by C. Raṅgayya Nāyuḍu: Madras. 1914. [18th October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Re. 1-8.**	Graves, Cookson & Co., Scottish Press, Madras.	1,000	85[illegible]

1	2	3	4	5
Serial number.	Author and title, brief subject including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title page with the name of the era—where other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication, edn., edition, and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Remarks.
	BOOKS—*cont.*			
	TELUGU—RELIGION—*cont.*			
181	**Rangayya Nāyudu, C.** రంగయ్య నాయుడు సి. [Tirupatisthala māhātmyamu. A pamphlet giving an account of the religious importance of the Tirupati hills.] pp. 24. Published by the author: Madras. 1914. [15th September 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, As. 1-6.**	Payan & Co., Phœnix Press, Madras.	4,000	94
182	రుక్మిణీపతి శతకము. [Rukminīpati Śatakamu. A century of devotional stanzas apostrophising Viṣṇu as Rukminīpati.] pp. 12. Published by M. Venkaṭaraṅgaṇātha Rao: Cocanada. 1914. [31st October, 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 1 anna.**	M. Venkaṭaraṅgaṇātha Rao, Venkaṭēśvara Vidyāsāgara Press, Cocanada.	1,000	675
183	సచ్చిదానంద రామశతకము. [Saccidānanda Rāma śatakamu. A century of devotional stanzas of the popular kind, referring to the fleeting nature of all earthly possessions.] pp. 8. Published by M. Venkaṭaraṅgaṇātha Rao. Cocanada. 1914. [31st October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 1 anna.**	Do.	1,000	673
184	**Śēsayya, A.** శేషయ్య ఆ. [Mahānandi māhātmyamu. A poem in three cantos giving an account of the religious importance of Mahānandi, a place of pilgrimage in the Kurnool district: as told in the Skāndapurāṇa.] pp. 68. Published by B. Mahānandayya. Kurnool. 1914. [10th October 1914.] 8°. Revised edition. **Price, 8 annas.**	S. V. Rāghavayya, Candramauḷēśvara Press, Kurnool.	500	321
185	**Sītāpatayya, P.** సీతాపతయ్య. [Kaivalyamañjari. A garland of stanzas pointing out the way to salvation.] pp. 43. Published by the author: Chittoor. 1914. [September 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 4 annas.**	M. Rāmānujāchāri, Victoria Jubilee Press, Chittoor.	500	117
186	**Sītārāma Rao, D.** సీతారామము. [Bhāgavatasāramu. A brief resume, in prose, of the Śrī Bhāgavata: based on the well-known work of Pōtana.] pp. 186. Published by K. Venkaṭarāmayya: Masulipatam. 1914. [3rd December 1914.] 16° 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 1-4.**	K. Venkaṭappayya, Candrikā Press, Guntur.	1,000	819
187	సీతారామ తారావళి. [Sītārāma Tārāvaḷi. A garland of twenty-seven stanzas in praise of Śrīrāma.] pp. 8. Published by M. Venkaṭaraṅgaṇātha Rao: Cocanada. 1914. [September 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 1 anna.**	M. Venkaṭaraṅgaṇātha Rao, Venkaṭēśvara Vidyāsāgara Press, Cocanada.	1,000	152
188	**Śivanna Śāstri, J.** శివన్నశాస్త్రి. [Yōgasāramu. A guide, in verse, to the practice of Yōga.] pp. 17, 2. Published by the author: Vanapamala. 1914. [8th November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, nil.**	T. Veṅkaṭādri, Guest Press, Nuzvid.	500	851
189	**Śivarāmayya (Varapāsi).** శివరామయ్య వరపాసి. [Nāgatīrtha māhātmyamu. A devotional composition, mostly consisting of songs, describing the origin of a shrine in a village near Ongole.] pp. 36. Published by the author: Pernamitta. 1914. [16th November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 10 annas.**	K. Pullayya, Konyakā Paramēśvarī Press, Bapatla.	410	824

1 Serial number	2 Author and title, brief subject including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title-page with the year of the current era other than the Christian era, etc.—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition, and price.	3 Printer and place of publication	4 Number of copies.	5 Registration number
	BOOKS—*cont.*			
	TELUGU—RELIGION—*cont.*			
190	శివ శతకము. [Śiva Śatakamu. A centum of devotional stanzas of the popular kind, invoking the grace of Śiva.] pp. 8. Published by M. Venkaṭarāṅgaṇātha Rao: Cocanada. 1914. [31st October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 1 anna	M. Venkaṭarāṅgaṇātha Rao, Venkaṭēśvara Vidyāsāgara Press, Cocanada.	1,000	677
191	Sōmakavi (Allamarāju). జనార్దన శతకము. [Janārdana Śatakamu. A centum of devotional stanzas of the popular kind, apostrophising Viṣṇu worshipped as Janārdana at Rājalampūri.] pp. 20. Published by the author: Chebrolu. 1914. [13th December 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	B. Hāmayya, Śārada Mahaṭa Press, Vizagapatnam.	500	941
192	Śrīnivasa Bhāgavatasvāmi. శ్రీనివాసభాగవతస్వామి. [Jñānavairāgyōpanyāsa mālikā saṅgrahamu. A collection of lectures on religious and philosophical topics.] pp. 128. Published by Y. Gōvindarājulu Cetti: Madras. [6th November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 6 pies.	B. V. Rangayya Cetti, Lakṣmīnārāyaṇa Vilāsam Press, Madras.	300	541
193	శ్రీరామ దండకము. [Śrīrāma Daṇḍakamu. A rhythmic composition in praise of Viṣṇu worshipped as Śrīrāma.] pp. 7. Published by M. Venkaṭarāṅgaṇātha Rao: Cocanada. 1914. [September 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 6 pies.	M. Venkaṭarāṅgaṇātha Rao, Venkaṭēśvara Vidyāsāgara Press, Cocanada.	1,000	151
194	శీలావ్రత కథలు. [Śīlāvrata kathalu. Part 1. A collection of stories relating to certain popular religious observances current among Hindu ladies.] Edited by B. Venkaṭa Rao. pp. 84. Published by the Āndhra Pracārini Granṭha Nilayam: Nidadavol. 1914. [20th November 1914.] 8°. Revised edition. Price, 6 annas.	B. Venkaṭa Rao, Andhra Prachārini Printing Works, Nidadavol.	1,000	739
195	——— Part 2. pp. 91. Nidadavol. 1914. [20th November 1914.] 8°. Revised edition. Price, 6 annas.	Do.	1,000	737
196	(A) study of the Acts of the Apostles, pp. 232. Published by the Christian Literature Society: Madras. 1914. [30th September 1914.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 6 annas.	H. H. Bicknell, S.P.C.K. Press, Madras.	3,000	214
197	Subbarāyulu Nāyuḍu. అరుణాచల పురాణము. [Aruṇācala purāṇam. An account, in verse, of the religious importance of Tiruvaṇṇāmalai, a well-known place of pilgrimage in Southern India.] pp. 235. Published by K. S. Durairāju Mudali: Madras. 1914. [13th November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Re 1.	P. Subbarāyulu Nāyuḍu, Smarta Press, Madras.	2,000	555
198	Sundararāma Śāstri (Cāḍaluvāḍa) శ్రీమద్రామాయణ బోధిత ప్రధాన ధర్మములు. [Śrīmadrāmāyaṇa bōdhita pradhāna dharmamulu. An address expounding the central lessons derivable from the story of the Rāmāyaṇa: delivered at the Maharaja's Sanskrit College at Mysōre.] pp. 32. Published by the author: Madras. 1914. [24th September 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	C. Sundararāma Śāstri, Śāradāmbā Vilāsam Press, Madras.	300	248
199	Sūryaprakāśa Rao, M. అగస్త్యేశ్వర శతకము. [Agastyēśvara śatakamu. A garland of devotional stanzas apostrophising Śiva worshipped as Agastyēśvara at Penumaḍa.] pp. 48. Published by the author: Tirupati. 1914. [16th November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	B. Viṇugōpāla Reḍḍi, Pañcāṅga Nilayam Press, Tirupati.	500	838

Serial number.	Author and title, brief subject including the age of the book where the same is other than the year of publication, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title page with the name of the era when other than the Christian era,—place of issue from the press or of publication, cost, edition, and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration number.
	BOOKS—*cont.*			
	TELUGU—RELIGION—*contd.*			
200	**Sūrya Rao (Bénam).** ಸೂರ್ಯರಾವ್. [Rangarnāga Śatakamu. A centum of devotional stanzas of the popular kind, praying to god Rangnāthu for deliverance from sin.] pp. 15. Published by the author: Anatlakota. 1914. [9th September 1914.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, nil.**	Ch. Kaliāsa Rao Bros., Kamalā Press, Cocanada.	100	11
201	**Telugu Picture Leaflet.** Gives a Biblical story. pp. 4. Published by the A.E.L.M. Conference: Guntur. 1914 [30th October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Free.**	Victor McCauley A.E.L.M. Press, Guntur.	5,000	478
202	**Vāsudēvāmātya, V.** ವಾಸುದೇವ್. [Brahma Vidya. A pamphlet explaining some of the principles of Advaita Vēdānta.] pp. 23. Published by the author: Madras. 1914. [25th September 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 4 annas.**	T. Tolasingam Cetti, Vāni Nilayam Press, Madras.	1,000	60
203	**Venkaṭarāmayya, S.** ವೆಂಕಟರಾಮಯ್ಯ. [Sōmēśvara Śataka. A centum of stanzas of the popular kind apostrophising Śiva worshipped as Sōmēśa in a village called Sōmēśvarapuram.] pp. 12. Published by the author: Somēśvaram. August 1914. [31st August 1914.] 12°. Revised edition. **Price, nil.**	Ch. Kaliāsa Rao Bros., Kamalā Press, Cocanada.	500	10
204	**Vēṅkaṭēśvaradāsu (Madhavarāju).** ವೆಂಕಟೇಶ್ವರದಾಸು. [Karma Dīpaṭi Hṛdayamu. A popular treatise dealing with Karma or the determiner of fate.] pp. 80. Published by B. Tyāgarāya Śāstrulu. Madras. [15th September 1914.] 1914. 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 4 annas.**	B. Tyāgarāya Śāstri, Girvāṇa Bhāṣa Ratnākaram Press, Madras.	300	233
205	**Venkaṭēśvarlu, G.** (ವೆಂಕಟೇಶ್ವರ್ಲು.) [Śrī Kṛiṣṇa Daṇḍakamu. A rhythmic composition in praise of Śrī Kṛiṣṇa.] pp. 18. Published by the author: Anakapalli. 1914. [22nd October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, nil.**	G. Hanumanta Rao, Śrī Rāma Vilāsam Press, Anakapalli.	200	670
206	**Vīrabhadrāśalapati Śarma, V.** ವೀರಭದ್ರಾಶಲಪತಿ [Yājñavalkya caritra. A devotional composition, mostly consisting of songs, giving an account of the life of the sage Yājñavalkya.] pp. 40. Published by Tōṭṭi Appā Rao: Guntur. 1914. [17th December 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, nil.**	K.B. Kṛiṣṇa Rao, Vāṇi Press, Guntur.	1,000	926
207	**Vīrayya (Kantēṭi.)** ವೀರಯ್ಯ (ಕಂಟೇಟಿ.) [Rājayōga Śatakamu. A centum of philosophical and devotional Stanzas addressed to a rogue.] pp. 16. Published by the author: Nazvid. 1914. [15th November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, nil.**	T. Vaikuṇṭādri, Gauri Press, Nuzvid.	500	597
208	**Vivēkānanda's Addresses on Karmayōga.** Translated by N. Mūrtirāja Śarma. pp. 113. Published by Śrī Hitakāriṇa Granthālayam: Kodyam, Godavari district. 1914. [2nd November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 8 annas.**	Ch. Kaliāsa Rao Bros., Kamalā Press, Cocanada.	1,000	645
209	ಯಥಾರ್ಥ ಮತೋದ್ದೇಶಮು. [Yathārtha Matōddēśamu. A Telugu rendering of Paramānandasvāmi's English pamphlet called 'The true spirit of Religion is universal.'] pp. 16. Published by M. Kṛiṣṇa Rao: Masulipatam. 1914. [21st September 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 1 anna.**	M. Kṛiṣṇa Rao, Kṛiṣṇā Svadēśi Press, Masulipatam.	1,000	265
	TELUGU—SCIENCE, NATURAL.			
2	ಗೋಚಾರದರ್ಶನಿ. [Gōcāradarśini. A guide to Astrology.] pp. 94. Published by Calli Lakṣmīnṛisiṁha Śāstri, Masulipatam. 1914. [29th September 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 6 pies.**	Do.	500	283

1	2	3	4	5
Serial number.	Author and title, brief subject (including the size of the book where the same is uncertain), number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title page with the name of the year when other than the Christian era,—date of issue from the Press or of publication, size, edition, and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration Number.
	BOOKS—*cont.*			
	The following are designed for educational purposes.			
	TELUGU—HISTORY.			
3	**Namaśīvāya Mudaḷi, C. R.** Stories from Indian history. pp. 158. Published by C. Kumārasāmi Nāyuḍu & Sons. Madras. 1914. [20th September 1914.] 12°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, 5 annas.**	C. Kumārasāmi Nāyuḍu & Sons, Caxton Press, Madras.	2,000	472
	TELUGU—LANGUAGE.			
31	**Concise annotations on the Matriculation Telugu Text for 1915.** Compiled by D. Sūryanārāyaṇa Śāstri, C. Sundararāma Śāstri, and C. Sobharāma Śāstri. pp. 134. Published by C. Sundararāma Śāstri: Madras. 1914. [15th September 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 12 annas.**	C. Sundararāma Śāstri, Śāradāmbā Vilāsam Press, Madras.	500	250
32	**Hasabania (Vāsudēv R.)** [Bālabhāratamu. a collection of stories from the *Mahābhārata*: for the use of school-children.] pp. 126. Published by M. P. Śarma & Co.: Bellary. 1914. [November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 6 annas.**	Thompson & Co., Minerva Press, Madras.	2,000	1,009
33	**Nārāyaṇamūrti (Citti).** Correlated story reader for the second standard. pp. 57. Published by K. Venkaṭarāmayya & Co.: Masulipatam. 1914. [14th December 1914.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, As. 2-8.**	K. Venkaṭappayya, Candrikā Press, Guntur.	1,000	921
34	**Pāpayya Śāstri, B.** Telugu Grammar. An elementary treatise. pp. 114. Published by Macmillan & Co., Ltd.: Bombay. 1914. [16th December 1914.] 16°. Revised edition. **Price, 6 annas.**	H. H. Bicknell, S.P.C.K. Press, Madras.	3,000	954
35	**Step by step in Telugu composition through pictures.** First Book. pp. 32. Published by C. Kumārasāmi Nāyuḍu & Sons. Madras. 1914. [29th October 1914.] 16°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, As. 1-8.**	C. Kumārasāmi Nāyuḍu & Sons, Caxton Press, Madras.	5,000	475
36	——— Second Standard. pp. 48. 1914. [26th October 1914.] 16°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, As. 2-8.**	Do.	5,000	476
37	**Telugu correlated story reader for the first standard.** Compiled by Ch. Nārāyaṇamūrti. pp. 52. Published by K. Venkaṭarāmayya & Co.: Masulipatam. 1914. [29th October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 2 annas.**	M. Kṛṣṇa Rao, Kṛṣṇā Svadēśī Press, Masulipatam.	1,000	714
38	**Virēśaliṅgaṁ Pantulu, K.** An elementary Telugu grammar. pp. 63. Published by the author: Rajahmundry. 1914. [25th September 1914.] 8°. Revised edition. **Price, 5 annas.**	V. A. Rāmayya, Vidyārjana-mudrāṇālaya Press, Pithapuram.	1,000	287
	TELUGU—MISCELLANEOUS.			
15	**Nārāyaṇamūrti, C.** Elementary Hygeine. Designed for use in schools. pp. 128. Published by K. Venkaṭarāmayya & Co.: Masulipatam. 1914. [25th September 1914]. 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 10 annas.**	M. Krisna Rao, Kṛṣṇā Svadēśī Press, Masulipatam.	1,000	268
16	**Rules for the guidance of Board Schoolmasters.** Compiled by S. V. Subba Ayyar. pp. 16. Published by the compiler: Vizagapatam. 1914. [17th December 1914]. 16°. 1st edition. **Free.**	C. Kumārasāmi Nāyuḍu & Sons, Caxton Press, Madras.	500	984
	MALAYALAM—FICTION.			
5	[Pērillāṭṭa Padyaṅaval.] A short story pointing out the duties of a Hindu wife.] Edited by T. M. Kunhambu. pp. 3, 13. Published by the editor: Calicut. 1914. [15th December 1914.] 16°. 1st edition. **Free.**	P. Kunhikappan, Edward Press, Cannanore	500	934

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial number.	Author and title, brief subject matter, the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the main page with the name of the era—whether taken from the Christian era, cyclic or name from the period of publication, size, edition, and price.		Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration number.
	BOOKS—*cont.*				
	MALAYALAM LAW.				
1	കൊച്ചിയിലെ കടിയായ്മ നിയമം. [Kocciyile Kudiyāyma Regulation. Cochin Tenancy Regulation.] Edited by A. C. Mānavikraman Rājā. pp. 4, 89. Published by P. Acyutan Nāyar: Kottakal. Kollam 1090 or 1914 A.D. [30th November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition.	Price, 6 annas.	P. V. Krsna Vāriyar, Lakṣmi Sahāyam Press, Kottakal.	500	382
	MALAYALAM—PHILOSOPHY.				
2	Śivayōgi (Brahmānandasvāmi). ശിവയോഗി സ്വാമികൾ. [Rājayōgaparyayam. A pamphlet dealing with *Rājayōga*.] pp. 16, 8. Published by the author: Alattur. 1914. [6th October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition.	Price, 1 anna.	K. Rāvuṇṇi Nāyar, Mūkāmbikā Press, Alattur.	1,000	161
	MALAYALAM—POETRY.				
7	Cāttara Nayar, K. ചാത്തരനായർ. [Sadācāramālika, A book of moral maxims.] pp. 4, 16. Published by the author: Palghat. 1914. [12th October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition.	Price, As. 2-8.	P. S. Kaliyugam Piḷḷai, Victoria Press, Palghat.	1,000	246
8	Cēriyanujan Tamburān (Mānavikrama). ചേരിയനുജൻ തമ്പുരാൻ. [Bhāsā Bhartṛihari. A metrical rendering of Bhartṛihari's well-known collection of three centums.] pp. 1, 6, 98. Published by the author: Calicut. 1914. [20th October 1914.] 16°. 1st edition.	Price, 8 annas.	L. S. Rāma Ayyar, Vidyā Vilāsam Press, Calicut.	1,000	331
9	Rāmapisāradi, P. രാമപിഷാരടി. [Ambarīṣacaritam. The story of King Ambarīṣa, a well-known ancient Vaiṣṇava devotee.] pp. 21. Published by the author: Ponnani. 1914. [18th October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition.	Price, 2 annas.	M. Nārāyaṇa Mānōn, Vāṇi Vilāsam Press, Guruvayur.	800	269
10	തച്ചോളിപ്പാട്ട്. [Taccōḷicandu. A collection of songs in *Taccōḷi* metre.] pp. 30. Published by Gōkaru Bros., Calicut. 1914. [17th September 1914.] 12°. 1st edition.	Price, 2 pies.	N. Imbichutti, Kōlappan Press, Calicut.	1,000	143
11	T. M. and P. G. [Kocceriṇi. Ballad songs relating to the life of a princess named Kocceriṇi.] pp. 2, 38. Published by T. M. Tayyuṇṇi Nāyar: Palghat. 1914. [22nd October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition.	Price, As. 4-6.	Kamprom Bros., Palghat.	500	418
	MALAYALAM—RELIGION.				
14	[Nāpalli (Luke)]. നാപള്ളി. [Cāturvarṇyam. "The four castes."] pp. 116. Published by the Basel Mission Book and Tract Depository: Mangalore. 1914. [8th September 1914.] 12°. 1st edition.	Price, 6 annas.	A. Beierbach, Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	2,000	97
15	[Nau, H.] Bible stories for elementary classes. pp. 2, 93. Published by F. R. Zucker: Trivandrum. 1914. [21st October 1914.] 12°. 1st edition.	Price, 1 phanam or As. 2-3.	Do.	2,000	689
16	നിർമ്മലാകഥ. [Nirmala Katha. A story with a didactic purpose.] Edited by S. John. pp. 80. Published by the Basel Mission Book and Tract Depository: Mangalore. 1914. [9th November 1914.] 12°. 1st edition.	Price, 6 pies.	Do.	4,000	872

1 Serial number	2 Author and title, brief subject (including the age of the book where the name is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, if not given on the title page with the name of the author) and whether the title is in roman, native or both characters,—date of receipt from the press or of publication, size, price, and	3 Printer and place of printing.	4 Number of copies.	5 Registration number.
	BOOKS—*contd.*			
	MALAYALAM—RELIGION—*contd.*			
17	**[Theodore, J. V, L.]** Imāmuddīn. The story of a Maulvi. pp. 23. Published by the Basel Mission Book and Tract Depository: Mangalore. 1914. [17th October 1914.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 3 pies.	A. Beierbach, Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	4,000	615
18	**Wessel, G.** The moral teachings of Christ. pp. 33. Published by the Basel Mission Book and Tract Depository: Mangalore. 1914. [10th September 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, As. 1-8.	Do.	500	98
	KANARESE—LANGUAGE.			
4	ಶ್ರೀಮದ್ವಾಲ್ಮೀಕಿ ರಾಮಾಯಣವು, ಯು ದ್ಧಕಾಂಡವು. **[Śrīmad Vālmīki Rāmāyaṇavu, Yuddhakāṇḍavu.** Part 2. A prose rendering of Vālmīki's Sanskrit *Rāmāyaṇa*: contains the Yuddhakāṇḍa.] Translated by D. Ajjaṇṇagārāchārya. pp. 498. Published by R. Venkaṭēśvar & Co.: Madras. 1914. [30th October 1914.] 16°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* (T.) Price, Re. 1-8.	R. Venkaṭēśvar & Co., Ananda Press, Madras.	3,200	436
	[Part 1 noticed in entry No. 3, at page 167 of the catalogue for the quarter ending June 1914.]			
	KANARESE—MISCELLANEOUS.			
2	**Haldipur, S. V.** ಮುಂಬಯಿ ಅಖಾಡೆಯ ದುರುಳರು, **[Mumbayi Ākhāḍeya Duruḷaru.** An abridged translation of M. Kennedy's book in English, entitled "The Criminal Classes in the Bombay Presidency."] pp. 2, 196. Published by the author: Simla. 1914. [30th October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* (T). Price, Re. 1-14.	A. Beierbach, Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	1,000	615
	KANARESE—RELIGION.			
24	**Dāsa Upādhya, U.** ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣವು. **[Lakṣmīkalyāṇa-haḍu.** Household songs relating to the goddess Lakṣmi.] pp. 16. Published by the author: Udipi. 1914. [21st August 1914.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.	P. N. Prabhu, Prabhākara Press, Udipi.	1,000	605
25	ಉಡುಪಿ ಶ್ರೀಕೃಷ್ಣ ಚರಿತ್ರೆ. **[Uḍupi Śrī Kṛṣṇa Caritra.** The legendary story relating to the worship of the image of Kṛṣṇa at Udipi: in popular song.] Edited by P. Guru Rao. pp. 8, 22. Published by the editor: Udipi. 1914. [7th September 1914.] 8° 1st edition. Price, 3 annas.	V. Śrīnivāsa Kāmath, Śāradā Press, Mangalore.	1,000	116
	The following are designed for educational purposes.			
	KANARESE—LANGUAGE.			
6	**Cinnappa Hūli, V.** ಬಾಲ ಶಿಕ್ಷೆ. **[Bālaśikṣe.** A Kanarese Primer.] pp. 84. Published by the author: Garag. 1914. [20th November 1914.] 12°. 2nd edition. Revised. Price, As. 1-6.	U. Nārāyaṇāchārya, Dharma Prakāśa Press, Mangalore.	10,000	734
7	**Laksmana Rao, V.** ಬಾಲ ಶಿಕ್ಷೆ [Bālaśikṣe "The Infant Reader." Part 1.] pp. 2, 24. Published by the author: Udipi. 1914. [19th November 1914.] 8° 1st edition. *Illustrated.* Price, As. 1-6.	Do.	4,000	739
	URIYA—MISCELLANEOUS.			
1	**(The) Utkal Union Conference: 9th sitting: 1913.** [A report of the Proceedings of the ninth sitting of the Utkal Union Conference held at Puri in 1913.] pp. 32. Published by the Secretary, Utkal Union Conference: Puri. 1914. [26th October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, nil.	S. B. Ruth, Asha Press, Berhampore.	2,000	450

1 Serial number	2 Author and Title, brief subject include of the nature of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given (on the title page with the name of the year—and an editor from the Christian era,—date of receipt from the press or of publication, name, and language of press.	3 Printer and place of printing.	4 Number of copies.	5 Registration number
	BOOKS—*cont.*			
	URIYA—POETRY.			
6	Śrībatso Ponda. ଶ୍ରୀବତ୍ସ ପୋଣ୍ଡା. [Khajabūbi gūa. A garland of stanzas condemning the habit of wearing brass bangles.] pp. 4. Published by Bhāgirati Das: Aska. 1914. [13th October 1914.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 3 pies.	Brioddhrana Pratinidhi, Kisori Candra Press, Aska.	1,000	273
	The following is designed for educational purposes.			
	URIYA—MISCELLANEOUS.			
2	Anamcandra Patro. A first course in Geography: for use in Elementary schools. pp. 106. Published by the author: Berhampore. 1914. [22nd September 1914.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 8 annas.	R. Tambanāthaṃ Sarasvati Press, Berhampore.	1,000	261
	HINDUSTANI—MEDICINE			
1	Ahmad Kusain. [Amrat Hira. A pamphlet dealing with the composition of the medicine called "Amrat Hira"] pp. 32. Published by the author: Madras. [26th November 1914.] 32°. Litho. 1st edition. Free.	Mūhammad Abdur Rahmān Sāhib, Rahmāni Press, Madras.	500	991
	HINDUSTANI—MISCELLANEOUS			
5	[Nakshā-e-Jang-e-Europa. A sketch map of Europe pointing out the places where the present war is raging.] Edited by Muhammad Abdullah Sāhib. 1 sheet. Published by the editor: Madras. [30th September 1914.] Folio. Litho. 1st edition. Price, 3 pies.	Muhammad Abdul Ghaffār Sāhib, Anīs Press, Madras.	500	337
	The following are designed for educational purposes.			
	ARABIC—LANGUAGE.			
7	[Keya Kunhi, A. N.] [Mahdul Kirāat "An Arabic Primer."] pp. 18. Published by the author: Cannanore. 27th September 1914. 8°. Litho. 1st edition. Price, 2 pies.	M. Ali Kutti Musaliar, Manbaul Hidāyat Press, Ponnani.	1,500	267
8	Muhammad Hāj, E. V. The Arabic Infant Reader. pp. 88. Published by the author: Calicut. 1914. [27th October 1914.] 8°. Litho. 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.	C. Ibrāhim Kutti, Amirul Islām S. Madanul Ulūm Press, Tirurangadi.	1,500	344
	SANSKRIT (NĀGARĪ)—DRAMA.			
2	Laksmanasūri (Pandit M.) [Paulastyavadham. A drama, in six acts, embodying the well-known story of the *Rāmāyana*: with an introduction by K. S. Rāmasvāmi Śāstri.] pp. 16, 130. Published by the author: Madras. 1914. [July 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Re. 1-8.	L. V. Rāmacandra Ayyar, Oriental Press, Madras; M. C. Narasimhāchārya, Brahmavidin Press, Madras.	250	331
	SANSKRIT (NĀGARĪ)—PHILOSOPHY.			
3	[Tarkasangrahah. Part 2. A well-known elementary work giving an account of the elements of the *Nyāya* and *Vaiśesika* systems of Hindu philosophy; with four commentaries: issued in parts.] Edited by S. Candrasekhara Śāstri. pp. 80. Published by the editor: Madras. 1914. [9th October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 8 annas.	C. Śankaranārāyana Śāstri, Śri Bālamanōrama Press, Madras.	3,000	291

[Last issue noticed in entry No. 2, at page 278 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]

1	2	3	4	5
Serial number	Author and title, brief subject indication (the use of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publication and place of publication, date given on the title page with the name of the year when same other than Christian era,—date of publication and price or of publication only, edition, and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration number.

BOOKS—*contd.*

SANSKRIT (GRANTHA)—POETRY.

15 பில்ஹணசரித்ரம் [Bilhaṇacaritram. A well-known short poem embodying the story of how the poet Bilhaṇa managed to marry the beautiful daughter of the King of Pāñcāla under very peculiar circumstances.] pp. 32. Published by T. Svāminātha Śāstri: Madras. 1914. [5th October 1914.] 16° New edition. Price, 1 anna.

T. Svāminātha Śāstri, Śāstra-sañjīvini Press, Madras. 500 388

SANSKRIT (MALAYALAM)—POETRY.

16 **Mānavikrama Ettan Rāja.** മാനവിക്രമ ഏറ്റൻ രാജാ. [Prēkkāmiol. Oru khaṇḍakāvyam. A short poem based on material found in a periodical in Hindustani called Śrīvēṅkaṭēśvara Samāchār, published in Bombay.] pp. 7, 20. Published by P. Kochuṇṇuṇṇi Mēnōn: Calicut. [21st August 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 4 annas.

V. M. Middharan Nāyar, West Coast Press, Calicut. 600 549

SANSKRIT (NĀGARĪ)—POETRY.

17 ——— सुमङ्गलीचरितम् [Sumaṅgalīcaritam. A short poem embodying the story of a poor young girl who became fortunate in life.] pp. 8, 14. Published by A. Rāman Moosad: Perumudiyur (Pattambi). 1914. [25th November 1914.] 8° 1st edition. Price, 6 annas.

A. Rāman Moosad, Vijñāna Chintāmaṇi Press, Pattambi. 1,000 934

SANSKRIT (GRANTHA)—POETRY.

18 **Śridhara Kavi.** श्रीधरकविविरचितम् [Vikramādityacaritam. A poem, in five cantos, embodying the story of the life of King Vikramāditya: with a commentary in Sanskrit.] pp. 172. Published by V. Veṅkaṭāchala Śāstri: Palghat. 1914. [1st October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 6 annas.

V. Veṅkaṭāchala Śāstri, Vidyā-ratnākara Press, Palghat. 525 48

19 **Śrīkṛiṣṇāchāri (Ghoṇjakavi).** श्रीकृष्णाचारिविरचितः [Kiṅkaṇḍakōdāharaṇam. A short poem embodying, concisely, the story of the *Rāmāyaṇa*.] pp. 29. Published by Kalyāṇa Sundararājāchāri: Kumbakonam. 1914. [15th October 1914.] 16°. 1st edition. Free.

600 271

S. Gōpālāchāri, Śrī Gōpāla Vilāsam Press, Kumbakonam.

20 **Sukumārakavi.** सुकुमारकविकृतम्. [Kṛiṣṇavijñānakāvyam. A poem, in four cantos, embodying the story of Śrī Kṛiṣṇa's birth and early life in Gōkula: with a commentary.] pp. 102. Published by M. A. Vaidyanātha Śāstru: Kumbakonam. 1914. [17th November 1914.] 8° 1st edition. Price, 4 annas.

M. A. Vaidyanātha Śāstri, Śāradā Vilāsam Press, Kumbakonam. 3,000 894

SANSKRIT (GRANTHA)—RELIGION.

53 आरण्येगेयागानां पर्वसञ्चकः, [Āraṇyēgēyagāṇāṁ parvasaṅgrahaḥ. A collection of Sāmavēda hymns forming a portion of the *Āraṇyēgēyagāna* of the Sāmavēda Saṁhitā.] pp. 2, 130. Published by V. K. Nāga Śrautigal: Tiruvadi. [8th December 1914.] 8°. 2nd edition. Revised. Price, Re. 1-8.

B. Nārāyaṇa Rao, Brahmānanda Press, Tiruvadi. 1,000 941

SANSKRIT (TELUGU)—RELIGION.

54 శ్రీ భగవత్ ప్రశస్తిమాలా. [(Śrī) Bhagavat praśastimālā. A garland of stanzas in praise of various gods and goddesses.] Edited by T. S. Nārāyaṇa Śāstri. pp. 26. Published by the editor: Madras. 1914. [25th October 1914.] Oblong. 1st edition. Price, 4 annas.

P. R. Rāma Ayyar & Co., Madras. 1,000 729

55 **Bhāsya Śarma.** भाष्यशर्मविरचितः [Yājñapśharma vipryah. A booklet investigating into the question of determining the proper day for performing the Brahmanical ceremony of *Upakarma* according to the *yājus* branch.] pp. 24. Published by the author: Pungnur. 1914. [21st August 1914.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, nil.

A. Veṅkaṭasubba Rao, Observatory Press, Vizagapatam. 300 74

1 Serial number.	2 Author and title, brief subject (including the page of the book where the name is to be seen), number of leaves, publication, printed, place of publication, date of publication, name of the publisher, and other particulars, such as the name of the engraver, if any, and whether illustrated or not, and whether it is a first or subsequent edition.	3 Printer and place of printing.	4 Number of copies.	5 Approximate weight.
	BOOKS—*cont.*			
	SANSKRIT (TELUGU)—RELIGION—*cont.*			
56	దేవీపూజాకల్పము. [Dēvīpūjākalpamu, Part 6. A religious work giving the ritualistic formulas and other details relating to the conduct of a ceremony in propitiation of Pārvati as Dēvī.] Edited by R. K. V. Peremāl Rāju, pp. 58. Published by the Śrīmūla Book Depot: Karvetnagar. [14th June 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 8 annas.	R. K. V. Peremāl Rāju, Bhārati Lila Sadanam Press, Karvetnagar.	500	157
57	శ్రీ దీక్షితగ్రంథమాలా, ద్వితీయకుసుమము. [(Śrī) Dīkṣita-granthamālā dvitīya kusumam. A miscellaneous collection of five different metrical works dealing with devotional and Vēdāntic themes.] Edited by D. Kāśīśvara Śarma Śāstri. pp. 217 and 3 plates. Published by the editor: Guntur. 1914. [16th October 1914.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 10 annas.	Vēdam & Co., Madras.	1,000	991
58	గాయత్రికీర్తా. [Gāyatrigītā. A small collection of typical stanzas from the *Bhagavadgītā*.] Edited by D. S. Svāminātha Dīkṣitar: Dharmapuri. [21st February 1914.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 3 pies.	B. Vēṅgōpāla Reḍḍi, Puṇḍarīka Nilayam Press, Tirupati.	1,500	637
	SANSKRIT (NĀGARĪ)—RELIGION.			
59	Kālidāsa. श्यामलीदण्डकम् [Śyāmalīdaṇḍakam. A well-known devotional rhythmic piece addressed to Pārvati as Śyāmalā.] pp. 13. Published by T. Svāminātha Śāstri. Madras. 1914. [18th October 1914.] 32°. New edition. Price, 1 anna.	T. Svāminātha Śāstri. Śāstrasañjīvani Press, Madras.	500	389
	SANSKRIT (TELUGU)—RELIGION.			
60	Lakṣmipati Śāstri (Bhāgavatula). కాయసంధ్యావ్యాఖ్యా. [Kāyasandhyāvyākhyā. Ritualistic formulas and details relating to the daily prayers offered thrice during the day: according to the *Yājus* Brahmins of the Kāṇva recension: with a Sanskrit commentary and notes in Telugu.] pp. 1, 71. Published by the author. Gundugolanu (Kistna district). 1914. [13th November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 5 annas.	N. Calapati Rao, Mañjuvāṇi Press, Ellore.	1,000	851
61	మహాపంచాక్షరికల్పః. [Mahāpañcākṣarikalpaḥ. Forms a portion of the *Vaiṣṇavagama* which is one of the Śaiva Āgamas.] pp. 2, 49. Published by G. Subrahmanya Dēvara: Masulipatam. 1914. [14th September 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, nil.	M. Bhairavamūrti Pantula, Bhairava Press, Masulipatam.	1,000	188
62	Narasimhāchāryulu, G. శ్రీ భద్రగిరిరాఘవేంద్ర సుప్రభాత స్తోత్రమాలికా. [Śrī Bhadragiriraghavēndra suprabhāta stōtram. A garland of devotional stanzas addressed to Śrī Rāma worshipped at Bhadrāgiri: intended to be recited early morning every day.] pp. 14. Published by K. S. Appalāchāryulu: Rajahmundry. 1914. [4th November 1914.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.	S. Gunnēśvara Rao Bros., Cintāmani Press, Rajahmundry.	1,000	611
	SANSKRIT (GRANTHA)—RELIGION.			
63	సామసంగ్రహః. [Sāmasaṅgrahaḥ. Ritualistic formulas and hymns relating to various preparatory and auxiliary ceremonies of Sāmavēdic Brahmins.] Edited by V. Dēśikāchāri. pp. 91. Published by the editor: Kumbakonam. 1914. [4th September 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Re. 1.	M. A. Vaidyanātha Śāstri, Śāradā Vilāsam Press, Kumbakonam.	1,000	38

1	2	3	4	5
Serial number.	Author and title, brief subject indication or the nos. of the book where the name is absent, number of pages, publisher's and place of publication, date given on the title page with the name of the copyright editor Also the Christian era—field of issue from The press or of publication, size, edition, and price.	Printer and place of print ng.	Number of copies.	Remarks.

BOOKS—*cont.*

SANSKRIT (TELUGU)—RELIGION—*cont.*

64 సంక్షేపశతాలింగార్చనవిధిః. [Saṁkṣēpaśatalingārcanavidhiḥ. Gives the rules and ritualistic formulas relating to various ceremonials and acts of worship conducted by Vīraśaivas.] Edited by G. Subrahmanya Dewara. pp. 10, 72. Published by the editor: Bezwada. [3rd November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Re. 2. — B. K. Svāmi, Vīrē Press, Bezwada. — 1,000 — 457

65 శివస్తోత్రరత్నావళిః. [Śivastotraratnāvaḷiḥ. A collection of stanzas in praise of Śiva.] pp. 8. Published by M. Vēṅkaṭaranganātha Rao: Cocanada. 1914. [31st October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 1 anna. — M. Vēṅkaṭaranganātha Rao, Vēṅkaṭēśvara Vidyāśālā Press, Cocanada. — 1,000 — 690

66 Śrīmanāthakavi, P. శ్రీమన్నాథకవి. [Śrīmanātha Bhāṣyam. A *Viśiṣṭā* work giving an exposition of certain principles of Śaivism.] pp. 3, 89. Published by T. Rāmakṛṣṇayya: Masulipatam. 1914. [14th September 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, nil. — K. Bhairavamūrti Pantulu, Bhairava Press, Masulipatam. — 1,000 — 187

67 శ్రీ వైష్ణవ ఆహ్నికము. [Śrīvaiṣṇava Āhnikamu. Gives the ritualistic details relating to the daily religious duties and ceremonies of the Yajurvēda Brahmins.] pp. 142. Published by V. Rāmasvāmi Śāstrulu & Sons: Madras. 1914. [25th November 1914.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 4 annas. — V. Rāmasvāmi Śāstrulu & Sons, Ādi Sārasvati Nilayam Press, Madras. — 1,000 — 967

68 శ్రీ వైష్ణవ శ్రాద్ధప్రయోగము. [Śrīvaiṣṇavaśrāddhaprayōgamu. Ritualistic formulas and details relating to ceremonies performed to propitiate the manes of departed ancestors, according to Yajurvēda Brahmins, with Telugu notes.] pp. 122. Published by V. Rāmasvāmi Śāstrulu & Sons: Madras. 1914. [5th December 1914.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 4 annas. — Do. — 1,000 — 936

SANSKRIT (NĀGARĪ)—RELIGION.

69 శ్రీమత్సూతసంహిత [(Śrīmat) Sūtasaṁhitā No. 7. A well-known work being a portion of the *Skandapurāṇa* and treating of Śiva, in the light of Advaita-vēdānta, as the Supreme Being: with the commentary entitled Tātparyadīpikā.] Edited by S. Rāmacandra Śāstri and K. Kuppusvāmi Śāstri. pp. 8*. Published by the editors: Triplicane, Madras. 1914. [7th September 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 8 annas. — M. C. Narasimhāchārya, Brahmavādin Press, Madras. — 2,000 — 1

[Last issue noticed in entry No. 48, at page 180 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]

70 ——— No. 8. pp. 30. 1914. [20th September 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 8 annas. — Do. — 2,000 — 2

71 ——— No. 9. pp. 80. 1914. [25th November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 8 annas. — Do. — 2,000 — 982

SANSKRIT (GRANTHA)—RELIGION.

72 Venkaṭācāri, S. వేంకటాచార్యులు, ఎస్. [(Śrīmad) Vēdāntadeśikagadyam. A devotional rhythmic piece and a collection of stanzas in praise of Vēdāntadēśika, a Śrīvaiṣṇava *guru* in South India.] pp. 22. Published by S. Sundararājācāri: Kumbakonam. 1914. [20th October 1914.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 3 annas. — M. A. Vaidyanātha Śāstri, Śāradā Vilāsam Press, Kumbakonam. — 500 — 488

1	2	3	4	5
Serial number	Author and title, brief subject indication the size of the book where the same is known, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication, price, edition, and remarks.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Acquisition number

BOOKS—*cont.*

SANSKRIT (KANARESE)—RELIGION—*concld.*

73	ವಿಷ್ಣು ಸಹಸ್ರನಾಮ ಸ್ತೋತ್ರ. [Viṣṇusahasranāmastōtra. A thousand significant names in praise of Viṣṇu.] Edited by U. Dāsa Upādhya. pp. 31. Published by the editor: Udipi. [2nd October 1914.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	P. N. Prabhu, Prabhākara Press, Udipi.	1,000	29

SANSKRIT (TELUGU)—RELIGION.

74	యాజుషపూర్వప్రయోగచంద్రిక. [Yājuṣapūrvaprayōgacandrika. Ritualistic formulas and details relating to various proprietory and expiatory ceremonies of Yajurvēda Brahmins, performed prior to death: with notes in Telugu.] pp. 410. Published by V. Rāmasvāmi Śāstrulu & Sons: Madras. 1914. [12th November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Re. 1-4.	V. [Rāmasvāmi Śāstrulu & Sons, Ādi Sarasvati Nilayam Press, Madras	1,000	958

Bi-Linguals.

ENGLISH-LATIN—RELIGION.

1	(A) Manual for Congregational Singing. pp 78. Published by J. M Soares: Mangalore. [10th December 1914.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	J. M. Soares, Codialbail Press, Mangalore.	500	923

The following are designed for educational purposes.

ENGLISH-TELUGU—LANGUAGE.

5	Anglo-Telugu Readers' Vade mecum, Part 1. [A small guide to translation.] pp. 34. Published by Śrāṅgapāṇi Nāyuḍu: Madras. 1914. [29th October 1914.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 3 annas.	R. Venkaṭēśvar & Co., Ananda Press, Madras.	1,000	746
6	(A) School Vocabulary. pp 35 Published by C. Kumārasāmi Nāyuḍu & Sons: Madras. 1914. [30th October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, As 1-4.	C. Kumārasāmi Nāyuḍu & Sons, Caxton Press, Madras	5,000	471

ENGLISH-TELUGU—MISCELLANEOUS.

3	కిండర్‌గార్టెన్ మొదటిపుస్తకము. [Kindergarten New Drill. A manual of drill according to the Kindergarten method.] Compiled by Ch. Lakṣminārāyaṇa. pp. 46. Published by the compiler: Rajahmundry. 1914 [1st December 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 4 annas.	A. Bāpirāju, Vidyā Nilayam, Printing Works, Rajahmundry.	500	885

ENGLISH-SANSKRIT (TELUGU)—RELIGION.

4	Gōpāla Śāstri (Susarla). "Extract from the Advaitānanda Laharī or Ocean of Bliss". Gives the essential teachings of Advaita Vēdānta in a catechitical form: with extract from various texts.] pp 20 Published by the author: Rajahmundry. 1914. [15th December 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, nil.	A. [Bāpirāju, Vidyā Nilayam Printing Works, Rajahmundry.	500	938

ENGLISH-SANSKRIT (NĀGARĪ)—RELIGION.

8	Gōpinātha Rao, T. A. Elements of Hindu Iconography. Vol. I, Part 1. pp. 319. Published by T. S. Kṛṣṇasvāmi Rao: Madras 1914. [26th October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. *Illustrated* Price, Rs. 7-8.	T. S. Kṛṣṇasvāmi Rao, Law Printing House, Madras.	1,000	595
9	——— Vol. I, Part 2. pp. 188. 1914. [26th October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. *Illustrated* Price, Rs. 7-8.	Do.	1,000	589

1 Serial number	2 Author and title, brief subject (including the use of the book where the same is not obvious), number of pages, publication and place of publication, date given on the title page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition, and price.	3 Printer and place of printing.	4 Number of copies.	5 Registration number.
	BOOKS—*cont.*			
	Bi-Linguals—*cont.*			
	TAMIL-SANSKRIT (TAMIL)—RELIGION.			
17	**Arunagirināthaṣvāmi.** சுப்பிரமணிய சுவாமிகள். [Śatru Saṁhāram. Names and hymns in praise of Śiva and Pārvati.] pp. 30. Published by M. Sundaram Pillai: Kokkarakulam. 1914. [20th October 1914.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, 4 annas.**	M. Nallaiyan Pillai, Śrī Vijaya Lakṣmi Vilāsam Press, Palamcottah.	500	910
	TAMIL-SANSKRIT (GRANTHA)—RELIGION.			
18	**ஸ்ரீமஹிதி இருவருட்பாமாலை.** [(Śrī) Sannidhigarupparamparai. Gives a connected account of the greatness of the various *Gurus* of the *Ahōbila Maṭṭi* in chronological order: with also a collection of stanzas in praise of them.] Edited by K. Anantāchāri. pp. 4, 168. Published by the editor, Triplicane, Madras. 1914. [26th July 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Re. 1-2.**	R. Vaidyanātha Ayyar, Vāṇi Bhūṣaṇam Press, Madras.	1,000	881
	KANARESE—TULU (KANARESE)—RELIGION.			
1	**Hymn-Book.** Edited by Rev. H. Bisch and Rev. R. Bruns. pp. 2, 5, 325, 2, 5, 217. Published by the Basel Mission Book and Tract Depository: Mangalore. 1913. [11th November 1914.] 12°. Revised edition. **Price, 8 annas.**	A. Beierbach, Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	3,000	872
	KANARESE (NAGARĪ)-SANSKRIT (NĀGARĪ)—RELIGION.			
9	**श्रीमध्वसिद्धान्तबोधिनी.** [(Śrī) Madhvasiddhāntabōdhinī. Nos. 7 & 8. A periodical publication bearing upon the teachings of the Dvaita school of Vēdānta.] Edited by P. B. Krishṇāchāri: pp. 64. Published by K. A. Subrahmanyāchāri: Madras. 1914. [7th December 1914.] 8°. Litho. 1st edition. **Price, 8 annas.** [Last issue noticed in entry No. 5, at page 283 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]	R. Gururājāchāri, Śrī Gōpāla Vilāsam Press, Kumbakonam.	1,000	815
	ARABIC-MALAYALAM (ARABIC)—RELIGION.			
21	**[Koya Kunhi, A. N.]** عربي ملايالم. [Irshādul Ghāfilīn. A pamphlet on the advantages of learning.] pp. 40. Published by the author. Cannanore. 30th September 1914. 8°. Litho. 1st edition. **Price, 4 pies.**	M. Ali Kutti Musaliar, Manbaul Hidāyat Press, Ponnani.	1,000	208
22	**Kunhi Bāvā, M.** عربي ملايالم. [Karāmātul Awliyā. Contains a brief account of the life of Shaik Mohiuddin Abdul Kāder Jilāni and of the miracles said to have been performed by him.] pp. 68. Published by the author: Ponnani. 1332 Hijri or 1913 and 1914 A.D. [19th December 1914.] 8°. Litho. 1st edition. **Price, 2 annas.**	U. K. Abdullah, Manbaul Ajāyib Press, Ponnani.	1,500	973
23	**Mammanu, K. M.** عربي ملايالم. [Ahdāmata. Lullaby songs in Arabic-Malayalam.] pp. 8. Published by T. Yousaf Kutti. Ponnani. 1333 Hijri or 1913 and 1914 A. D. [19th December 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 1 pie.**	U. K. Abdullah, Manbaul Ajāyib Press, Ponnani.	1,500	977
24	**Muhammad Musaliar, V. A.** عربي ملايالم. [Vinōdakirtanam. A metrical work on miscellaneous subjects.] pp. 16. Published by the author: Ponnani. 1332 Hijri or 1913 and 1914 A. D. [18th December 1914.] 8°. Litho. 1st edition. **Price, 3 pies.**	Do.	1,000	976
	SANSKRIT (NAGARĪ)—ENGLISH—RELIGION.			
1	**(The) Bhagavadgītā or the 'Lord's Song'.** With the text in Devanāgarī, translated by Annie Besant. pp. 12, 234. Published by the manager, Theosophical Publishing House: Adyar. 1914. [25th September 1914.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, 2 annas.**	A. K. Sitārāma Śāstri, Vasantā Press, Adyar.	15,000	902

Serial number	1 Author and title, brief subject including the size of the book where the same is other than standard, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title page with the name of the engraver (with a blank line between each entry)—date of issue from the press or of publication, name, address, and price.	3 Printer and place of printing.	4 Number of copies.	5 Registration number.
	BOOKS—*cont.*			
	Bi-Linguals—*cont.*			
	SANSKRIT (GRANTHA)—TAMIL—RELIGION.			
21	ஸ்ரீமத்பகவத்கீதை, [(Śrī) Bhagavadgitai. No. 19. The *Bhagavadgita* with a Tamil translation of the text, Rāmānuja's commentary, the gloss thereon entitled *Tātparyacandrikā* and *Gūḍhārthaprakāśikā*: issued in parts.] Edited by C. Narasimhāchāri. pp. 64. Published by the editor: Madras. 1914. [10th September 1914]. 8°. 1st edition. Price, 6 annas.	P. S. Nallaiyappan, Saccidānanda Press, Madras.	1,000	483
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 19 at page 283 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]			
22	——— No. 20. pp. 64. 1914. [16th November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 6 annas.	Do.	1,000	763
23	ஸ்ரீவேங்கடேசபஞ்சாசத், ஸ்ரீவரதராஜபஞ்சாசத் என்னும் ஸ்தோத்ரங்கள். [Dēśikasampradāya vivardhini Sabhā series, No. 41.] Gives the contents of the work of fifty stanzas in praise of Viṣṇu worshipped as Varadarāja: with a Sanskrit and Tamil commentary and notes in Tamil.] Edited by Śrī Tātāchāri. pp. 84. Published by the editor: Kumbakonam. 20th October 1914. [21st October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 6 annas.	R. Gururājāchāri, Śrī Gōpāla Vilāsam Press, Kumbakonam.	1,000	424
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 20, at page 265 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]			
24	——— No. 42. pp. 64. 20th November 1914. [30th November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 6 annas.	Do.	1,000	816
25	கல்பமஞ்சரி. [Kalpamañjari. Ritualistic details and formulas connected with various expiatory and propitiatory ceremonies: with meanings in Tamil.] Edited by T. Rāmaswāmi Śāstri; pp. 2, 420. Published by T. Svāminātha Śāstri: Madras. 1914. [12th October 1914]. 16°. 1st edition. Price, Re 1.	T. Svāminātha Śāstri, Śāstra Sañjīvini Press, Madras.	500	387
26	Rāmānujāchārya, A. ஸ்ரீவைஷ்ணவநித்யம். [Thiruvaṇanirpayh. A pamphlet investigating into the propriety of conducting certain ceremonial observances on particular days.] pp. 26. Published by the author: Srirangam. 1914. [7th December 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Free.	R. Gururājāchāri, Śrī Gōpāla Vilāsam Press, Kumbakonam.	500	817
27	ஸ்ரீமத்பாகவதம். [Śrimad Bhāgavatam, Part 15. The well known *Śrī Bhāgavata* with Tamil translation and a Sanskrit commentary: issued in parts.] Edited by A. Vaidyanātha Ayyar. pp. 80. Published by the editor: Triplicane, Madras. [6th January 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 6 annas.	P. S. Nallaiyappan, Saccidānandam Press, Madras.	1,000	87
	[Part 14 noticed in entry No. 25, at page 387 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1913.]			
28	——— No. 16. pp. 80. 1914. [5th September 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 6 annas.	Do.	1,000	501
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 10, at page 179 of the catalogue for the quarter ending June 1914.]			
29	——— No. 18. pp. 80. 1914. [10th September 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 6 annas.	Do.	1,000	484
30	——— No. 20. pp. 80. 1914. [15th October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 6 annas.	Do.	1,000	648
31	——— No. 21. pp. 80. 1914. [17th November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 6 annas.	Do.	1,000	849

1	2	3	4	5
Serial number	Author and title, brief subject indication (where the name of the book alone is not sufficient), number of pages, publisher's or place of publication, date given on the title-page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era,—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition, and press.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration number.
	BOOKS—*cont.*			
	Bi-Lingnals—*cont.*			
	SANSKRIT (TELUGU)-TAMIL (TELUGU)—RELIGION—*contd*			
32	Vēdāntadēśikar. శ్రీమద్రహస్యత్రయసారము. [Śrīmadrahasya-trayasāraḥ. No. 1. A work of some authority to *Vadagalai* Śrī-Vaiṣṇavas treating of the three *Rahasyas* (essential doctrinal principles) of Śrīvaiṣṇavas: with Tamil and Sanskrit commentaries: issued in parts]. pp. 48. Published by T. Venkatāchari: Madras. 1914. [7th November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, As. 3-6.	K. S. Muruganāṉa Nāyakar, United Printing Works, Conjeeveram	650	802
	SANSKRIT (TELUGU)-TELUGU—MEDICINE.			
9	అర్కప్రకాశము. [Arkaprakāśamu. A medical work dealing with the preparation and value of various tinctures: according to the Ayurvedic system.] Edited by Pandit D. Gōpālāchāri. pp. 34, 316. Published by the editor: Madras. 1914 [11th November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 2.	Pandit D. Gopālāchāri, Ayurvedic Printing Works, Madras.	1,000	346
10	చరకసంహిత. [Caraka Saṁhitā. Part 9. A well-known work on medicine: with notes and meanings in Telugu. issued in parts.] Edited by Rājavaidya K. S. Śāstri pp. 32 Published by the editor: Karvetnagar. 1914. [7th October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 3 annas.	P. Vāla Cetti, Kapāli Press, Madras.	550	242
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 3, at page 286 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]			
11	——— Part 10. pp. 32 Madras. 1914. [4th November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 3 annas.	Do.	220	632
12	——— Part 11. pp. 32.. Madras. 1914. [6th December 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 3 annas.	Do.	550	202
13	నాడీజ్ఞానము. [Nāḍījñānamu. A medical work bearing on the diagnosis of diseases by means of feeling the pulse.] pp. 48. Published by V. Rāmasvāmi Śāstrulu & Sons: Madras. 1914. [27th November 1913.] 12°. 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	V. Rāmasvāmi Śāstrulu & Sons, Ādi Sāraswat Nilayam Press, Madras.	1,000	951
	SANSKRIT (TELUGU)—TELUGU—POETRY.			
7	Kālidāsa. మేఘసందేశము. [Mēghasandēśamu. A well-known lyrical poem of Kālidāsa, the "Cloud-Messenger": with a Sanskrit commentary and notes in Telugu.] pp. 198. Published by V. Rāmasvāmi Śāstrulu & Sons: Madras. 1914 [23rd September 1914.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 12 annas.	Do.	1,000	177
8	పుష్పబాణ విలాసము [Puṣpabāṇa Vilāsamu. A well-known erotic poem ascribed to Kālidāsa: with a Sanskrit commentary and notes in Telugu.] pp. 81. Published by V. Rāmasvāmi Śāstrulu & Sons: Madras. 1914 [18th December 1914.] 12°. Revised edition. Price, 4 annas.	Do.	1,000	959
	SANSKRIT (TELUGU)—TELUGU—RELIGION.			
23	ఆదిత్యహృదయము. [Ādityahṛidayamu. A hymn of stanzas in praise of the sun-god: taken from the *Rāmāyaṇa*: with Telugu notes.] pp. 24. Published by M. Venkataraṅgaṇātha Rao: Cocanada. 1914. [31st October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	M. Venkataraṅgaṇātha Rao, Venkaṭēśvara Vidyōdayam Press, Cocanada.	1,000	67

1 Serial number.	2 Full form and title, brief subject included on the page of the book where the name or otherwise, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date printed on the title page with the name of the press, and whether there is a preface, date of issue from the press no of publication, price, edition and proba	3 Printer and place of publication	4 Number of copies.	5 Registration number.
	BOOKS—*cont.*			
	Bi-Linguals—*cont.*			
	SANSKRIT (TELUGU)-TELUGU—RELIGION—*cont.*			
26	అద్వైతోపదేశ పంచరత్నము. [Advaitópadéśapañca-ratnamu. A small collection of five stanzas containing the essential teachings of Advaita vēdānta with notes in Telugu.] pp. 8. Published by V. Rāmasvāmi Śāstrulu & Sons: Madras. 1914. [6th November 1914.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, 2 annas.**	V. Rāmasvāmi Śāstrulu & Sons, Ādi Sarasvati Nilayam Press, Madras.	1,000	953
27	అమృతబిన్దూపనిషత్తు. [Amṛitabindūpaniṣattu. A minor *Upaniṣad* in which *Brahmā* is represented as an all-pervading attributeless principle of consciousness forming the supreme Soul of the universe: with Telugu notes.] pp. 16. Published by V. Rāmasvāmi Śāstrulu & Sons. Madras 1914 [6th October 1914.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, 2 annas.**	Do.	1,000	182
28	ఆత్మబోధోపనిషత్తు. [Ātmabódhōpaniṣattu. An *Upaniṣad* mainly treating of the mystic syllable *Ōm* called *Praṇava* denoting *Viṣṇu* as *Nārāyaṇa*: with Telugu notes.] pp. 31. Published by V. Rāmasvāmi Śāstrulu & Sons: Madras. 1914 [25th September 1914.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, 2 annas.**	Do.	1,000	184
29	శ్రీమద్భగవద్గీత. [(Śrīmad) Bhagavadgīta, No. 41. The *Bhagavadgītā* with the commentary entitled *Paramārthāmandrika*: issued in parts.] Edited by C. Sundararāma Śāstri. pp. 64. Published by the editor: Washermanpet, Madras. April 1914 [30th September 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 6 annas.**	C. Sundararāma Śāstri, Śāradāmbā Vilāsam Press, Madras.	800	247
	[Last issue (No. 39) noticed in entry No. 15, at page 180 of the catalogue for the quarter ending June 1914.]			
30	Kulaśēkhara Ālvār ముకుందమాల. [Mukundamāla. A well-known collection of devotional stanzas addressed to Viṣṇu: with Telugu notes.] pp. 40. Published by V. Rāmasvāmi Śāstrulu & Sons: Madras. 1914. [27th August 1914.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, 4 annas.**	V. Rāmasvāmi Śāstrulu & Sons, Ādi Sarasvati Nilayam Press, Madras	1,000	170
31	శ్రీమధ్వసిద్ధాన్తబోధిని. [(Śrī)Madhvasiddhāntabōdhinī, Nos. 11 and 12. A periodical publication bearing upon the teachings of the Dvaita school of Vēdānta.] Edited by K. Rāja Rao, pp. 64. Published by K. A. Subrahmaṇyaśāstri. Triplicane, Madras. 1914 [25th October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 3-8 per annum.**	G. Rāmasāmi Nāyuḍu & Son, Commercial Press, Madras.	1,000	695
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 22 at page 286 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]			
32	మహాసౌరమన్త్రవిధానము. [Mahāsauramantravidhānamu. Ritualistic formulas and Vēdic hymns relating to a ceremony in propitiation of the Sun-god: with a Sanskrit commentary and Telugu notes.] Edited by D. Kōṭīśvara Śarma Śāstri. pp. 2, 96. Published by the editor: Guntur. 1914 [16th October 1914.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, 8 annas.**	Vēdam & Co., Madras.	1,100	960
33	మానవధర్మములు. [Mānavadharmamulu. A collection of 272 stanzas from "*Manusmṛiti*": with Telugu notes.] Edited by S. Narasimha Śāstri. pp. 102. Published by V. Rāmasvāmi Śāstrulu & Sons. Madras. [26th September 1914.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, 4 annas.**	V. Rāmasvāmi Śāstrulu & Sons Ādi Sarasvati Nilayam Press, Madras.	1,000	181

Serial number.	Author and title, brief subject including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title page with the name of the era—whether Christian era,—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition, and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration number.
	BOOKS—*cont.*			
	Bi-Linguals—*cont.*			
	SANSKRIT (TELUGU)-TELUGU—RELIGION—*concld.*			
34	(Śrī) Rāmagītā. Contains teachings relating to Advaita-vēdānta and forms part of *Adhyātma Rāmāyana*: with Telugu notes.] pp. 143 Published by V. Rāmasvāmi Śāstrulu & Sons: Madras. 1914. [16th December 1914.] 16°. Revised edition. Price, 6 annas.	V. Rāmasvāmi Śāstrulu & Sons Adi Saraswati Nilayam Press, Madras.	1,000	324
35	సంధ్యావందనము. [Sandhyāvandanamu. The daily Brahminical prayers with explanations.] pp. 28. Published by V. Virabhadrayya. Ilippada. [24th September 1914.] 8° 1st edition. Price, nil.	Ch. Kaliśa Rao Bros., Kamala Press, Cocanada.	1,000	12
36	శాకేశోపనిషత్తు. [Śāṭiyakōpaniṣattu. An *upanisad* describing the characteristics of the five elements, the origin of the senses, the four states of consciousness and other topics related to the *Sankhya* philosophy.] pp 20. Published by V. Rāmasvāmi Śāstrulu & Sons: Madras 1914. [7th October 1914.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.	V. Rāmasvāmi Śāstrulu & Sons, Adi Saraswati Nilayam Press, Madras.	1,000	956
37	సత్యనారాయణ వ్రతకల్పము [Satyanārāyanavrata Kalpamu. Rules and ritualistic formulæ relating to a religious observance called Satyanārāyana-vratam.] pp. 92, 17. Published by Calla Lakṣminṛisimha Śastri: Masulipatam. 1914. [22nd September 1914.] 8°. Revised edition. Price, 8 annas.	Calla Lakṣminṛisimha Śastri, Ānandānanda Press, Masulipatam.	1,000	239
38	స్కాందోపనిషత్తు. [Skandōpaniṣattu. An *upanisad* teaching, chiefly, that the Supreme Being should be meditated upon without the mind indulging in any idea of difference between Visnu and Śiva: with Telugu notes.] pp. 15. Published by V. Rāmasvāmi Śāstrulu & Sons: Madras. 1914. [6th October 1914.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	V. Rāmasvāmi Śāstrulu & Sons, Adi Saraswati Nilayam Press, Madras.	1,000	183
39	విష్ణూపదశావతారస్తవము. [Visnūpadaśāvatārastavamu. Devotional stanzas addressed to Visnu in his ten incarnations: with Telugu notes] edited by Dindla Picaiyya. pp. 4, 24. Published by the editor. Chitapuram. 1914. [1st October 1914.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 4 annas.	K. Venkaṭappayya, Chandrika Press, Guntur.	500	349
40	యజ్ఞోపవీతధారణము. [Yajñopavitadhāranam. Gives the ritualistic formulæ and details connected with the ceremony of the investiture with the sacred thread: with Telugu notes.] Edited by Calla Lakṣminṛisimha Śastri. pp. 14. Published by the editor: Masulipatam. 1914. [30th September 1914.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.	Calla Lakṣminṛisimha Śastri, Ānandānanda Press, Masulipatam.	1,000	239
41	యాజుషపరప్రయోగానుక్రమణిక. [Yajusāparaprayōgānukramanika. Gives the ritualistic formulæ and details connected with ceremonies performed in propitiation of the manes of departed ancestors according to *yajurvēda* Brahmins: with notes in Telugu.] Edited by Calla Lakṣminṛisimha Śastri. pp. 14, 244. Published by the editor: Masulipatam. 1914. [10th September 1914.] 8°. 2nd edition. Revised. Price, Re. 1-8.	Do.	1,000	237

Serial number.	Author and title, brief subject indicating the nature of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era,—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition, and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Language.
	BOOKS—*contd.*			
	Bi-Linguals—*concld.*			
	SANSKRIT (TELUGU)-TELUGU—SCIENCE, NATURAL.			
4	[illegible], [illegible]. [Muhūrtadīpika, Muhūrtadarpaṇamu. An astrological work: with Telugu notes.] pp. 1, 176. Published by T. Śrīnāthā Śāstri: Madras. 1914. [18th October 1914.] 8°. New edition. Price, 6 annas.	T. Śrīnāthā Śāstri, Śāstra Saṅgīvani Press, Madras.	1,000	390
	PERIODICALS (421).			
	ENGLISH—LAW.			
185	(The) Contemporary Law Review with Current English and Foreign Decisions. Vol. 3, Part 2. Edited by M. B. Duraisāmi Ayyangār. pp. 102. Published by the editor: Madras. August 1914. [14th August 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 10 per annum.	M. K. Śrīnivāsāchāri, Modern Printing Works, Madras.	600	240
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 115, at page 268 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]			
186	——— Vol. 3, Part. 3. pp. 100. September 1914. [14th September 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 10 per annum	Do.	600	241
187	(The) Criminal Law Replenisher. Vol. 3, No. 3. A monthly journal of criminal cases. Edited by P. C. Subrahmanyam Pillai. pp. 40. Published by the editor: Madras. August 1914. [1st September 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 5 per annum.	P. S. Nallaiyappan, Saccidānandam Press, Madras.	400	37
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 117, at page 268 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]			
188	(The) Criminal Law Review. Vol. 4, No. 7. Edited by M. B. Duraisāmi Ayyangār. pp. 34. Published by the editor: Madras. 7th September 1914. 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 10 per annum.	M. K. Śrīnivāsāchāri, Modern Printing Works, Madras.	600	242
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 127, at page 268 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]			
189	——— Vol. 4, No. 8. pp. 34. 14th September 1914. 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 10 per annum.	Do.	600	243
190	——— Vol. 4, No. 9. pp. 34. 21st September 1914. 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 10 per annum.	Do.	600	244
191	——— Vol. 4, No. 10. pp. 34. 28th September 1914. 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 10 per annum.	Do.	600	245
192	——— Index to Vol. 3. pp. 68. 1914. [October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 10 per annum.	Thompson & Co., Minerva Press, Madras.	600	225
193	Digest of Civil and Criminal Cases. No. 6. Reported in all the reports published in India. Edited by K. S. Śāmbaśiva Ayyar. pp. 27. Published by the editor: Trichinopoly. May and June 1914. [9th September 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 3 per annum.	P. R. Rāmo Ayyar & Co., Madras.	500	35
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 128, at page 268 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]			

1	2	3	4	5
Serial number.	Author and title, brief subject (including the size of the book when the name is otherwise, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title-page with the name of the era—where other than the Christian era,—and whether issue from the press or of publication, size, edition, and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Serial number.
	PERIODICALS—*contd.*			
	ENGLISH—LAW—*contd.*			
194	(The) Digest of Indian Case Law (Monthly Digest). For July 1914. Edited by M. S. Gurusami Ayyangir. pp. 109. Published by the editor: Madras. 1914. [18th November 1914]. 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 6 per annum.	M. E. Srinivasa'ri, Modern Printing Works, Madras.	600	655
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 182, at page 289 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]			
195	(The) Indian Law Journal. Vol. 16, Part 3. The Reports. Edited by M. C. Parthasarathi Ayyangir. pp. 186. Published by S. Subrahmanya Ayyar: Madras. 1914. [23rd October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Re. 1.	S. Subrahmanyam, India Printing Works, Madras.	600	316
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 139, at page 289 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]			
196	——— Vol. 19, Part 4. pp. 166. 1914. [18th November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Re. 1.	Do.	600	756
197	(The) Indian Law Quarterly. Vol. 1, Part 6. Edited by P. R. Ganapati Ayyar. pp. 96. Published by the editor: Madras. October 1914. 8° 1st edition. Price, Rs. 7 per annum.	Thompson & Co., Minerva Press, Madras.	600	1,000
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 139, at page 289 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]			
198	(The) Law Weekly. Vol. 1, Part 25. Edited by V. C. Sesachari. pp. 33. Published by the editor: Madras. 4th September 1914. 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 8 per annum.	G. C. Likanthan Bros., Guardian Press, Madras.	700	671
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 152, at page 290 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]			
199	——— Vol. 1, Part 26. pp. 42. 11th September 1914. 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 8 per annum.	Do.	700	672
200	——— Vol. 1, Part 27. pp. 49. 18th September 1914. 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 8 per annum.	Do.	700	673
201	——— Vol. 1, Part 28. pp. 38. 25th September 1914. 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 8 per annum.	Do.	700	674
202	(The) Madras Law Journal. Vol. 27, Part No. 10. Edited by S. Varadachari. pp. 44. Published by R. Nilakanta Ayyar: Madras. September 1914. (No. 4.) [17th September 1914.] 8° 1st edition. Price, Rs. 12 per annum.	G. Ramaswami Naidu & Son, Commercial Press, Madras.	1,750	282
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 192, at page 291 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]			
203	——— Vol. 27, Part No. 11. pp. 28. September 1914. (No. 4.) [24th September 1914.] 8° 1st edition. Price, Rs. 12 per annum.	Do.	1,750	283
204	——— Vol. 27, Part No. 12. pp. 44. October 1914. (No. 1.) [1st October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 12 per annum.	Do.	1,750	284
205	——— Vol. 27, Part No. 13. pp. 44. October 1914. (No. 2.) [8th October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 12 per annum.	Do.	1,750	401
206	——— Vol. 27, Part No. 14. pp. 42. October 1914. (No. 3.) [15th October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 12 per annum.	Do.	1,750	402

1	2	3	4	5
Serial number	Author and title, brief subject-indication, date of publication, size, edition, and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration number.
	PERIODICALS—*cont.*			
	ENGLISH—LAW—*cont.*			
207	**(The) Madras Law Journal.** Vol. 27, Part No. 15. pp. 44. October 1914. (No. 4.) [22nd October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 12 per annum.**	G. Rāmarāju Nāyudu & Son, Commercial Press, Madras.	1,750	403
208	——— Vol. 27, Part No. 16. pp. 48. October 1914. (No. 5.) [29th October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 12 per annum.**	Do.	1,750	656
209	——— Vol. 27, Part No. 17. pp. 44. November 1914. (No. 1.) [5th November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 12 per annum.**	Do.	1,750	657
210	——— Vol. 27, Part No. 18. pp. 44. November 1914. (No. 2.) [12th November 1914.] 8° 1st edition **Price, Rs. 12 per annum.**	Do.	1,750	658
211	——— Vol. 27, Part No. 19. pp. 44. November 1914 (No. 3.) [19th November 1914]. 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 12 per annum.**	Do.	1,750	831
212	——— Vol. 27, Part No. 20. pp. 36. November 1914. (No. 4.) [26th November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 12 per annum.**	Do.	1,750	832
213	——— Vol. 27, Part No. 21. pp. 44. December 1914. (No. 1.) [3rd December 1914.] 8° 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 12 per annum.**	Do.	1,750	833
214	**(The) Madras Law Times.** Vol. 6, No 4. A weekly Journal of Law notes and reports of the Madras High Court and the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council Edited by C. Mādhavan Nāyar, T Prakāśam and M. D. Devadās. pp. 24. Published by T Prakāśam: Madras. 4th August 1914. 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 12 per annum.** [Last issue noticed in entry No. 166, at page 291 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]	M. E. Śrīnivāsāchāri, Māderu Printing Works, Madras.	1,000	307
215	——— Vol. 16, No. 5 pp. 32. 11th August 1914 8° 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 12 per annum.**	Do.	1,000	368
216	——— Vol. 16, No. 6. pp. 28. 18th August 1914. 8°. 1st edition **Price, Rs. 12 per annum,**	Do.	1,000	369
217	——— Vol. 16, No. 7 pp. 21 25th August 1914. 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 12 per annum,**	Do.	1,000	370
218	——— Vol. 16, No. 8. pp. 27. 1st September 1914. 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 12 per annum.**	Do.	1,000	371
219	——— Vol. 16, No. 9. pp. 22. 8th September 1914. 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 12 per annum.**	Do.	1,000	372
220	——— Vol. 16, No. 10. pp. 24 15th September 1914, 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 12 per annum.**	Do.	1,000	373
221	——— Vol. 16, No. 11. pp. 24. 22nd September 1914, 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 12 per annum.**	Do.	1,000	374
222	——— Vol. 16, No. 12. pp. 24. 29th September 1914 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 12 per annum.**	Do.	1,000	375
223	**(The) Madras Weekly Notes, 1914.** No. 36. Edited by N. R. K. Tatāchāri. pp. 32. Published by the editor: Madras. 6th September 1914. [5th September 1914.] 8° 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 10 per annum.** [Last issue noticed in entry No. 179, at page 292 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]	G. C. Lōkanāthan Bros Guardian Press, Madras.	2,000	567

1	2	3	4	5
Serial number.	Author and title, brief subject including the name of the book where the same is treated, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date of issue and price with the name of the publication where from the publication can be obtained and name of the press where printed and number of publications, nature, religious, social, period.	Printer and place of print ed.	Number of copies.	Number of the catalogue.
	PERIODICALS—*cont.*			
	ENGLISH—LAW—*contd.*			
224	(The) Madras Weekly Notes, 1914. No. 37. pp. 32. 13th September 1914. [14th September 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 10 per annum.**	G. P. Lokanathan Bros. Guardian Press, Madras	2,000	548
225	——— No. 38. pp. 40. 20th September 1914. [18th September 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 10 per annum.**	Do.	2,000	568
226	——— No. 39. pp. 40. 27th September 1914. [26th September 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 10 per annum.**	Do.	2,000	578
227	(The) Yearly Digest of Indian and English Cases. Part 8. Edited by K. Bhâshyam Ayyangâr, K. Rangaswâmi Ayyangâr, and K. Nârâyanaswâmi Ayyar: Madras. September 1914. [7th October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 3 per annum.** [Last issue noticed in entry No. 184, at page 282 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]	G. Râmaswâmi Nâyudu & Son, Commercial Press, Madras	600	464
228	——— Part 10. pp. 48. October 1914. [7th November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 6 per annum.**	Do.	600	658
	ENGLISH—MEDICINE.			
13	(The) Antiseptic. Vol. 12, No. 8. A monthly medical journal. Edited by T. M. Nair. pp. 32. Published by U. Râma Rao: Madras. August 1914. [18th September 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 5 per annum.** [Last issue noticed in entry No. 12, at page 292 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]	R. Venkatêsvar & Co., Ananda Press, Madras.	400	440
14	——— Vol. 11. No. 9. pp. 58. September 1914. [12th October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 5 per annum.**	Do.	400	441
15	——— Vol. 12, No. 10, pp. 62. October 1914. [7th November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 5 per annum.**	Do.	400	730
	ENGLISH-MISCELLANEOUS.			
86	(The) Amateur's Journal. Vol. 1, No. 7. A monthly devoted to literary and social topics. Edited by the Amateur's Literary Association, Triplicane, Madras. pp. 16. Published by the Association: Madras. September 1914. [5th October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 4 annas.** [Last issue noticed in entry No. 46, at page 293 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]	G. Râmaswâmi Nâyudu & Son, Commercial Press, Madras	250	221
87	——— Vol. 1, No. 8. pp. 18. October 1914. [2nd November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 4 annas.**	Do.	250	561
88	——— Vol. 1, No. 9. pp. 18. November 1914. [27th November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 4 annas.**	Do.	250	834
89	(The) Indian Agricultural World. Vol. 1, No. 4. Edited by P. A. V. Ayyar. pp. 64. Published by P. A. V. Ayyar & Co.: Madras. July 1914. [20th October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Re. 1.** [Last issue noticed in entry No. 48, at page 293 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]	Do.	250	562
90	——— Vol. 1, No. 5. pp. 86. August 1914. [23rd November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Re. 1.**	Do.	250	840

1 Serial number.	2 Author and title, brief subject including the name of the book where the same is observed, number of pages, publication, place of publication, date, periodicity and the full name and the address of the press where either printed or published, year, name of town from the press and publications, many editions and price.	3 Printer and place of publication.	4 Number of copies.	5 Registration number.
	PERIODICALS—*cont.*			
	ENGLISH—MISCELLANEOUS—*cont.*			
91	(The) Indian Emigrant, Vol. 1. No. 1. A monthly record of the status and doings of Indians in British Colonies and Foreign Countries and an Advocate of Equal Rights of British Citizenship within the Empire. Edited by T. K. Sabhapathi. pp. 31. Published by the editor: Madras. August 1914. [September 1914.] 4°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 5 per annum.	Thompson & Co., Minerva Press, Madras.	1,000	79
92	——— Vol. 1, No. 2. pp. 33. 30th September 1914. [October 1914.] 4°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 5 per annum.	Do.	750	997
93	——— Vol. 1. No. 3. pp. 30. 30th October 1914. [November 1914.] 4° 1st edition. Price, Rs. 5 per annum.	Do.	1,000	1,005
94	(The) Indian Ladies' Magazine. Vol 14, No. 2. A monthly journal conducted in the interests of the women in India. Edited by Mrs. E. Satyanathan. pp. 40. Published by the Methodist Publishing House, Madras. October 1914 [22nd October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 4 per annum.	W. L. Fing, M.E. Press, Madras.	600	710
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 49, at page 293 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]			
95	(The) Indian Review. Vol. 15, No 7. A monthly periodical devoted to the discussion of all topics of interest. Edited by G. A. Natesan. pp. 88. Published by G. A. Natesan & Co. Madras. July 1914. [31st July 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 5 per annum.	G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras.	3,500	144
	[Last issue noticed in entry No 52, at page 293 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]			
96	——— Vol. 15, No. 8. pp. 88 August 1914 [26th August 1914.] 8°. 1st edition Price, Rs. 5 per annum.	Do.	3,500	145
97	——— Vol. 15, No. 9. pp. 82. September 1914. [30th September 1914.] 8° 1st edition. Price, Rs. 5 per annum.	Do.	3,500	146
98	(The) Journal of the Madras Agricultural Students' Union Vol 2 No. 2. Edited by M. R. Ramaswami Sivan. pp. 28 Published by the editor: Coimbatore. April 1914. [5th September 1914.] 8° 1st edition Price, Re. 1 per annum.	G. C. Lokanathan Bros., Guardian Press, Madras	600	576
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 31, at page 167 of the catalogue for the quarter ending June 1914.]			
99	——— Vol. 2 No. 3 pp. 38. November 1914 [21st November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Re. 1 per annum.	K. N. Swaminatha Ayyar, Literary Sun Press, Coimbatore.	600	726
100	(The) Journal of the South Indian Association. Vol. 4, No. 4. Edited by the Secretaries of the Association. pp. 96 Published by the Executive Committee of the Association: Madras. April to June 1914 [13th October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 4 per annum.	Srinivasa Varadachari & Co., Madras.	250	911
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 53, at page 293 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]			
101	(The) Halpeka. Vol. 9, Nos 7 and 8. A magazine of knowledge. Edited by T. R. Sadhu. pp. 28. Published by the President, the Late's Light Culture: Tinnevelly. July and August 1914. [15th September 1914]. 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 3 per annum.	R. Venkatesvar & Co., Ananda Press, Madras	750	442
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 54, at page 299 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]			
102	——— Vol. 9, Nos 9 and 10. pp. 28. September and October 1914. [14th October 1914.] 8° 1st edition Price, Rs. 3 per annum.	Do.	750	443

A	B	C	D	E
Serial number.	Author and title, brief subject description (the name of the book where the same is of course, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date as given on the title page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era,—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, editors, and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration number.
	PERIODICALS—*cont.*			
	ENGLISH—MISCELLANEOUS—*cont.*			
103	**(The) Madras Bulletin of Co-operation.** Vol. 6, No. 1. Edited by the Secretary, Triplicane Urban Co-operative Society, Limited, Madras. pp. 46. Published by the editor: Madras September 1914. [15th November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Re. 1-8 per annum.** [Last issue noticed in entry No. 50, at page 294 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]	R. Venkatêsvar & Co. Ananda Press, Madras.	700	835
104	**(The) Modern World.** Vol. 7, No. 2. A monthly review of the world. Edited by V. Mahadêvêdikar. pp. 80. Published by the editor. Madras. August 1914. [September 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 4 per annum.** [Last issue noticed in entry No. 60, at page 294 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]	Thompson & Co., Minerva Press, Madras.	1,000	92
105	——— Vol. 7, No. 3. pp. 80. September 1914. [October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 4 per annum.**	Do.	1,003	1,031
106	——— Vol. 7, No. 4, pp. 92. October 1914. [November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 4 per annum.**	Do.	1,000	1,011
107	**(The) Quarterly Journal of the Mythic Society.** Vol. 5, No. 1. Edited by S. Krishnaswâmi Ayyangâr. pp. 40. Published by the Mythic Society: Bangalore. [19th November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 12 annas.** [Last issue noticed in entry No. 81, at page 294 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]	H. H. Bicknell, S.P.C.K. Press, Madras.	500	633
108	**Sirsncha Jungle Pioneer.** Vol. 1, No. 1. "The quarterly journal of the Temperance League of Sirsncha Taluk". Edited by Miss. R. E. Taylor. pp. 8. Published by A. E. L. M. Conference: Guntur. October 1914. [3rd November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 4 annas per annum.**	Victor McCauley, A.E.L.M. Press, Guntur.	250	477
109	**(The) South Indian Record.** Vol. 1, No. 5. A monthly magazine devoted to local politics, literature, society, arts, etc. Edited by K. R. Vaikuntamman. pp. 20. Published by the editor: Tiruvanni Kovil. September 1914. [3rd October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 5 per annum.** [Last issue noticed in entry No. 68, at page 294 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]	Jagam & Co., Dodson Press, Trichinopoly.	150	95
110	——— Vol. 1 No. 6. pp. 16. October 1914. [4th November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 5 per annum.**	Do.	150	805
111	——— Vol. 1 Nos. 7 and 8. pp. 36. November and December 1914. [9th December 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 5 per annum.**	Do.	150	853
112	**(The) Wealth of India.** Vol. 3, No. 8. A journal devoted to trade and commerce. Edited by G. A. Vaidya Râman. pp. 78. Published by G. A. Vaidya Râman & Co.: Madras. August 1914. [September 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 5 per annum.** [Last issue noticed in entry No. 25, at page 293 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]	Thompson & Co., Minerva Press, Madras.	1,000	91
113	——— Vol. 3, No. 9. pp. 84. September 1914. [October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 5 per annum.**	Do.	1,000	999
114	——— Vol. 3, No. 10, pp. 80. October 1914. [November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 5 per annum.**	Do.	1,000	1008

Serial number.	Author and title, brief subject indication (the age of the book where the period is obscure), number of pages, publication and style of publication (any date given on the title page which is not the year of publication other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication—size, colours and price).	Printer and place of printing	Number of copies.	Registration number.
	PERIODICALS—*cont.*			
	ENGLISH—MISCELLANEOUS—*concld.*			
115	(The) Wisdom of the East. Vol. 1, No. 1. Edited by L. P. Krishnamurti. pp. 40. Published by the editor: Madras. August 1914. [15th October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 4 per annum.**	P. S. Nallayappan, Samidánanda Press, Madras.	500	543
116	——— Vol. 1, No. 2. pp. 50. September 1914. [6th November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 4 per annum.**	Do.	500	544
117	——— Vol. 1, Nos. 3 and 4. October November 1914. [9th December 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 4 per annum.**	Do.	500	850
	ENGLISH—RELIGION.			
145	(The) Adyar Bulletin. Vol. 7, No 10. A Theosophical Journal for East and West. Edited by Mrs. Annie Besant. pp. 36. Published by the Theosophical Publishing House: Adyar. 15th October 1914. [14th October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 2 per annum.** [Last issue noticed in entry No. 27, at page 285 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]	A. K. Sitarama Sástri, Vasanta Press, Adyar.	1,700	603
146	——— Vol. 7, No. 11. pp. 36. 16th November 1914. [12th November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 2 per annum.**	Do.	1,700	812
147	Bible Faith Mission Standard. Vol. 2, No. 2. Edited by C. R. Vedantacári. pp. 8. Published by the editor: Madras. October 1914. [24th October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 12 annas per annum.** [Last issue noticed in entry No. 99, at page 286 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]	C. R. Vedantacári, Hogarth Press, Madras.	1,300	909
148	Christ Church Parish Magazine. Edited by W. H. Wood. pp. 16. Published by the Methodist Publishing House: Madras. October 1914. [3rd November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 3 per annum.** [Last issue noticed in entry No. 102, at page 290 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]	C. M. Boteman, M. E. Press, Madras.	225	857
149	——— November 1914. pp. 22. [4th November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 3 per annum.**	W. L. King, M.E. Press, Madras.	225	704
150	(The) Disciple. Vol. 2, Nos. 2 and 3. Issued by the O.H. School for use in the Esoteric section only. Edited by Mrs. Annie Besant. pp. 42. Published by the Theosophical Publishing House: Adyar. August and November 1914. [24th November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Not for sale.** [Last issue noticed in entry No. 103, at page 290 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]	A. K. Sitarama Sástri, Vasanta Press, Adyar.	2,000	894
151	(The) Gospel Witness. Vol. 10, No. 2. Organ of the Lutheran Missions in India. Edited by Rev. J. Aberly. pp. 48. Published by A.E.L.M. Conference: Guntur. October 1914. [21st October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Re. 1 per annum.** [Last issue noticed in entry No. 100, at page 287 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]	Victor McCauley, A.E.L.M. Press, Guntur.	350	826
152	——— Vol. 10, No. 3. pp. 24. November 1914. [14th November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Re. 1 per annum.**	Do.	350	905

1	2	3	4	5
Serial number.	Author and title, brief subject including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition, and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Language in which written.
	PERIODICALS—*cont.*			
	ENGLISH—RELIGION—*cont.*			
153	**(The) Indian Christian.** Vol. 6, No 1. A monthly magazine for the exposition of scripture. Edited by A. Ma D Redwood. pp. 12 Published by the editor: Madras. 15th October 1914. 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 4 annas per annum.**	A. A. Hayles, The Madras Times Press, Madras.	1,200	800
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 110, at page 397 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]			
154	**(The) Indian Church News and Review.** Edited by Rev. D. David. pp 8 Published by C. R. Vēdanāyaki: Madras. September 1914. [28th September 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Re. 1 per annum.**	C. R. Vēdanāyaki, Hogarth Press, Madras.	500	777
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 114, at page 397 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]			
155	——— October 1914 pp. 12. [6th October 1914.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, Re. 1 per annum.**	Do.	400	699
156	——— November 1914. pp. 8. [25th November 1914.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, Re. 1 per annum.**	Do.	400	778
157	**(The) Indian Interpreter.** Vol. 9, No. 3. A religious and ethical quarterly. Edited by Rev N. Macnicol and Rev. A. Robertson. pp. 48. Published by the Christian Literature Society: Madras. October 1914 [30th September 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 1 per annum.**	H. H. Bickcall, S.P.C.K. Press, Madras.	440	112
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 113, at page 397 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]			
158	**(The) Indian Student Record.** Vol. 3, No. 10. Edited by W. L. King. pp. 4. Published by the Methodist Publishing House: Madras. 18th August 1914. [20th August 1914.] 4°. 1st edition. **Price, 12 annas per annum.**	C. H. Bateman, M.E. Press, Madras.	125	359
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 110, at page 397 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]			
159	——— Vol. 3, No. 11. pp. 4. 1st September 1914. [16th September 1914.] 4°. 1st edition. **Price, 12 annas per annum.**	W. L. King, M.E. Press, Madras.	125	697
160	——— Vol. 3, No. 12. pp. 4. 15th September 1914. [27th September 1914.] 4°. 1st edition. **Price, 12 annas per annum.**	Do.	125	698
161	——— Vol. 3, No. 13. pp. 4. 1st October 1914. [30th September 1914.] 4°. 1st edition. **Price, 12 annas per annum.**	Do.	125	699
162	——— Vol 3, No. 14. pp. 4. 15th October 1914. [3rd November 1914.] 4°. 1st edition. **Price, 12 annas per annum.**	Do.	125	700
163	——— Vol. 3, No. 15. pp. 4. 1st November 1914. [10th November 1914.] 4°. 1st edition. **Price, 12 annas per annum.**	Do.	125	701
164	——— Vol. 3, No. 16. pp. 4. 15th November 1914. [11th November 1914.] 4°. 1st edition. **Price, 12 annas per annum.**	Do.	125	702
165	——— Vol. 3, No. 17. pp. 8. 1st December 1914. [12th November 1914.] 4°. 1st edition. **Price, 12 annas per annum.**	Do.	125	703

1	2	3	4	5
Serial number.	Author and title, brief subject including the age of the book where the same is relevant, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title page with the name of the era—whether other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, if less, and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration number.
	PERIODICALS—*contd.*			
	ENGLISH—RELIGION—*contd.*			
166	**(The) Madras and Tinnevelly Diocesan Magazine.** Vol 9, No. 9. Edited by Mrs. Whitehead pp 42 Published by the editor, Madras. September 1914. [31st August 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 3 per annum.**	H. H. Bicknell, S.P.C.K. Press, Madras.	1,107	26
	[Last issue noticed is entry No. 131, at page 298 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]			
167	——— Vol. 9, No. 10. pp. 34. October 1914. [30th September 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 3 per annum.**	Do.	1,116	113
168	——— Vol. 9, No. 11. pp. 34. November 1914. [31st October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 3 per annum.**	Do.	1,310	558
169	——— Vol. 9, No. 12. pp. 34. December 1914. [30th November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 3 per annum.**	Do.	1,117	804
170	**(The) Madras Church Missionary Gleaner.** Edited by the Church Mission Society. pp 2. Published by the Secretary of the Society: Madras. September 1914. [18th September 1914.] 4°. 1st edition. **Free.**	Do.	332	64
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 124, at page 288 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]			
171	——— October 1914. pp. 8 [23rd October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Free.**	Do.	332	498
172	——— November 1914. pp. 4. [23th November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Free.**	Do.	332	769
173	**(The) Madras District Wesleyan Methodist Church Record.** Vol. 21, No. 9 Edited by G. H. Findlay pp 6. Published by the Methodist Publishing House, Madras September 1914. [29th September 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Re. 1 per annum.**	C. M. Bateman, M.E. Press, Madras.	370	358
	[Last issue noticed in entry No 157, at page 296 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]			
174	——— Vol. 21, No. 10. pp. 8. October 1914. [28th October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Re. 1 per annum.**	Do	376	709
175	**Madras Young Men.** Vol. 1, No. 6 Bi-weekly Bulletin; Young Men's Christian Association, Madras. Edited by the General Secretary, Y.M.C.A., Madras. pp. 4. Published by the Methodist Publishing House: Madras. 16th September 1914. 8°. 1st edition. **Price, not known.**	Do.	600	362
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 132, at page 298 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]			
176	——— Vol 1, No. 7. pp. 4. 1st October 1914. 8° 1st edition. **Price, not known.**	Do.	600	363
177	——— Vol 1, No. 8 pp 4. 18th October 1914. 8°. 1st edition. **Price, not known.**	Do.	500	364
178	——— Vol. 1, No. 9. pp. 4. 1st November 1914 8°. 1st edition. **Price, not known.**	Do.	600	712
179	——— Vol. 1, No. 10. pp. 4. 15th November 1914. 8°. 1st edition. **Price, not known.**	Do.	500	713

1 Serial number.	2 Author and title, brief and yet including the name of the book where the name is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title page with the name of the year when other than the Christian era, details of issue from the press and publication, size, edition, and price.	3 Printer and place of printing.	4 Number of copies.	5 Remarks.
	PERIODICALS—*contd.*			
	ENGLISH—RELIGION—*contd.*			
140	(The) **Morning Star.** No. 41. Organ of the Sodality of the Blessed Virgin. Edited by the Sodalists of the Immaculate Conception, St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly. pp. 32. Published by Rev. Br. Joseph, S.J., Trichinopoly. September-October 1914. [16th October 1914.] 12°. 1st edition. **Price, 1 anna.** [Last issue noticed in entry No. 138, at page 298 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]	Rev. Br. Joseph, S.J., St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	3,000	326
141	——— No. 42. pp. 30. November-December 1914. [23rd November 1914.] 12° 1st edition. **Price, 1 anna.**	Do.	2,460	788
142	(The) **Theosophist.** Vol. 36, No. 1. A magazine of brotherhood, of comparative religion, philosophy and science and of occultism. Edited by Annie Besant. pp. 168. Published by the Theosophical Publishing House: Adyar. October 1914. [3rd October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 8 per annum.** [Last issue noticed in entry No. 137, at page 299 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]	A. K. Sitārāma Śāstri, Vasanta Press, Adyar.	3,700	206
143	——— Vol. 36, No. 2. pp. 168. November 1914. [30th October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 8 per annum.**	Do.	3,700	616
144	——— Vol. 36, No. 3. pp. 168. December 1914. [3rd December 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 8 per annum.**	Do.	3,700	929
145	(The) **Vēdānta Kēsari.** Vol. 1, No. 5. Edited by Brahmachāri Nitya Chaitanya Ayyar. pp. 40. Published by the Rāmakrishna Mission: Madras. September 1914. 8° 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 2 per annum.** [Last issue noticed in entry No. 141, at page 229 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]	Thompson & Co., Minerva Press, Madras.	1,400	85
146	——— Vol. 1, No. 6. pp. 40. October 1914. 8° 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 2 per annum.**	Do.	1,200	993
147	——— Vol. 1, No. 7. pp. 48. November 1914. 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 2 per annum.**	Do.	1,200	1,012
148	(The) **Young Citizen.** Vol. 2, No. 10. A magazine of Theosophical education. Edited by Annie Besant. pp. 34. Published by the Theosophical Publishing House: Adyar. 7th October 1914. 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Re. 1-4 per annum.** [Last issue noticed in entry No. 144, at page 299 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]	A. K. Sitārāma Śāstri, Vasanta Press, Adyar.	2,000	204
149	——— Vol. 2, No. 11. pp. 34. 7th November 1914. [5th November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Re. 1-4 per annum.**	Do.	2,000	611
150	——— Vol. 2, No. 12. pp. 35. 7th December 1914. [10th December 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Re. 1-4 per annum.**	Do.	2,000	930
	ENGLISH—SCIENCE, MATHEMATICAL.			
6	(The) **Journal of the Mathematical Society.** Vol. 6, No. 5. Edited by M. T. Nārāyana Ayyangār. pp. 40. Published by the editor: Madras. October 1914. [10th October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 6 per annum.** [Last issue noticed in entry No. 5, at page 299 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]	P. Vēlu Cetti, Kapāli Press, Madras.	300	531

1	2	3	4	5
Serial number.	Author and title, brief subject including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publication and place of publication (date given on the title page with the name of the era—if no other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication, name, edition, and price).	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration number.
	PERIODICALS—*contd.*			
	The following are designed for educational purposes.			
	ENGLISH—MISCELLANEOUS.			
66	**(The) Educational Review.** Vol. 20, No. 9. A monthly record for India. Edited by C. Srinivasachari. pp 67. Published by Srinivasa Varadachari & Co., Madras. September 1914. [1st October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 5 per annum.** [Last issue noticed in entry No. 47, at page 300 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]	Srinivasa Varadachari & Co., Madras.	650	20
67	——— Vol. 20, No. 10. pp 96. October 1914 [2nd November 1914]. 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 5 per annum.**	Do.	650	442
68	——— Vol. 20, No. 11. pp 96, November 1914. [2nd December 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 5 per annum.**	Do.	650	801
69	**(The) Madras Christian College Magazine.** New Series, Vol. 14, No 4. A monthly journal of literature, philosophy, science and religion. Edited by the Principal, Madras Christian College. pp. 84. Published by the Methodist Publishing House: Madras. October 1914. [12th October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 4 per annum.** [Last issue noticed in entry No. 61, at page 300 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]	C. M. Bateman, M. E. Press, Madras.	450	353
70	——— Vol 14, No. 5. pp. 64, November 1914. [14th November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 4 per annum.**	Do.	450	711
71	**(The) Magazine, St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.** Vol. 3, No 4. Edited by Rev. Fr. H. J. Quinn, s.j. pp. 44. Published by Rev Br. Joseph, s.j.: Trichinopoly. December 1914 [9th December 1914.] 8°. 1st edition **Price, Rs. 1-8 per annum.** [Last issue noticed in entry No 53, at page 300 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]	Rev. Br Joseph, s.j., St Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	1,500	905
72	**(The) Northwick Observer.** Vol. 3, No. 2. The quarterly magazine of the United Free Church Mission Girls' Boarding School, Madras. Edited by Miss J. H. Ross. pp 60 Published by the editor: Madras. October 1914. [23rd October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 1-8 per annum.** [Last issue noticed in entry No. 54, at page 301 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]	A. A. Hayles, The Madras Times Press, Madras.	450	332
73	**Our Little Paper.** Vol 3, No. 3. Edited by the President, Literary and Scientific Societies, Trivandrum. pp. 16. Published by the editor: Trivandrum. October 1914. [20th October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 12 annas per annum.** [Last issue noticed in entry No. 58, at page 301 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]	Rev. Br Joseph, s.j., St Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	600	265
74	——— Vol. 3, No. 4. pp. 20. November 1914. [25th November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 12 annas per annum.**	Do.	600	788
75	**Progress, New Series.** Vol. 5, No. 3. "An illustrated magazine for students." Edited by Rev. A. G. Clayton. pp. 24. Published by the Christian Literature Society: Madras. September 1914. [7th September 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 15 annas per annum.** [Last issue noticed in entry No. 60, at page 301 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]	Joseph Passmore, O.L.S. Press, Madras.	2,250	131

1	2	3	4	5
Serial number.	Author and title, brief subject (including the name of the book where the name is obscure, Christian and surname, public school, place of publication, date given on the title page with the issue of the current month, the Christian era, and date of issue from the press or of publication, name, edition, and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration number.

PERIODICALS—*contd.*

ENGLISH—MISCELLANEOUS—*contd.*

76	**Progress, New Series.** Vol. 9, No 4. pp. 24. October 1914. [7th October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 15 annas per annum.	Joseph Pasamore, C.L.S. Press, Madras.	2,250	219
77	——— Vol 5, No. 5. pp. 24. November 1914. [2nd November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition Price, 15 annas per annum.	Do.	2,300	528
78	——— Vol 5, No. 6. pp. 24. December 1914. [3rd December 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 15 annas per annum.	Do.	1,950	707
79	**Schooldays and Holidays.** Vol. 7, No. 2. Edited by F. H. Oakly. pp. 24. Published by the Methodist Publishing House: Madras August 1914. [17th September 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Re. 1 per annum. [Last issue noticed in entry No 83, at page 301 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]	C. .M. Bateman, M.E. Press, Madras.	450	386
80	——— Vol. 7, No 3. pp. 24 September 1914. [17th October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Re. 1 per annum.	Do.	450	361
81	**(The) S. P. G. College Magazine.** Vol 4, No 2. Edited by T. R. Ekámbaram. pp. 32. Published by the editor: Trichinopoly. October 1914. [21st December 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 12 annas per annum. [Last issue noticed in entry No. 85, at page 301 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]	Jagam & Co., Dodson Press, Trichinopoly.	750	909
82	**(The) S. G. P. High School Magazine.** Vol. 3, No. 1. "A quarterly journal for students." Edited by S. K. Dóraiśkhámani. pp. 48. Published by the editor: Trichinopoly. August 1914 [30th September 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Re. 1 per annum. [Last issue noticed in entry No 39, at page 194 of the catalogue for the quarter ending June 1914.]	H. H. Bicknell, S.P.C.K. Press, Madras	500	124
83	——— Vol. 3, No. 2. pp. 54. October 1914. [30th December 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price Re. 1 per annum.	Do.	500	856
84	**St. Mary's Magazine.** Christmas 1914. No. 5. Edited by A. J. Vander Berg pp. 32. Published by the editor: Madras [24th November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Re. 1. [Last issue noticed in entry No. 40, at page 194 of the catalogue for the quarter ending June 1914.]	Haithby & Co., Liberty Press, Madras.	200	773
85	**(The) Students' Own Magazine.** Vol. 2, No. 5. A monthly journal of education. Edited by P. Śáṇḍri. pp. 24. Published by T. S. Subrahmanya & Co.: Madras. November 1914. [4th November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Re. 1 per annum. [Last issue noticed in entry No. 42, at page 194 of the catalogue for the quarter ending June 1914.]	Śrívidya Varadáchári & Co., Madras.	1,000	910
86	**Then and Now.** Vol. 3, No. 3. The Magazine of Station European High School, Coimbatore. Edited by S. E. Berry. pp. 50. Published by the Methodist Publishing House: Madras. September 1914. [26th September 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 12 annas per annum. [Last issue noticed in entry No. 43, at page 194 of the catalogue for the quarter ending June 1914.]	C. M. Bateman, M.E. Press, Madras.	200	356

1	2	3	4	5
Serial number.	Author and title, brief subject including the part of the book where the matter is obscure, number of pages, price if any and place of publication, date given on the title page with the name of the publisher, whether (from the Christian era, date of issue from the press or of publication, notes, edition, and prices.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration number.
	PERIODICALS—*cont.*			
	FRENCH—RELIGION.			
3	La Gerbe du Madurè. Vol. 9, No. 3. pp. 38. Published by Rev. Br Joseph, S.J.: Trichinopoly. December 1914 [25th November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Free.	Rev. Br. Joseph, S.J., St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	670	903
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 2, at page 302 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]			
	TAMIL—LANGUAGE.			
1	ஓரி. [Prāci. "The Orient," Vol. 7, No. 1. Contains a translation of the Rāmāyana: published in parts.] Translated by A. Krishna Ayyar. pp. 32. Published by L. V. Rāmachandra Ayyar, Madras. [29th August 1914.] 8° 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	L. V. Rāmachandra Ayyar, Oriental Press, Madras.	1,000	552
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 89, at page 191 of the catalogue for the quarter ending June 1914.]			
2	——— Vol. 7, No. 2. pp. 32. [21st September 1914.] 8°. 1st edition Price, 2 annas.	Do.	1,000	553
	TAMIL—LAW.			
36	மதராஸ் ஹைகோர்ட்டுத் தீர்மானங்கள். [High Court Tīrmānangal. Vol. 1, No. 10. "A Tamil Law Journal containing the reports and decisions of the High Court."] Edited by A. Nayāna Pillai. pp. 96. Published by the editor: Mayavaram June 1914. [3rd September 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 4-8 per annum.	P. S. Nallaiyappan, Saccidānanda Press, Madras.	1,000	71
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 15, at page 195 of the catalogue for the quarter ending June 1914.]			
37	——— Vol. 1, No. 11. pp. 94. July 1914. [19th September 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 4-8 per annum.	Do.	1,000	72
38	——— Vol. 1, No. 12. pp. 64. August 1914. [29th October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 4-8 per annum.	Do.	1,000	642
39	இண்டியன் லா ஜர்னல். [(The) Indian Law Journal. Vol. 1, Nos. 4 & 5.] Edited by S. Subrahmanya Ayyar, pp. 23. Published by the editor: Madras 12th September 1914. [8th October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 5-4 per annum.	S. Subrahmanyam, Indra Printing Works, Madras.	1,000	160
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 29, at page 302 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]			
40	——— Vol. 1, No. 6. pp. 20. 19th September 1914. [2nd November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 5-4 per annum.	Do.	1,000	454
41	——— Vol. 1, No. 7. pp. 14. 26th September 1914. [11th November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 5-4 per annum.	Do.	1,000	549

1	2	3	4	5
Serial number.	Author and title, brief subject including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and price of publication, date given on the title page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era—and if issue from the press or of publication, size, as 4to, and prose.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration number.
	PERIODICALS—*cont.*			
	TAMIL—LAW—*contd.*			
42	இந்திய சட்ட கெஜட். [Indiya Śaṭṭa Gejaṭ. Vol. 7, Part 1. "The Indian Law Gazette."] Edited by N. Rādhākṛiṣṇa Nāyaṇa pp. 47. Published by N. Rādhākṛiṣṇa & Co. Madras. September 1914. [19th October 1914.] Folio 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 5 per annum.**	N. Rādhākṛiṣṇa Nāyaṇa, Indian Law Gazette Press, Madras.	500	294
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 2, at page 191 of the catalogue for the quarter ending June 1913.]			
43	——— Vol. 7, Part 2. pp. 84. October 1914. [29th November 1914.] Folio. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 5 per annum.**	Do.	500	495
44	தென் இந்திய வியவஹார சிந்தாமணி. [Tan Indiya Vyavahāra Cintāmaṇi. Vol 2, Nos. 1 & 2. "A Tamil Law Journal."] Edited by N Subrahmanya Ayyar. pp. 24. Published by S T Paldano: Madras. September 1914. [12th October 1914.] 4°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 6 per annum.**	C. Ērimaḍam Nāyaṇa, Town Press, Madras.	500	217
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 35, at page 302 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]			
45	——— Vol. 2, Nos. 3 and 4. pp. 24. September 1914. [12th October 1914.] 4°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 6 per annum.**	Do.	500	315
46	——— Vol. 2, No. 1. pp. 20. October 1914. [16th November 1914.] 4°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 5 per annum.**	Do.	500	796
47	——— Vol. 2, No. 2. pp. 20. November 1914. [23rd November 1914.] 4°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 5 per annum.**	Do.	500	797
	TAMIL—MEDICINE.			
11	வைத்திய கலாநிதி. [Vaidya Kalānidi. Vol. 2, No. 1. A monthly medical journal dealing with the *Ayurvēda* and other systems.] Edited by M. Duraiswāmi Ayyangār. pp. 40 Published by the editor: Madras. September 1914. 8°. 1st edition **Price, Rs. 3-12 per annum.**	Thompson & Co., Minerva Press, Madras	400	80
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 10, at page 303 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]			
12	——— Vol. 2, No. 2. pp. 40 October 1914. [November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 3-12 per annum.**	Do.	400	1,004
	TAMIL—MISCELLANEOUS.			
125	சக்கரவர்த்தினி. [Cakravarttini. Vol. 3, Nos. 11 and 12 A monthly magazine devoted to moral, religious and philosophical subjects.] Edited by K. Vadivēlu Cetti. pp. 43. Published by the editor: Komalīsvaranpet, Madras. June and July 1914. [16th September 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 2 per annum.**	P. S. Nallaiyappan, Saccidānanda Press, Madras.	400	73
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 82, at page 323 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]			
126	——— Vol. 10, No 1. pp. 34 August 1914. [12th October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition **Price, Rs. 2 per annum.**	Do.	500	803
127	——— Vol. 10, No. 2. pp. 24 September 1914. [14th November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 2 per annum**	Do.	500	559
128	——— Vol. 10, No. 3. pp. 36. October 1914. [15th December 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 2 per annum.**	Do	500	888

1	2	3	4	5
Serial number for 1914	Author and title, brief subject indication, the use of the book where the name is unknown, number of pages, illustrations and place of publication, date given on the title page with the name of the editor when other than the Christian era, whether it is issued from the press or if published, size, edition, and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration number.
	PERIODICALS—*cont.*			
	TAMIL—MISCELLANEOUS—*cont.*			
129	தீதகரிணி, [Hitakārini. Vol. 6, No. 5. A monthly journal devoted to various subjects.] Edited by Vitālikai Ammāl. pp. 26. Published by the editor: Mylapore, Madras. August 1914. [7th September 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Re. 1-10 per annum.** [Last issue noticed in entry No 88, at page 303 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]	G. Rāmasāmi Nāyudu & Son, Commercial Press, Madras.	1,000	428
130	——— Vol. 6, No. 6 pp. 26. September 1914 [15th October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs 1-10 per annum.**	Do.	1,200	389
131	——— Vol. 6, No. 7, pp. 26. October 1914. [19th November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Re. 1-10 per annum.**	Do	1,000	837
132	ஜனாபிமானி. [Janābimāni. Vol 7, No. 1. "The People's Friend." (Formerly 'The Practical Life.") Edited by G. A. Vaidyarāman. pp. 61. Published by G. A. Vaidyarāman & Co.: Madras September 1914. [October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 4 per annum.**	Thomson & Co., Minerva Press, Madras.	1,800	999
133	——— Vol. 7, No. 2 pp. 60. October 1914. [November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 4 per annum.**	Do.	1,200	1,013
134	கிருஷிகர். [Krisikan. Vol. 8, No. 6. "The Agriculturist." A monthly journal devoted to agriculture and its allied subjects.] Edited by J. R Ranga Rāyu. pp 24. Published by the editor: Madras. 17th September 1914. [18th September 1914.] 8° 1st edition **Price, 12 annas per annum.** [Last issue noticed in entry No 91, at page 304 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]	G. O. Lōkanāthan Bros., Guardian Press, Madras.	1,000	575
135	கும்பகோணம் வியவஸ்யாங்கேதிபத்திரிகை. [Kumbakōnam Vyavasaya-sangettin Madantrap-pattrikai. Vol. 2, No. 7. A monthly journal devoted to agriculture.] Edited by R. Srinivasa Ayyangār and A. Subrahmanya Ayyar. pp. 6. Published by M. Nārāyanasvāmi Ayyar: Kumbakonam. July 1914 [2nd October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Re. 1 per annum.** [Last issue noticed in entry No. 93, at page 304 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]	M. Nārāyanasvāmi Ayyar, Sri Vidyā Press, Kumbakonam.	500	41
136	——— Vol. 8, No 8. pp. 8. August 1914 [2nd October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Re. 1 per annum.**	Do.	500	42
137	——— Vol 8, No. 9, pp 8. September 1914. [11th December 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Re. 1 per annum.**	Do.	500	676
138	நடைமுறை. [Pilaikkum-vali. Vol 6, No. 8. "Practical Life." A monthly magazine of general information and instruction.] Edited by G. A Vaidya Rāman pp 67. Published by G. A. Vaidya Rāman & Co.: Madras. August 1914. [September 1914.] 8° 1st edition **Price, Re. 4 per annum.** [Last issue noticed in entry No 89, at page of 304 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]	Thompson & Co., Minerva Press, Madras.	750	95
139	சஜ்ஜனசிவன். [Prajānukūlan. Vol. 9, No. 4. A Tamil monthly magazine devoted to religious, social and miscellaneous topics.] Edited by S. G. Rāmānujalu Nāyudu. pp 28. Published by the editor: Srirangam. October 1914. [10th October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Re. 1 per annum.** [Last issue noticed in entry No. 101, at page 305 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]	S. George & Co., Sanmukha Vilāsam Press, Trichinopoly.	500	124
140	——— Vol. 9, No. 5 pp. 28. November 1914. [30th November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Re. 1 per annum.**	Do.	500	776

1	2	3	4	5
Serial number.	Author and title, brief subject including the name of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and period of publication, date given on the title page with the name of the non-whom other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition, and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration number.
	PERIODICALS—*cont.*			
	TAMIL—MISCELLANEOUS—*cont.*			
141	பூர்ணசந்திரோதயம், [Pūrṇa-Candrōdayam Vol. 5, No. 8. A Tamil monthly journal issued by the Theosophical Society at Madura.] Edited by A. Rangaswami Ayyar. pp. 40 Published by the editor: Madura. 15th October 1914. [14th October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 2 per annum.	A. Muttusami Pillai, Virūbhāksha Press, Madura.	1,250	305
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 105, at page 305 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]			
142	——— Vol. 6, No. 7. pp. 40. 15th November 1914. [26th November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 2 per annum.	Do.	1,250	764
143	——— Vol. 6, No. 8. pp. 41. 15th December 1914. [16th December 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 2 per annum.	Do.	1,250	938
144	சுந்தமணி. [Sundami]. Vol. 12, No. 7. A monthly journal devoted to Tamil literature.] Edited by Tiru Nārāyana Ayyangār. pp. 56. Published by the editor: Madura. May-June 1914. [12th October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 4 per annum.	T. A. Sabhavenkatarama Ayyar, Tamil Sangam Press, Madura.	500	224
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 137, at page 305 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]			
145	——— Vol. 12, No. 8. pp. 56. June-July 1914. [23rd November 1914.] 8° 1st edition. Price, Rs. 4 per annum.	Do.	500	688
146	சுந்தமிழ்சிந்தாமணி, [Sundamilc cintāmani Vol. 1, No. 9. A monthly literary journal.] Edited by T. V. Uttamanatha Mudali. pp. 48. Published by the editor. Royapettah, Madras. January 1914. [14th March 1914.] 8° 1st edition. Price, 4 annas.	N. Lakshmana Pillai, Madras Diamond Press, Madras	500	847
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 81, at page 86 of the catalogue for the quarter ending March 1914.]			
147	——— Vol 1, No. 7. pp. 48 June 1914. [1st November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 4 annas.	A. M. Candrasēkhara Mudali, Vaijayanti Press, Madras.	1,000	743
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 118, at page 363 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]			
148	தொழிற்கல்வி, [Tolir-Kalvi, Vol. 1, No. 5. A monthly journal devoted to industrial education.] Edited by C. Nagalinga Mudali. pp. 32 Published by the editor: Saveerpet, Madras. August 1914. [16th September 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1-8 per annum.	W. Pusparatha Cetti & Co, Kalāratnākaram Press, Madras.	750	40
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 113, at page 363 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]			
149	——— Vol 1, No. 6 pp. 32. September 1914. [12th November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Re. 1-8 per annum.	Do.	500	827
150	ஸ்ரீ வாணிவிலாஸபத்திரிகை. [Śrī] Vāṇi Vilāsapi, No. 52. A Tamil journal devoted to literary and miscellaneous subjects.] Edited by T. K. Bāhasubrahmanya Ayyar. pp. 177. Published by the editor: Srirangam. [11th November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 5-8 per annum.	T. K. Bāhasubrahmanya Ayyar, Śrī Vāṇi Vilās Press, Srirangam.	750	558
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 73, at page 199 of the catalogue for the quarter ending June 1914.]			

Serial number	Author and title, brief sub-ject (including the size of the book where the same is obvious), number of pages, publication, date of publication, and price (if any) (in the case of a periodical publication the words should be given the name of the publisher and the date of publication, size, edition, and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration number.
	PERIODICALS—*cont.*			
	TAMIL—MISCELLANEOUS—*concld*			
151	வித்யாபிமானி. [Vidyabhimu. Vol. 6, No. 6. A monthly journal devoted to literary and miscellaneous subjects.] Edited by M. Gopalakrisna Ayyar and M. R. Kandasami Kaviriyar. pp. 32. Published by M. R. Kandasami Kaviriyar Madura. [5th October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 2 per annum.	A. Muttuswami Pillai, Vivekabhiou Press, Madura.	400	142
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 117, at page 305 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]			
152	——— Vol. 6, No. 7. pp. 32. [19th November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 2 per annum.	Do.	400	880
153	விவேக போதினி. [Viveka Bodini. Vol. 7, No. 3. An illustrated Tamil monthly journal devoted to various subjects.] Edited by V. Kuppuswami Aeyar. pp. 32. Published by the General Supplies Company, Madras. September 1914. [19th September 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 3 per annum.	G. Ramasami Nayudu & Son, Commercial Press, Madras.	1,500	225
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 110, at page 306 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]			
154	——— Vol. 7, No. 4. pp. 40. October 1914. [21st October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 3 per annum.	Do.	1,500	405
155	——— Vol. 7, No. 5. pp. 40. November 1914. [20th November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 3 per annum.	Do.	1,500	839
156	விவேக சிந்தாமணி. [Viveka-cintamani. Vol. 22, No. 6. A monthly journal devoted to practical truth and knowledge.] Edited by C. V. Svaminatha Ayyar. pp. 32. Published by the Secretary, Diffusion of Knowledge Agency, Mylapore, Madras. September 1914. 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 5 per annum.	Thompson & Co., Minerva Press, Madras.	1,000	84
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 124, at page 306 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]			
157	——— Vol. 22, No. 7. pp. 32. October 1914. 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 5 per annum.	Do.	1,000	995
158	——— Vol. 22, No. 8. pp. 34. November 1914. 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 5 per annum.	Do.	1,000	1,014
	TAMIL—RELIGION.			
241	அருணோதயம். [Arunodayam. Vol. 51, No. 10. "The Tranquebar Mission Journal."] Edited by Rev. S. Zehme. pp. 16. Published by the Evangelical Lutheran Mission Society, Tranquebar. October 1914. [1st October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 4 pies.	E. Maennig, B.L.M. Press, Tranquebar.	800	309
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 167, at page 307 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]			
242	——— Vol. 51, No. 11. pp. 24. November 1914. [30th October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price 4 pies.	Do.	800	817
243	——— Vol. 51. No. 12. pp. 16. December 1914. [27th November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 4 pies.	Do.	800	729
244	——— Vol. 52, Nos. 1 and 2. pp. 16. January-February 1914. [20th December 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 4 pies.	Do.	800	973

1	2	3	4	5
Serial number for the year	Author and title, brief subject-matter indicating the age of the book where the same is necessary, number of pages and price, if any, and place of publication, state given on the title page with the name of the author where known, the Literature only,—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, as (folio), (4to), (8vo)	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration number.
	PERIODICALS—*cont.*			
	TAMIL—RELIGION—*cont.*			
245	சிறுவர் நேசன். [Bāliyar Mitturan. Vol. 57, No. 9. "The Children's Friend."] Edited by Rev. R. Robertson. pp. 16. Published by the Christian Literature Society: Madras. September 1914. [6th October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 1 anna per annum. [Last issue noticed in entry No. 180, at page 307 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]	Joseph Pasmore, C.L.S. Press, Madras.	2,000	217
246	——— Vol. 57, No. 10. pp. 16. October 1914. [5th October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 1 anna per annum.	Do.	2,000	182
247	——— Vol. 57, No. 11. pp. 16. November 1914. [3rd November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 1 anna per annum.	Do.	2,000	529
248	——— Vol. 57, No. 12. pp. 16. December 1914. [3rd December 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 1 anna per annum.	Do.	2,000	770
249	Catholic Family Instructor. Vol. 4, No. 5. Edited by R. P. Kulandaidas Pillai. pp. 40. Published by Rev. Br. Joseph, s.j.: Trichinopoly. September-October 1914. [10th October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 6 pies. [Last issue noticed in entry No. 102, at page 303 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]	Rev. Br. Joseph, s.j.: St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	800	227
250	——— Vol. 4, No. 6. pp. 32. November-December 1914. [25th November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 6 pies.	Do.	800	767
251	திராவிட பாகவதம். [Drāvida Bāgavatan. Vol. 1, No. 2. A Tamil periodical devoted to the publication, in parts, of certain puranic and legendary stories in the form of devotional songs and stanzas.] Edited by T. K. Srinivasa Ayyangār. pp. 24. Published by the editor: Madras. May 1914. [4th September 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Re. 1-4 per annum. [Last issue noticed in entry No. 23, at page 27 of the catalogue for the quarter ending March 1914.]	P.S. Nallaiyappan, Saccidānanda Press, Madras.	1,000	230
252	——— Vol. 1, No. 3. pp. 24. 1914. [25th September 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Re. 1-4 per annum.	Do.	1,000	160
253	ஞானபானு. [Jñānabānu. Vol. 2, No. 4. A monthly religious journal.] Edited by Mudaki Ammal. pp. 24. Published by the Jñānabānu Office: Mylapore, Madras. July 1914. [16th July 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Re. 1-12 per annum. [Last issue noticed in entry No. 110, at page 201 of the catalogue for the quarter ending June 1914.]	Do.	500	68
254	——— Vol. 2, No. 5. pp. 24. August 1914. [19th August 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Re. 1-12 per annum.	Do.	500	99
255	——— Vol. 2, No. 6. pp. 24. September 1914. [10th September 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Re. 1-12 per annum.	Do.	500	70
256	——— Vol. 2, No. 7. pp. 24. October 1914. [17th October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Re. 1-12 per annum.	Do.	500	444
257	மாதர் மித்திரன். [Mādar Bōdini. Vol. 29, No. 9. "The Magazine for the Home."] Edited by Miss Inglis. pp. 17. Published by the Christian Literature Society: Madras. September 1914. [6th October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 6 annas per annum. [Last issue noticed in entry No. 182, at page 308 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]	Joseph Pasmore, C.L.S. Press, Madras.	980	218
258	——— Vol. 29, No. 10. pp. 16. October 1914. [6th October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 6 annas per annum.	Do.	980	133

1 Serial number.	2 Any box and title, brief subject, including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publication and place of publication, date given on the title page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era,—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition, and price.	3 Printer and place of printing.	4 Number of copies.	5 Registration number.
	PERIODICALS—*contd.*			
	TAMIL—RELIGION—*contd.*			
259	மாதர் போதினி. [Mādar Bōdini. Vol. 29, No. 11. "The Magazine for the Home."] pp. 17. November 1914. [3rd November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 6 annas per annum.	Joseph Pasmore, C. L. S. Press, Madras.	980	627
260	——— Vol. 29, No 12 pp. 17. December 1914. [3rd December 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 6 annas per annum.	Do.	980	782
261	மாதர் மித்திரி. [Mādar Mitturi. Vol. 28, No. 3. "Tamil Woman's Friend."] Edited by Miss O. Wood. pp. 15. Published by the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. Madras September 1914. [3rd October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 2 annas per annum. [Last issue noticed in entry No. 134, at page 309 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]	C. M. Bateman, M. E. Press, Madras.	700	384
262	——— Vol. 28, No. 4. pp. 14. October 1914. [3rd November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 2 annas per annum	Do.	700	705
263	நல்ல ஆயன். [Nalla Ayan Vol. 12, No. 10. "The Good Pastor."] Edited by Rev. Fr. A. E. John pp. 21. Published by the editor: Madras. October 1914. [1st October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Re. 1-4 per annum. [Last issue noticed in entry No. 207, at page 309 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]	Rev. Fr. A. E. John, Good Pastor Press, Madras.	2,060	24
264	——— Vol. 12, No. 11. pp. 22. November 1914. [31st October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Re. 1-4 per annum.	Do.	2,060	423
265	——— Vol 12, No. 12. pp. 24. December 1914 [30th November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Re. 1-4 per annum.	Do.	2,060	758
266	நாட்டுக்கோட்டை வைசியன். [Nāṭṭukkōṭṭai Vaisiyan. Vol. 1, No 9. A monthly religious journal conducted in the interests of the Vaisya community of Nāṭṭukkōṭṭai.] Edited by P. S. Ādiyappa Pillai pp. 12. Published by the editor: Palamcottah. [12th October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 2-4 per annum. [Last issue noticed in entry No 211, at page 310 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]	P. S. Ādiyappa Pillai, Pentland Press, Palamcottah.	1,570	300
267	——— Vol. 1, No. 10. pp. 12. [12th November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 2-4 per annum.	Do.	1,570	582
268	——— Vol. 1, No. 11. pp. 12 [12th December 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 2-4 per annum.	Do.	1,570	852
269	சகல சன்மார்க்க. [Nihal]kāla-Sattiyam. Vol. 3, No. 4. A quarterly journal devoted to Christianity.] pp. 24. Published by the International Tract Society. Trichinopoly. October 1914. [5th October 1914.] 4°. 1st edition. Price, 1 anna. [Last issue noticed in entry No 212, at page 310 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]	S. M. Rājārām Rao, Wednesday Review Press, Trichinopoly.	2,000	449

Serial number	Author, title, Serial subject including the name of the book where the name is unknown, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title page with the name of the city—when other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition, and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration number
	PERIODICALS—*cont.*			
	TAMIL—RELIGION—*cont.*			
270	ஞாயிறு பள்ளிக்கூட பாடங்கள். [Ñāyiṟu Paḷḷikkūḍa Pāḍaṅgaḷ. The International Sunday School Lessons.] Edited by S. S. Beard. pp. 16. Published by the Methodist Publishing House: Madras. October 1914. [20th September 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 3 annas per annum.** [Last issue (2nd August 1914) noticed in entry No. 214, at page 310 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]	C. M. Bateman, M. E. Press, Madras.	2,000	352
271	——— November 1914. pp. 20. [20th October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 3 annas per annum.**	Do.	2,000	799
272	பக்கத்துணை. [Pakkattuṇai. Vol. 3, No. 5. "Wayside Help." A Christian Journal.] Edited by Rev. C. H. Hudson, pp. 15. Published by the editor: Velacheri September 1914 [2nd October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 3 annas per annum.** [Last issue (Vol. 3, No. 4), noticed in entry No. 215, at page 310 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]	Rev. C. H. Hudson, American Advent Mission Press, Velacheri.	750	97
273	——— Vol. 3, No. 6. pp. 15. December 1914. [1st December 1914.] 8° 1st edition. **Price, 3 annas per annum.**	Do.	300	816
274	சத்திய தூதன். [Satthya Dūtan. Vol. 27, No. 12, "The Messenger of Truth."] Edited by Rev. J. Lazarus. pp. 4. Published by the Religious Tract and Book Society: Madras. October 1914. [30th September 1914.] 4°. 1st edition. **Price, 1 anna per annum.** [Last issue noticed in entry No. 218, at page 311 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]	H. E. Bicknell, S.P.C.K. Press, Madras.	2,500	85
275	——— Vol. 28, No. 1. pp. 4. November 1914. [31st October 1914.] 4°. 1st edition. **Price, 1 anna per annum.**	Do.	2,500	441
276	——— Vol. 28, No. 2. pp. 4. December 1914. [7th December 1914.] 4°. 1st edition. **Price, 1 anna per annum.**	Do.	2,500	828
277	சேசுநாதருடைய தூய இருதயத்தான். [Sēsunādaradaiya Tiru Hṛidayat-tān. Vol. 27, No. 10. A Roman Catholic Journal.] pp. 48. Published by Rev. Br. Joseph, S.J.: Trichinopoly. October 1914. [29th September 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 6 pies.** [Last issue noticed in entry No. 231, at page 311 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]	Rev. Br. Joseph, S.J., St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	5,000	8
278	——— Vol. 27, No. 11. pp. 47. November 1914. [29th October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 6 pies.**	Do.	5,000	437
279	——— Vol. 27, No. 12. pp. 48. December 1914. [28th November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 6 pies.**	Do.	5,000	788
280	சித்தாந்தம். [Siddāntam. Vol. 3, No. 6. A monthly organ of the Śaivasiddhānta Mahāsamājam.] Edited by P. Kalyāṇasundara Mudali. pp. 32. Published by the editor: Madras. June 1914 [16th September 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price. Re. 1-4 per annum.** [Last issue noticed in entry No. 146, at page 204 of the catalogue for the quarter ending June 1914.]	A. C. Sapurkha Mudali, Mahā Lakṣmi Vilāsam Press, Madras.	1,500	80

1	2	3	4	5
Running number.	Author and title, brief subject including the use of the book where the same is necessary to select a price, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title page with the name of printer under which the first sheet was signed instead of that of publication, size, edition, and price.	Printer and place of publishing.	Number of copies.	Registration number.
	PERIODICALS—*cont.*			
	TAMIL—RELIGION—*cont.*			
281	சித்தாந்தம். [Siddāntam. Vol. 3, Nos 7, 8 and 9.] pp. 72. July, August and September 1914. [31st October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Re. 1-4 per annum.	A. C. Sanmukha Mudali, Maha Lakṣmi Vilāsam Press, Madras.	1,500	913
282	——— Vol. 9, No 10 pp. 24. October 1914 [29th November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Re. 1-4 per annum.	Do.	1,500	860
283	திருநாள் நேசன். [Tirunāḷ Nēsan. Vol. 7, Nos. 37 and 38. "The Sunday Friend."] Edited by Rev. R Handmann. pp. 8. Published by the Evangelical Lutheran Mission Society, Tranquebar. 13th September 1914. [10th September 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 2 pies.	E. Maennig, E.L.M. Press, Tranquebar.	1,200	8
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 251, at page 312 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]			
284	——— Vol. 7, Nos. 39 and 40 pp. 8 27th September 1914. [24th September 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 2 pies.	Do.	1,200	9
285	——— Vol. 7, Nos. 41 and 42. pp. 8. 11th October 1914. [8th October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 2 pies.	Do.	1,200	386
286	——— Vol. 7, Nos. 43 and 44 pp. 8. 25th October 1914. [21st October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 2 pies.	Do.	1,200	389
287	——— Vol. 7, Nos. 45 and 46. pp. 8. 8rd November 1914. [4th November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 2 pies.	Do.	1,200	486
288	——— Vol. 7, Nos. 47 and 48. Edited by Rev. G. J. David pp. 8. 22nd November 1914. [24th November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 2 pies.	Do.	1,200	667
289	——— Vol. 7, Nos. 49 and 50. pp. 8. 6th December 1914. [5th December 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 2 pies.	Do.	1,200	800
290	——— Vol. 7, Nos. 51 and 52. pp. 8. 20th December 1914. [15th December 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 2 pies.	Do.	1,200	937
	திருப்பணி தோழன். [Tiruppaṇi-tōḻan. Vol. 7, No. 10. A monthly religious journal.] Edited by Rev. S Zahns pp. 8. Published by the Evangelical Lutheran Society, Tranquebar October 1914. [1st October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 2 pies.	Do.	400	384
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 234, at page 312 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]			
292	——— Vol. 7, No. 11. pp. 8. November 1914. [30th October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 2 pies.	Do.	450	413
293	——— Vol. 7, No. 12 pp. 8 December 1914. [27th November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 2 pies.	Do.	450	724
294	விஸ்வகர்மகுலோபகாரி. [Viśvakarmakulōpakāri. Vol. 1, No. 9. A monthly magazine devoted to the advancement of the class of people called Viśvabrāhmaṇas.] Edited by O. K. Sundara Āśāri pp. 46. Published by K. Kanniyappa Āśāri: Madras. June 1914. [15th June 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 3 per annum.	K. Kanniyappa Āśāri, Viśvakalōddhāraṇa Press, Madras.	800	411
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 164, at page 205 of the catalogue for the quarter ending June 1914.]			

1	2	3	4	5
Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject including the scope of the book where the name is obscure, a number of pages, publicity and periodicity of publication. Date [give both the date on the publication and the year—which other than Christian era,—date of receipt from the publisher or of publication, and price.	Printer and place of his work	Number of copies.	Remarks or number
	PERIODICALS—*contd.*			
	TAMIL—RELIGION—*contd.*			
286	விசுவகர்மகுலோபகாரி. [Viśvakarmakulōpakāri. Vol. 1, No. 10. pp. 40. July 1914. [15th July 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 3 per annum.	K. Kanniyappa Ásári, Viśvakulōddhāraṇa Press, Madras.	600	412
296	——— Vol. 1, No. 11, pp. 40. August 1914. [15th August 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 3 per annum.	Do.	600	413
297	——— Vol. 1, No. 12. pp. 38. September 1914. [24th September 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs 3 per annum.	Do.	600	414
298	——— Vol. 2, No. 1. pp. 32. October 1914. [27th October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 3 per annum.	Do.	600	365
299	——— Vol 2, No 2 pp 32 November 1914 [17th November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 3 per annum.	Do.	600	505
300	விசுவகர்மன். [Viśvakarman. Vol. 1, No. 12. A monthly journal conducted in the interests of the class of people called Viśvabrāhmaṇa.] pp. 24 Published by the Viśvakulōddhāraṇa Sabha: Madras. September 1914. [15th September 1914.] 8°. 1st edition Price, Rs. 2 per annum.	G. C. Lōkanāthan Bros., Guardian Press, Madras.	750	580
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 240, at page 312 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]			
	The following are designed for educational purposes.			
	TAMIL—MISCELLANEOUS			
28	ஜந்து வர்த்தமான சிறம். [Jantu Varttamāṇa Śīram. Vol. 14, No. 4 "Tit-Bits of Animal Life." A quarterly advocate of humanity for schools and families.] Edited by P. Rāmachandra Rao. pp. 12 Published by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Madras. November 1914 [30th October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Free.	H. H. Bicknell, S.P.C.K. Press, Madras	400	482
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 18, at page 312 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]			
29	மதர் மகோதயினி [Mādar Magōdayiṇi. Vol. 18, No. 8. "The Tamil Zenana Magazine?"] Edited by C. S. Rāmasvāmi Ayyar. pp. 30 Published by the editor: Madras. August 1914 [24th September 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price { Library edition, Rs. 2-8 per annum. Popular edition, Rs. 2 per annum.	G. Rāmasāmi Nāyudu & Son, Commercial Press, Madras.	550	208
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 20, at page 313 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]			
30	——— Vol. 16, No. 9 pp. 30 September 1914. [22nd October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price { Library edition, Rs. 2-8 per annum. Popular edition, Rs. 2 per annum	Do.	500	400
31	——— Vol. 16, No. 10 pp. 30. October 1914. [21st November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price { Library edition, Rs. 2-8 per annum. Popular edition, Rs. 2 per annum.	Do.	500	339

1	2	3	4	5
Serial number.	Author and title, brief subject indicating the nature of the book where the name is otherwise unknown, place of publication and place of publication, date of publication, the language in which published, and the name of the translator or editor when the original was from the press or not published in India, number of editions, and prices.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration number.
	PERIODICALS—*cont.*			
	TAMIL—MISCELLANEOUS—*concld.*			
32	[illegible]. [Nallāśiriyan. Vol. 10, No. 3. "The Trained Teacher." A Tamil monthly for teachers.] Edited by C. R. Namaśivāya Mudali. pp. 24. Published by C. Kumārasāmi Nāyudu & Sons: Madras. October 1914. [20th October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Re. 1 per annum.	C. Kumārasāmi Nāyudu & Sons, Caxton Press, Madras.	2,000	406
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 23, at page 313 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]			
33	——— Vol. 10, No. 6. pp. 24. November 1914. [5th December 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Re. 1 per annum.	Do.	2,000	795
34	[illegible]. [Sengunu. Vol. 1, No. 2. "A Tamil monthly journal for Elementary Schoolmasters."] Edited by C. Sōmasundaram. pp. 24. Published by N. Venkatarāyelu & Sons: Madras. August 1914. [1st August 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Re. 1 per annum.	V. Venkaṭarāya Śāstri, Jyōtimati Press, Madras.	1,000	504
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 27, at page 313 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]			
35	——— Vol. 1, No. 3. pp. 24. September 1914. [1st September 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Re. 1 per annum.	Do.	1,000	189
36	——— Vol. 1, No. 4. pp. 28. October 1914. [1st October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Re. 1 per annum.	Do.	1,000	805
37	——— Vol. 1, No. 5. pp. 24. November 1914. [1st November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Re. 1 per annum.	Do.	1,000	780
38	——— Vol. 1, No. 6. pp. 24. December 1914. [1st December 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Re. 1 per annum.	Do.	1,000	781
	TELUGU—LAW.			
10	[illegible]. [The] Telugu Law Journal. Vol. 4, No. 8. A monthly law journal.] Edited by T. Purushōttam Pantulu. pp. 44. Published by the editor: Masulipatam, September 1914. [10th October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 5 annas.	T. Narasinga Rao, Telugu Law Journal Press, Masulipatam.	300	210
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 9, at page 313 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]			
11	——— Vol. 4, No. 10. pp. 48. October 1914. [3rd November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 5 annas.	Do.	500	557
12	——— Vol. 4, No. 11. pp. 34. November 1914. [1st December 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 5 annas.	Do.	500	820
	TELUGU—MISCELLANEOUS.			
64	[illegible]. [Abhinava Sarasvati. Vol. 6, No. 10. A monthly journal devoted to religion and literature.] Edited by Jampāti Paṭṭābhirāma Śāstri. pp. 32. Published by the editor. Janampadu. October 1914. [13th October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 2 per annum.	K. Venkaṭappayya, Candrika Press, Guntur.	325	850
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 63, at page 314 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]			
65	——— Vol. 6, No. 11. pp. 34. November 1914. [15th November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 2 per annum.	Do.	325	619

Serial number.	Author and title, brief subject including the use of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date, price, etc. Thus: the Christian era,—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, condition, and price.	Printer and place of publication.	No. of copies printed.	Accession number.
	PERIODICALS—*cont.*			
	TELUGU—MISCELLANEOUS—*cont.*			
65	ఆంధ్రభారతి. [Āndhra Bhārati. Vol. 4, No. 7. A monthly journal dealing with miscellaneous subjects] pp. 34. Published by M Krishna Rao: Masulipatam. August 1914. [21st September 1914.] 4°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 4 per annum.	M. Krishna Rao, Krishna Swadēśi Press, Masulipatam	300	264
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 66, at page 314 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]			
67	ఆంధ్రసాహిత్యపరిషత్పత్రిక. [Āndhra Sāhitya Parisat-patrika. Vol. 3, No. 3. A quarterly literary journal] Edited by the Telugu Academy pp. 50 Published by the Academy: Madras. [1st September 1914] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 3 per annum.	V. Venkatārya Śāstri, Jyōtishmati Press, Madras.	500	170
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 68, at page 314 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]			
68	——— Vol. 3, No. 4. pp. 50. [1st September 1914] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 3 per annum.	Do.	500	171
69	——— Vol 3, No 5. pp. 48. [1st October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs 3 per annum.	Do.	500	779
60	ఆర్యమతము. [Āryamatamu. Vol. 1, No. 2. A monthly journal dealing with literature] Edited by Pandit Subrahmanya Śāstrulu. pp. 32 Published by the editor: Bellary. September 1914. [14th September 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 2 per annum.	B. K. Hanumanta Rao, Vāṇi Vilāsam Press, Bellary.	200	125
91	——— Vol. 1, No. 3. pp. 36. October 1914. [14th October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 2 per annum.	Do.	200	126
92	——— Vol. 1, No. 3, pp. 28. November 1914. [16th November 1914.] 8° 1st edition. Price, Rs. 2 per annum.	Do.	200	651
93	హిందూసుందరి. [Hindū-Sundari. Vol. 12, No. 4. A monthly journal conducted in the interests of the Telugu women.] Edited by M. Chāmamma and K. Venkataramanamma. pp. 48. Published by M. Chāmamma: Cocanada. September 1914. [15th September 1914.] 8° 1st edition. Price, Rs. 2 per annum.	B Śēsamma, Vidyārthini Samaj Press, Cocanada.	500	279
	[Last issue noticed in entry No 76, at page 315 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914]			
94	——— Vol. 12, No. 5 pp. 48. October 1914. [20th October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 2 per annum.	Do.	500	410
95	——— Vol 12, No. 6. pp. 46. November 1914. [20th November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 2 per annum.	Do.	500	721
96	——— Vol. 12, No. 7. pp. 46. December 1914. [13th December 1914.] 8°. 1st edition Price, Rs. 2 per annum.	Do.	500	900
97	కవిత. [Kavita. Vol. 5, Nos. 1 and 2 A monthly literary journal.] Edited by Rāmakrishna Kavulu. pp 98. Published by the editor: Pithapuram. [1st October 1914] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs 3 per annum.	V. A. Rāmayya, Vidvajjana Manōrañjani Press, Pithapuram.	250	288
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 72, at page 315 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914]			
98	——— Vol. 5, Nos. 3 and 4. pp. 96. [5th December 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 3 per annum.	Do	250	907

Serial number.	Author and title, brief subject indication of the nature of the book where the name is obscure, as wholly or partly fictitious, and place of publication, date given on the title page with the name of the year when neither the Christian era,—date of issue for a series or of publication, size, edition, and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration number.
	PERIODICALS—*cont.*			
	TELUGU—MISCELLANEOUS—*cont.*			
98	మదరాసు అభ్యుదయ పత్రిక. [(The) Madras Bulletin of Co-operation. Vol. 5, No. 8.] Edited by V. S Rāmasvāmi Śāstri. pp. 24. Published by the Triplicane Urban Co-operative Society, Ltd.: Madras. March 1914. [9th September 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Re. 1-8 per annum.	S. Saundararaja Ayyangār, South Indian Press, Madras.	400	396
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 42, at page 208 of the catalogue for the quarter ending June 1914.]			
130	——— Vol. 6. No. 4. pp. 24. June 1914. [2nd December 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Re. 1-8 per annum.	G. Rāmasāmi Nāyuḍu & Son, Commercial Press, Madras.	400	886
101	మానవసేవ. [Mānavasēva. Vol. 4, No. 10. An illustrated monthly journal devoted to religious, social, industrial and literary topics.] Edited by Śrīpāda Kṛiṣṇamūrti Śāstri and Nālam Kṛiṣṇa Rao. pp. 40. Published by S. Kṛiṣṇamūrti Śāstri: Rajahmundry. October 1914 [5th November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 3 per annum.	A. Bāpirāju, Vidyā Nilayam Printing Works, Rajahmundry.	300	684
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 76, at page 316 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]			
102	——— Vol. 4, No. 11. pp. 32. November 1914. [20th November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 3 per annum.	Do.	300	685
103	త్రివేణి. [Triliṅga. Vol. 1, No. 8. A monthly journal dealing with miscellaneous topics.] Edited by A. Umāśāstram. pp. 40. Published by V. Rāmasvāmi Śāstrulu & Sons. Madras. August 1914. [12th September 1914.] 8°. 1st edition Price, Rs. 2-4 per annum.	V. Rāmasvāmi Śāstrulu & Sons, Ādi Sarasvati Nilayam Press, Madras.	300	180
	[Last issue (Vol. 1, No. 5), noticed in entry No. 49, at page 208 the catalogue for the quarter ending June 1914.]			
104	——— Vol. 1, No. 9. pp. 40. September 1914. [15th October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 2-4 per annum.	Do.	300	843
105	——— Vol. 1, No. 10. pp. 40. October 1914. [13th November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition Price, Rs. 2-4 per annum.	Do	300	944
100	వివేకవతి. [Vivēkavati. Vol. 5, No. 12 A monthly journal devoted to female education.] Edited by Mrs E. S. McCauley. pp. 30. Published by the Christian Literature Society: Madras. September 1914 [6th September 1914.] 8°. 1st edition Price, 12 annas per annum.	Joseph Pasmore, C.L.S. Press, Madras.	1,250	221
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 60, at page 210 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]			
107	——— Vol. 6, No. 1. pp. 42. October 1914 [6th October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 12 annas per annum.	Do.	1,250	199
108	——— Vol. 6, No 2. pp. 38. November 1914 [3rd November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition Price, 12 annas per annum.	Do.	1,250	623
109	——— Vol 6, No 3. pp 38. December 1914. [3rd December 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 12 annas per annum.	Do.	1,250	772

1	2	3	4	5
Serial number.	Author and title, brief subject including the use of the book where the name is Missing, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title page with the name of the era—whether either Hijrah the Christian era—date of commencing the given or of publication, and edition, and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration number.

PERIODICALS—*contd.*

TELUGU—MISCELLANEOUS—*contd.*

110 వ్యవసాయము. [Vyavasāyamu. Vol. 6, No. 9. "Agriculture." A monthly journal devoted to agriculture.] Edited by G. Nārāyanasāmi Nāyuḍu. pp. 40. Published by the editor Ellore September 1914. [25th September 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1-8 per annum. M. Rāghavāchārlu, Durgā Printing Works, Ellore. 900 55

[Last issue noticed is entry No. 83, at page 314 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]

TELUGU—RELIGION.

113 బాలమిత్ర. [Bāla Mitra. Vol. 1, No. 3 "The Children's Friend."] Edited by Mrs. E. S. McCauley. pp. 16. Published by the Christian Literature Society: Madras September 1914. [8th September 1914.] 12°. 1st edition. Price, 1 anna per annum. Joseph Pasmore, C.L.S. Press, Madras. 8,500 135

[Last issue noticed in entry No. 61, at page 310 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]

114 ——— Vol. 1, No. 4. pp. 16. October 1914. [6th October 1914.] 12° 1st edition. Price, 1 anna per annum. Do 8,500 220

115 ——— Vol. 1, No. 5. pp. 16 November 1914. [5th November 1914.] 12°. 1st edition. Price, 1 anna per annum. Do. 7,000 539

116 ——— Vol. 1, No. 6. pp. 16. December 1914. [3rd December 1914.] 12°. 1st edition. Price, 1 anna per annum. Do. 7,500 721

117 దేవీయ మిషనరీ ప్రకాశిక. [Dēśīya Misionary Prakāśika. Vol. 2, No. 8 The Telugu organ of the National Missionary Society of India.] Edited by the Provincial Secretary of the National Missionary Society of India. pp. 8. Published by the editor: Vizagapatam September 1914. [16th November 1914.] 8° 1st edition. Price, 3 pies. P. Brahmānanda Rao, Sajanaranjani Printing Works, Cocanada. 350 879

[Previous issues not received for registration.]

118 ——— Vol. 2, No 6. pp. 8. November 1914. [4th December 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 3 pies. Do. 350 880

119 **The International Sunday School Lessons.** 27th September 1914. pp. 24. Published by the Methodist Publishing House for the Sunday School Union: Madras. 27th September 1914. [23rd September 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 2 annas per annum. C. M. Bateman, M.E. Press, Madras. 3,000 331

[Last issue noticed in entry No. 68, at page 313 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]

120 ——— 1st November 1914. pp. 22 [30th October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 3 annas per annum. W. L. King, M.E. Press, Madras. 3,000 707

121 క్రైస్తవ బోధిని. [Kraistava bōdhini. Vol 10, No. 11. A monthly missionary journal.] Edited by Rev. J. Ahuzy. pp. 46. Published by the Mission Book Depôt: Nuzvidpota. November 1914. [26th October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, As. 1-6. Victor McCauley, A.E.L.M. Press, Guntur. 950 346

[Last issue noticed in entry No 71, at page 317 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]

122 ——— Vol. 10, No. 12. pp. 46. December 1914. [26th November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, As. 1-6. Do. 950 755

1 Serial number.	2 Author and title, brief subject, including the size of the book, where the name is obscure, number of pages, publication and place of publication, date given on the title page or in the manuscript, if any—also other than the Christian era, origin of name from the press or of publication, size, edition, and price.	3 Printer and place of publication.	4 Number of copies.	5 Registration number.
	PERIODICALS—*cont.*			
	TELUGU—RELIGION—*cont.*			
123	(The) Mission News, Vol. 17, 4th Quarter. [A quarterly missionary journal.] Pubied by Rev. J. Aberly. pp. 18. Published by A.E.L.M. Conference: Guntur. October to December 1914. [5th November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, nil.**	Victor McCauley, A.E.L.M. Press, Guntur.	500	509
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 78, at page 317 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]			
124	రాజభారి. [Rājabhāri Vol 2, No. 4. A quarterly missionary journal.] Edited by E. C. Adams. pp. 20. Published by the editor: Nagaram, Godavari district. October 1914. [16th September 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, nil.**	Addison & Co., Madras.	600	935
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 74, at page 317 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]			
125	——— Vol. 2, No. 5. pp. 20. January 1915. [12th December 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, nil.**	Do.	600	889
126	సహాయము. [Sahāya. Vol. 5, No. 9. A monthly journal devoted to Christianity.] Edited by Rev. P. Paradēśi. pp. 16. Published by Rev. A. F. A. Neudoerffer: Rajahmundry. September 1914. [3rd October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 9 pies.**	Rev. A. F. A. Neudoerffer, Branch Industrial Mission Press, Rajahmundry.	330	80
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 75, at page 317 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]			
127	శంకర విజయము. [Śankaravijayamu, Vol. 1, No. 6. A monthly religious journal.] Edited by K. G. Bāpu Rao. pp. 32. Published by the editor: Anantapur. August 1914. [29th October 1914.] 8° 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 2-4 per annum.**	B. Munisāmi Nāyuḍu & sons, Śrīmi Vilāsam Press, Anantapur.	1,000	451
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 80, at page 317 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]			
128	సత్యదూత. [Satyadūta. Vol. 26, No. 12. "The Messenger of Truth." A monthly journal devoted to Christianity.] Edited by Rev. A. Subbarāyudu. pp. 8. Published by the Madras Religious Tract and Book Depôt: Madras. October 1914. [30th September 1914.] 4°. 1st edition. **Price, 1 pie.**	H. H. Bicknell, S.P.C.K. Press, Madras.	5,000	68
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 83, at page 318 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]			
129	——— Vol 27, No. 1. pp. 8. November 1914. [30th October 1914.] 4°. 1st edition. **Price, 1 pie.**	Do.	4,600	464
130	——— Vol. 27, No. 2. pp. 8. December 1914. [28rd November 1914.] 4°. 1st edition. **Price, 1 pie.**	Do.	4,500	720
131	స్త్రీలకొరకు వర్తమానములు. [Strīlakoraku Vartamānamulu. Vol. 17, No. 10. A missionary journal.] Edited by Mrs. E. S. McCauley. pp. 19. Published by the A.E.L.M. Conference: Guntur. October 1914. [26th October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, nil.**	Victor McCauley, A.E.L.M. Press, Guntur.	300	347
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 86, at page 318 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]			
132	——— Vol. 17, No. 11. pp. 12. November 1914. [26th November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, nil.**	Do.	300	766

1	2	3	4	5
Serial number.	Author and title, brief but sufficient for indicating the part of the book where the name is observed, number of issues, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title page with the corresponding date of the Fasli or other than the Christian era.—Date of receipt from the press or of publication, size, extent, and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration Number.
	PERIODICALS—*contd.*			
	TELUGU—RELIGION—*contd.*			
133	(The) Telugu Lutheran Sunday School Lesson Book. November 1914. Edited by Rev. I. Carnaday. pp. 16 Published by the A.E.L.M. Conference: Guntur. 1914 [26th October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 6 pies. [Last issue noticed in entry No. 109, at page 319 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]	Victor McCauley. A.E.L.M. Press, Guntur.	1,760	344
134	——— December 1914. pp. 16. [28th November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 6 pies.	Do	1,760	757
135	తెలుగు ఉద్యోగస్థుడు. [Telugu Udyōgasthudu, "The Telugu Officer." Vol. 14, No. 9 An organ of the Salvation Army.] Edited by Major Anandasingh. pp. 12. Published by the Salvation Army: Bapatla, September 1914. [3rd September 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, nil. [Last issue noticed in entry No 112, at page 319 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]	K. Pullayya, Kanyakā Parameśvari Press, Bapatla.	150	20
136	——— Vol. 14, No. 9 pp. 16. October 1914. [9th October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, nil.	Do.	150	535
137	——— Vol. 14, No. 10. pp. 12. November 1914. [11th November 1914.] 8° 1st edition. Price, nil.	Do.	180	625
	The following are designed for educational purposes.			
	TELUGU—MISCELLANEOUS.			
21	జంతు వృత్తాంతసారము. [Jantu-Vartamāna Sāramu, Vol. 12, No. 4. "Tit-Bits of Animal Life." A quarterly advocate of humanity for schools and families.] Edited by P. Rāmacandra Rao. pp. 10. Published by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals: Madras. October 1914. [1th October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Free. [Last issue noticed in entry No. 12, at page 320 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]	H. H. Bicknell, S.P.C.A. Press, Madras	200	192
22	ప్రారంభవిద్య. [Prārambha Vidya. Vol. 3, No. 9. A monthly journal devoted to educational topics of interest to elementary schools.] Edited by V. Śāyanna Śāstri. pp. 24. Published by Rāma & Co.: Ellore. September 1914 [31st September 1914.] Price, Re. 1-1 per annum. [Last issue noticed in entry No. 15, at page 320 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]	K. Viramallayya, Rāmaśāstri Press, Ellore.	750	75
23	——— Vol. 3, No. 10. pp. 28. October 1914. [30th October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Re. 1-1 per annum.	Do.	1,000	497
24	ప్రథమ పాఠశాల పత్రిక. [Prathama Pāṭhaśāla Patrika. "The Elementary School Journal." Vol. 3, No 8. A monthly journal of education specially intended for the use of teachers and pupils of elementary schools.] Edited by P. Subba Rao. pp. 16. Published by S. Gunnēśvara Rao Bros. Rajahmundry. August 1914. [3rd October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Re. 1 per annum. [Last issue noticed in entry No. 20, at page 320 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]	S. Gunnēśvara Rao Bros., Cintāmaṇi Press, Rajahmundry.	1,400	47
25	——— Vol. 3, No. 8. pp. 16. September 1914. [3rd October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Re. 1 per annum.	Do.	1,400	48
26	——— Vol. 3, No 7. pp. 16. October 1914 [8th November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Re. 1 per annum.	Do.	1,400	513

1	2	3	4	5
Serial number	Author and title, brief subject including the area of the book where the name is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the page with the name of the area when other than that of the publication, name, edition, and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration number.
	PERIODICALS—*cont.*			
	MALAYALAM—LAW.			
10	മദിരാശി ഹൈക്കോടതി വിധികൾ. [Madirāsi Haikkōṭadi Vidhikal. Vol. 1, No. 12. A Malayalam law journal.] Edited by T. K. Kannan. pp. 44. Published by the editor: Calicut. [3rd October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 3 per annum. [Last issue noticed in entry No. 9, at page 320 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]	N. Imbichatti, Kōlappan Press, Calicut.	700	734
11	——— Vol. 2, No. 1. pp. 40. [5th December 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 3 per annum.	Do.	1,000	887
	MALAYALAM—MEDICINE.			
10	ധന്വന്തരി. [Dhanvantari. Vol. 12, No. 3. A monthly medical journal.] Edited by P. S. Vāriyar. pp. 24. Published by P. Gōpāla Mēnōn: Kottakal. [21st October 1914.] 4°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 4 per annum. [Last issue noticed in entry No. 9, at page 321 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]	P. V. Kṛiṣṇa Vāriyar, Lakṣmī Sahitya Press, Kottakal.	800	998
11	——— Vol. 12, No. 4. pp. 24. [16th November 1914.] 4°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 4 per annum.	Do.	600	783
12	——— Vol. 12, No. 5. pp. 24. [17th December 1914.] 4°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 4 per annum.	Do.	800	966
	MALAYALAM—MISCELLANEOUS.			
56	ജന്മി. [Janmi. Vol. 7, No. 5. An organ of the Malabar landlords.] Edited by K. C. Mānavikramaṉ Rāja. pp. 40. Published by P. Acyuta Mēnōn: Kottakal. [2nd October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 3 per annum. [Last issue noticed in entry No. 41, at page 321 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]	Do.	500	59
57	——— Vol. 7, No. 6. pp. 40. [7th November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 3 per annum.	Do.	450	883
58	——— Vol. 7, No. 7. pp. 40. [14th December 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 3 per annum.	Do.	450	979
59	കവന കൗമുദി. [Kavana Kaumudi. Vol. 2, No. 12. A monthly journal devoted to literature.] Edited by P. V. Kṛiṣṇa Vāriyar. pp. 48. Published by P. Acyuta Mēnōṉ. Kottakal. [27th October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 3 per annum. [Last issue noticed in entry No. 45, at page 321 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]	Do.	600	782
60	——— Vol. 10, No. 1. pp. 48. [22nd November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 3 per annum.	Do.	600	782
61	കേരളോപകാരി. [Kēralōpakāri. Vol. 41, No. 17. An illustrated Malayalam magazine.] Edited by Rev. J. Meyer and A. Satyanāthan. pp. 16. Published by the Basel Mission Book and Tract Depository: Mangalore. [1st September 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 12 annas per annum. [Last issue noticed in entry No. 51, at page 321 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]	A. Beiorbach, Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	450	108

1	2	3	4	5
Serial number.	Author and title, brief subject including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication (this given on the title-page with the name of the editor rather than the Chairman, etc.,—date of issue from the press or of publication, name edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration number.
	PERIODICALS—*cont.*			
	MALAYALAM—MISCELLANEOUS—*contd.*			
62	[Kēralōpakāri. Vol. 41, No. 18. pp. 16. [15th September 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 12 annas per annum.	A. Beierbach, Basel Mission Press, Mangalore	450	109
63	——— Vol. 41, No. 19 pp. 16. [1st October 1914.] 8° 1st edition. Price, 12 annas per annum.	Do.	450	622
64	——— Vol 41, No. 20. pp. 16. [15th October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 12 annas per annum.	Do.	450	823
65	——— Vol. 41, No. 21. pp. 16 [1st November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 12 annas per annum.	Do.	450	868
66	——— Vol. 41, No. 22. pp. 16 [15th November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 12 annas per annum.	Do.	450	899
67	[Lakṣmi Vilāsam. Vol. 10, No. 2. A magazine dealing with economic, agricultural and industrial subjects.] Edited by K. C. Mānavikraman Rāja. pp. 40. Published by P. Gōpāla Mānōn: Kottakal. [19th October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 3 per annum. [Last issue noticed in entry No. 58, at page 322 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]	P. V. Kṛiṣṇa Vāriyar, Lakṣmi Sahāyam Press, Kottakal.	300	387
68	——— Vol. 10, No. 3. pp 40 [14th November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 3 per annum.	Do.	300	889
69	——— Vol. 10, No. 4. pp. 40. [15th December 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 3 per annum.	Do.	300	980
70	[Mitavādi. Vol. 2, No. 8. A monthly journal devoted to topics of interest to the Thiyas.] Edited by C. Kṛiṣṇan. pp. 46 Published by the editor: Calicut. August 1914. [1st August 1914.] 8°. 1st edition Price, Re. 1-8 per annum. [Last issue noticed in entry No. 55, at page 322 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]	C. Kṛiṣṇan, Mitavādi Printing Works, Calicut.	1,500	909
71	——— Vol. 2, No. 9. pp. 42. September 1914. [15th September 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Re. 1-8 per annum.	Do.	1,500	215
72	——— Vol. 2, No. 10. pp. 44. October 1914 [25th October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Re. 1-8 per annum.	Do	1,600	332
73	——— Vol 2, No. 11. pp. 36. November 1914. [2nd November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Re. 1-8 per annum.	Do.	1,500	766
	MALAYALAM—RELIGION.			
27	[Bālamitram. Vol. 9, No 10. A monthly paper specially intended for children.] Edited by C. Rens. pp. 4 Published by the Basel Mission Book and Tract Depository: Mangalore. October 1914. [26th September 1914.] 4°. 1st edition. Price, 4 annas per annum. [Last issue noticed in entry No. 31, at page 322 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]	A. Beierbach, Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	1,200	104
28	——— Vol. 9, No 11. pp. 4. November 1914. [31st October 1914.] 4°. 1st edition. Price, 4 annas per annum.	Do.	1,600	921
29	——— Vol 9, No. 12. pp. 4. December 1914. [30th November 1914.] 4°. 1st edition. Price, 4 annas per annum.	Do.	1,500	987

1	2	3	4	5
Serial number.	Author and title, head and foot (including the year of the book where the same is absent on any of the said parts), publication, date, price on the title page. With the initials of the editor, when other than the chief, an explanation of same from the press or of publication, size, or thesis and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Serial number of issue.

PERIODICALS—*contd.*

MALAYALAM—RELIGION—*contd.*

90 സനാതനധർമ്മം. [Sanātana Dharmam. Vol. 4, No. 9. A monthly magazine devoted to religion.] Edited by Mādhava Rāmayyar. pp. 40. Published by the editor: Calicut. July 1914. [1st August 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Re. 1-8 per annum. S. Anantayyar, West Coast Press, Calicut. 700 490

[Last issue noticed in entry No. 23, at page 322 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]

91 ——— Vol. 4, No. 4. pp. 40. August 1914 [30th August 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Re. 1-8 per annum. Do. 700 491

92 ——— Vol. 4, No. 5. pp. 40. September 1914. [25th September 1914.] 8°. 1st edition Price, Re. 1-8 per annum. Do. 700 492

93 ——— Vol. 4, No. 6. pp. 40. October 1914. [30th October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Re. 1-8 per annum. Do. 700 493

94 ——— Vol. 4, No. 7. pp. 40. November 1914. [25th November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition Price, Re. 1-8 per annum, Do. 900 780

95 ——— Vol. 4, No. 8. pp. 40. December 1914. [18th December 1914.] 8°. 1st edition Price, Re. 1-8 per annum. Do. 900 975

96 വഴികാട്ടി. [Vaḻikāṭṭi. Vol. 5, No. 10. Guide to workers among children.] Edited by C. Isaac. pp. 12. Published by the Basel Mission Book and Tract Depository: Mangalore. October 1914. [19th September 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1 per annum. A. Beierbach, Basel Mission Press, Mangalore. 240 197

[Last issue noticed in entry No. 28, at page 322 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]

97 ——— Vol. 5, No. 11. pp. 12. November 1914. [19th October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition Price, 8 annas per annum. Do. 240 924

98 ——— Vol. 5, No. 12. pp. 12. December 1914. [19th November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 8 annas per annum. Do 240 870

KANARESE—RELIGION.

49 ಜೈನಬಂಧು. [Jaina Bandhu. Vol 2, Nos 5 and 6 A monthly Journal dealing with Jaina religion and literature and giving news regarding the progress of Jaina Communities.] Edited by Śrīmāla Aramane Nāthurājayya. pp 22. Published by the editor: Mangalore May and June 1914 (15th July 1914.] 8°. 1st edition Price, Re. 1-8 per annum. V. Śrīnivāsa Kāmath, Śāradā Press, Mangalore. 250 859

[Last issue noticed in entry No. 16, at page 210 of the catalogue for the quarter ending June 1914.]

50 ——— Vol. 2, Nos. 7 to 9. pp. 25. July to September 1914. [15th October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Re. 1-8 per annum, Do. 225 717

51 ——— Vol 2, Nos. 10 and 11. pp. 10. October and November 1914. [8th December 1914.] 8° 1st edition, Price, Re. 1-8 per annum. Do. 150 934

1	2	3	4	5
Serial number.	Author and title, brief subject including the size of the book where the same is otherwise uncertain, number of pages, publication and place of publication, date given on the title page with the name of the editor when other than the Government, details of issue from the press or of publication, size, cost, and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration number.

PERIODICALS—*cont.*

KANARESE—RELIGION—*concld*

52 ಸತ್ಯ ದೀಪಿಕೆ [Satya Dipike. Vol 19, No. 10. An illustrated weekly paper devoted to religion.] Edited by Rev. A. Blum and Fr. J. Jätheanna. pp. 8. Published by the Basel Mission Book and Tract Depository: Mangalore. 2nd September 1914. 8°. 1st edition. Price, Re. 1 per annum. — A. Beschoch, Basel Mission Press, Mangalore. — 835 — 99

[Last issue noticed in entry No. 45, at page 323 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]

53 ——— Vol. 19, No 11 pp. 8. 9th September 1914. 4°. 1st edition. Price, Re. 1 per annum. — Do. — 835 — 100

54 ——— Vol. 19, No. 12. pp 8 16th September 1914. 4°. 1st edition. Price, Re. 1 per annum. — Do. — 835 — 101

55 ——— Vol. 19, No. 13. pp 8. 23rd September 1914. 4° 1st edition. Price, Re. 1 per annum. — Do — 835 — 102

56 ——— Vol. 19, No. 14. pp. 8. 30th September 1914 4°. 1st edition. Price, Re. 1 per annum. — Do. — 835 — 103

57 ——— Vol. 19, No. 15. pp 8. 7th October 1914. 4° 1st edition. Price, Re. 1 per annum. — Do. — 855 — 617

58 ——— Vol 19, No. 16. pp. 8. 14th October 1914 4°. 1st edition Price, Re. 1 per annum. — Do. — 855 — 618

59 ——— Vol. 19, No. 17. pp. 8. 21st October 1914 4°. 1st edition. Price, Re. 1 per annum. — Do. — 855 — 619

60 ——— Vol. 19, No. 18. pp. 8. 28th October 1914. 4° 1st edition. Price, Re. 1 per annum — Do — 855 — 620

61 ——— Vol. 19, No 19 pp. 8. 4th November 1914. 4°. 1st edition. Price, Re. 1 per annum. — Do. — 855 — 663

62 ——— Vol. 19, No. 20. pp. 8. 11th November 1914. 4°. 1st edition Price, Re. 1 per annum. — Do. — 855 — 664

63 ——— Vol. 19, No. 21. pp. 8. 18th November 1914 4°. 1st edition. Price, Re. 1 per annum — Do. — 856 — 665

64 ——— Vol. 19, No. 22. pp 8. 25th November 1914. 4°. 1st edition. Price, Re. 1 per annum. — Do. — 855 — 666

65 ಶ್ರೀಕೃಷ್ಣ ಸೂಕ್ತಿ [Śri Krisna Sükti. Vol. 7, No. 3. A monthly journal in Kanarese.] Edited by Karödi Sobha Rao. pp. 48. Published by the editor: Udipi. September 1914. [14th October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition Price, Re. 1-8 per annum. — U. Narasimha Mallya, Sudhanidhi Printing Works, Udipi. — 1,100 — 254

[Last issue noticed in entry No. 48, at page 334 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]

66 ——— Vol 7, No 4 pp. 48. October 1914. [9th November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Re 1-8 per annum. — Do. — 1,000 — 558

67 ——— Vol. 7, No. 5. pp. 48. November 1914. [5th December 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Re. 1-8 per annum. — Do. — 1,000 — 833

1	2	3	4	5
Serial number	Author and title, brief subject including the age of the book where the same is obscure, name and place of publisher, and place of publication, date given on the title page with the name of the editor, publisher or printer, if any, in brackets, size, whether taken from the press or not (add extra), nos. edition, and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Approximate number.
	PERIODICALS—*cont.*			
	KONKANI (KANARESE)—MISCELLANEOUS.			
19	ಕೊಂಕ್ಣಿ ದಿರ್ವಣ್ [Konkṇi Dirvaṇ. Vol. 3, No. 19. A monthly journal devoted to various subjects.] Edited by Aloysius Mascarenhas pp. 16. Published by the editor. Bijay (Mangalore). [1st October 1914.] 4°. 1st edition. **Price, Re. 1 per annum.**	J. M. Soares, Codialbail Press, Mangalore.	700	111
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 16, at page 331 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]			
20	——— Vol. 3, No. 20. pp. 16. 15th October 1914. 4°. 1st edition. **Price, Re. 1 per annum.**	Do.	700	303
21	——— Vol. 3, No. 21. pp. 16. 2nd November 1914. 4°. 1st edition. **Price, Re. 1 per annum.**	Do.	700	508
22	——— Vol. 3, No. 22. pp. 20. 16th November 1914. 4°. 1st edition. **Price, Re. 1 per annum.**	Do.	700	654
23	——— Vol. 3, No. 23. pp. 16. 2nd December 1914. 4°. 1st edition. **Price, Re. 1 per annum.**	Do.	710	823
	The following are designed for educational purposes.			
	URIYA—MISCELLANEOUS.			
6	(The) Elementary School Journal. Vol. 7, Nos. 5 and 6. Edited by R. Tambanditham. pp. 40. Published by the editor. Berhampore. August and September 1914. [3rd October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Re. 1-8 per annum.**	R. Tambanditham, Saraswati Press, Berhampore.	400	156
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 5, at page 324 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]			
7	——— Vol. 1, Nos. 1 and 8. pp. 40. October and November 1914. [6th November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Re. 1-8 per annum.**	Do.	400	668
8	——— Vol. 7, No. 9. pp. 20. December 1914. 16th November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Re. 1-8 per annum.**	Do.	400	669
	HINDUSTANI—POETRY.			
4	* مہرِ خیال [Mayrāj-e-Khiyāl. Vol. 3. No. 7. A monthly journal devoted to literature.] Edited by Muhammad Ghouse Sāhib pp. 28. Published by the editor. Madras. June 1914. [25th September 1914.] 8°. Litho. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 2 per annum.**	Muhammad Abdur Rahim Sāhib, Razzākiah Press, Madras.	200	439
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 3, at page 325 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]			
	The following are designed for educational purposes.			
	HINDUSTANI—MISCELLANEOUS.			
10	* اردو ٹریننگ ٹیچر [Urdu Trained Teacher. Vol. 2, No. 8. A journal devoted to the study of reform in teaching.] Edited by Saiyid Jalāluddīn Sāhib. pp. 40. Published by the editor: Madras. August 1914. [30th September 1914.] 8°. Litho. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 2 per annum.**	Saiyid Jalāluddīn Sāhib, Attar Rahmān Press, Madras.	1,000	401
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 9, at page 325 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]			

1	2	3	4	5
Serial number.	Author and title, brief subject including the name of the book where the same is obscure, number of years, publication, place of publication, date given on the title page with the name of the place where other than the English name, volume or year from the press or of publication, size, edition, and price.	Printer and place of publishing.	Number of copies.	Estimated number
	PERIODICALS—*contd.*			
	HINDUSTANI—MISCELLANEOUS—*contd.*			
11	٥ ٩٠ ٨٠٤ ٩٠٤ [Urdu Trained Teacher, Vol. 2, No. 9.] pp. 32. September 1914. [30th September 1914.] 8°. Litho. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 2 per annum.	Saiyid Jalāluddin Sāhib, Anjuman Rahmāni Press, Madras.	1,000	802
12	——— Vol. 2, No. 10, pp. 40. October 1914. [10th November 1914.] 8°. Litho. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 2 per annum.	Do.	1,000	603
13	——— Vol. 2, No. 11 pp. 32. November 1914 [10th November 1914.] 8°. Litho. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 2 per annum.	Do.	1,000	604
14	——— Vol. 2, No. 12. pp. 40 December 1914 [21st December 1914.] 8°. Litho 1st edition. Price, Rs. 2 per annum.	Do.	1,000	1,014
	SANSKRIT (NĀGARĪ)—MISCELLANEOUS.			
10	ஸஹ்ருதய. [Sahridaya Vol. 10, No. 2. A monthly journal devoted to Sanskrit Literature.] Edited by R Kṛishṇamāchāri, pp. 32. Published by R. Śrīmadāsa Rāghava Ayyaṅgār: Madras. [22nd September 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 3 per annum.	T. K. Hāla-subrahmanyo Ayyar, Śrī Vāṇī Vilās Press, Srirangam.	500	15
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 9, at page 325 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]			
	Bi-Linguals.			
	ENGLISH-LATIN—RELIGION.			
4	(The) Trumpet-Call. Vol. 7, No. 3. "Organ of the Apostolic Union of Secular Priests." Edited by Rev. A. J. D'Souza. pp. 31. Published by the editor: Mangalore. July—September 1914. [14th December 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 8 annas.	J. M. Soares, Codialbail Press, Mangalore	1,000	623
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 2, at page 325 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]			
	ENGLISH-TAMIL—MISCELLANEOUS.			
17	(The) Garden of the Heart. Vol. 6, No. 4. "An Anglo-Vernacular Magazine for Indian Ladies". Edited by Miss Dēvar and Rev. N. Dēvasahāyam. pp. 12. Published by the Christian Literature Society Madras. October 1914. [9th October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.	Joseph Pasmore, C.L.S. Press, Madras.	400	137
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 9, at page 218 of the catalogue for the quarter ending June 1914.]			
16	Self-Culture. Vol. 13, No. 10. An Anglo-Tamil monthly journal and review devoted to physical, mental, moral, psychic, occult and spiritual sciences and philosophies. Edited by K. T. Rāmasāmi. pp. 32. Published by the editor: Kizhanattam. October 1914. [27th October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 3 per annum.	K. T. Rāmasāmi, Excelsior Press, Kizhanattam.	500	427
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 16, at page 320 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914].			

1	2	3	4	5
Serial number.	Author and title, brief subject including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title page with the name of the era when other than the Christian era,—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition, and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration number.
	PERIODICALS—*cont.*			
	Bi-Linguals—*cont.*			
	ENGLISH TELUGU—MISCELLANEOUS.			
6	హృదయరామము. [Hṛdayārāmamu. Vol. 3, No. 4. A magazine for Indian ladies.] Edited by Miss Dêvar and Mrs. S. G. Rentman. pp. 20. Published by the Christian Literature Society: Madras. October 1914. [4th November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.	Joseph Pasmore, C.L.S. Press, Madras.	130	523
	[Last issue (Vol. 3, No. 2) noticed in entry No. 4, at page 576 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]			
	The following are designed for educational purposes.			
	ENGLISH-MALAYALAM—MISCELLANEOUS.			
6	(The) B.M. College Magazine. Vol 5, No. 3. A monthly journal devoted to miscellaneous topics. Edited by Rev. W. Muller. pp. 16. Published by the Basel Mission Book and Tract Depository: Mangalore. September 1914. [28th September 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Re. 1 per annum.	A. Beierbach, Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	290	108
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 5, at page 523 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]			
7	——— Vol. 5, No. 4. pp. 16. October 1914. [28th October 1914.] 8° 1st edition. Price, Re. 1 per annum.	Do.	295	625
8	——— Vol. 5, No 5. pp. 16. November 1914. [27th November 1914.] 8° 1st edition. Price, Re. 1 per annum.	Do	265	871
	TAMIL-ENGLISH—RELIGION.			
9	வேதியர் விளக்கு. [Vēdiyar Vilakku. No 100. "The Tamil Preachers' Magazine."] Edited by Rev. J. P Shrimpton. pp. 16. Published by the Christian Literature Society: Madras. September 1914. [6th October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 6 annas per annum.	Joseph Pasmore, C.L.S. Press, Madras.	620	134
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 9, at page 327 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]			
10	——— No. 101. pp. 16. October 1914. [6th October 1914.] 8° 1st edition. Price, 6 annas per annum.	Do.	650	219
11	——— No. 102. pp. 16. November 1914. [3rd November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 6 annas per annum.	Do.	650	524
12	——— No 103. pp 16. December 1914. [3rd December 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 6 annas per annum.	Do.	650	769
	TAMIL-SANSKRIT (GRANTHA)—RELIGION.			
6	வேதாந்த தீபிகை. [Vēdānta Dīpikai. Vol. 4, No. 7. A monthly journal of Hindu religion and philosophy.] Edited by T. T. Rangáchári. pp 44 Published by C. Rangópalachári, Madras. [3rd October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 3 annas.	W. Pasparatha Cetti & Co., Kalāratnākaram Press, Madras.	700	74
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 7, at page 327 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]			
9	——— Vol. 4, No. 8. pp. 44. [9th November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 3 annas.	Do.	700	625
10	——— Vol. 4, No. 9. pp. 44. [11th December 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 3 annas.	Do.	700	825

1	2	3	4	5
Serial number.	Author and title, brief subject including the name of the book where the same is uncertain, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era,—date of issue from the press or of publication, price, edition, and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration number.
	PERIODICALS—*concld.*			
	Bi-Linguals—*concld.*			
	TELUGU-SANSKRIT (TELUGU)—RELIGION.			
10	ದಿವ್ಯಜ್ಞಾನ ದೀಪಿಕ. [Divyajñāna-dīpika. Vol. 9, No. 7. A monthly organ of Theosophy.] Edited by P. Narasimhayya. pp. 40. Published by the editor: Chittoor. October 1914. [7th October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Re. 1 per annum.	M. Rāmāṇjaśāstri, Victoria Jubilee Press, Chittoor.	1,250	116
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 9, at page 427 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]			
11	——— Vol. 5, No. 8. pp. 40. November 1914. [2nd November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Re. 1 per annum.	Do.	1,250	550
12	——— Vol. 5, No. 9. pp. 40. December 1914. [7th December 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Re. 1 per annum.	Do.	1,250	877
	MALAYALAM—ENGLISH—RELIGION			
10	മലബാർ യുവാവ്. [Kēraḷa Yuvāv. Vol. 3, No. 10. "Young Men of Malabar."] Edited by H. Kittner. pp. 20. Published by the editor: Tellicherry. October 1914. [28th September 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 9 annas per annum.	A. Baierbach, Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	750	109
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 8, at page 427 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]			
11	——— Vol. 3, No. 11. pp. 20. November 1914. [21st October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 9 annas per annum.	Do.	750	823
12	——— Vol. 3, No. 12. pp. 20. December 1914. [25th November 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 9 annas per annum.	Do.	750	874
	POLYGLOT—MISCELLANEOUS.			
1	(The) Scientific Manuring. Vol. 2, No. 2. [A monthly journal devoted to agriculture.] Edited by J. Barnard. pp. 22. Published by Parry & Co.: Madras. July and August 1914. [3rd October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Free.	R. Venkaṭēśvar & Co., Ananda Press, Madras.	1,000	133
	[Last issue (Vol. 1, No. 3) noticed in entry No. 3, at page 324 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]			
2	——— Vol. 2, No. 3. pp. 30. Published by Parry & Co.: Madras. September and October 1914. [27th October 1914.] 8°. 1st edition. Free.	Do.	1,000	437

Office of the Registrar of Books,
Madras, 22nd January 1915.

M. RANGACHARYA,
Registrar of Books.

THE SYSTEM OF TRANSLITERATION EMPLOYED IN THIS QUARTERLY CATALOGUE.

Sanskrit.		Uriya.	Telugu.	Kanarese.	Malayalam.	Tamil.	Equivalent Roman.	Hindustani.	Equivalent Roman.
Nagari.	Grantha.								
							a	ا	a, á, u, i
							ā		b
							i		p
							ī		t
							u		ṭ
							ū		s
							ṛ		j
							ṝ		ch
							ḷ		ḥ
							ḹ		kh
							e		d
							ai		ḍ
							o		z
							au		r
							ṁ		ṛ
							ḥ		ṛh
							k		z
							kh		zh
							g		a
							gh		ah
							ṅ		ġ
							c		f
							ch		k
							j		q
							jh		l
							ñ		m
							ṭ		n
							ṭh		o, ú, ú, w
							ḍ		h
							ḍh		y, ai, i, é
							ṇ, ṉ[1]		
							t		
							th		
							d		
							dh		
							n, ṉ[2]		
							p		
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MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART I-B
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 8.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 23, 1915. [Price, 8 p.ie.

FINAL EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES, 1914.

SUPPLEMENTAL.

It is hereby notified that the following candidate who passed the Preliminary Examination before December 1905 has passed the FINAL EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES held in September 1914 and has qualified for complete certificate under Rule 156 of the Madras Educational Rules :—

Number.	Name of candidate.	Institution in which trained	Year of passing the Preliminary examination.	Centre of examination.
		TRAINED CANDIDATE.		
		ELEMENTARY GRADE.		
		SECOND CLASS.		
26	Nanduri Narasimham . .	Government Training School, Rajahmundry.	1902 ..	Cocanada.

FAILURE LIST.

The following candidates failed in the FINAL EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES held in September 1914.

2. They cannot appear for the examination again before the date mentioned against their names.

3. Enquiries from candidates as to the cause of the failure will not be attended to.

Number.	Name of candidate.	Institution in which trained.	Year of passing the Preliminary examination.	Date before which the candidate cannot appear again for the final examination.	Centre of examination.
		TRAINED CANDIDATE.			
		ELEMENTARY GRADE.			
27	C. Maridayya . .	Government Training School, Rajahmundry.	1902 ..	10th September 1915.	Cocanada.
		UNTRAINED CANDIDATE			
		ELEMENTARY GRADE.			
28	K. Somanna ..	....	1901 ..	10th September 1915.	Cocanada.

It is hereby notified that the following candidates, who passed the Preliminary Examination of December 1905 and subsequent years, have passed the Final Examination for Teachers' Certificates held in November 1914 and have qualified for complete certificates under Rule 156 of the Madras Educational Rules:—

Number.	Name of candidate.	Institution in which trained.	Year of passing the Preliminary examination.	Centre of examination.
	TRAINED CANDIDATES.			
	ELEMENTARY GRADE.			
	Second Class.			
1339	Parakandy Narayani ..	Government Moyan Training School for Mistresses, Calicut.	1911 ..	Calicut.
1340	P. Kachimbran Devaki.	Do. do.	1910 ..	Do.
1341	Maria Vadakathalakal .	Do. do.	1908 ..	Do.
1342	Achatho Madhavi ..	Do. do.	1913 ..	Do.
1343	P. Makkam	Do. do.	1909 ..	Do.
1344	Kunimal Sharada ..	Do. do.	1908 ..	Do.
1345	P. Paidal	Do. do.	1907 ..	Do.
1346	P. Kapparichy	Do. do.	1906 ..	Do.
1347	T. Varghese	Do. do.	1910 ..	Do.
1348	Monayil Kalyani ..	Do. do.	1910 ..	Do.
1349	M. Oomatho	Do. do.	1909 ..	Do.
1350	K. Chimmukutty Ammal.	Do. do.	1909 ..	Do.
1351	Arukenden (T. Nathaniel).	Do. do.	1907 ..	Do.
1352	Emily Timothy ..	Do. do.	1910 ..	Do.
1353	K Paroo	Do. do.	1909 ..	Do.
1354	P Kalyani	Do. do.	1905 ..	Do.
1355	Ira Hoare (Eva James after marriage)	Do. do.	1909 ..	Do.
1356	M. Kochi Ayssamma ..	Do. do.	1910 ..	Do.
1357	Gertrude Mathews ..	Do. do.	1910 ..	Do.
1358	Seemma Mandody ..	Do. do.	1911 ..	Do.
1359	K. Janaki	Do. do.	1907 ..	Do.
1360	N. Mathamma ..	Government Training School, Mercara.	1911 ..	Mercara.
1361	M. Kuttappa	Do. do.	1910 ..	Do.
1362	R. Venkappa ..	Do. do.	1911 ..	Do.

FAILURE LIST.

The following candidates failed in or were absent from the Final Examination for Teachers' Certificates held in November 1914.

2. They cannot appear for the examination again before the date mentioned against their names.

3. Enquiries from candidates as to the cause of the failure will not be attended to.

Number.	Name of candidate.	Institution in which trained.	Year of passing the Preliminary examination.	Date before which the said date cannot appear again for the Final examination.	Centre of examination.
	TRAINED CANDIDATES.				
	SECONDARY GRADE.				
1363	B. Raghavendra Rao.	Government Training School, Mangalore.	1910 ..	28th May 1915.	Mercara.
	ELEMENTARY GRADE.				
1364	Mary Monteiro ..	Government Moyan Training School for Mistresses, Calicut.	1911 ..	8th November 1915.	Calicut.
1365	Pallathil Chomu ..	Do. do.	1907 ..	Do.	Do.
1366	M. K. Madhavi ..	Do. do.	1907 ..	Do.	Do.
1367	Pottakkatt Janaki ..	Do do.	1911 ..	Do.	Do.
1368	Maroly Komba ..	Do. do.	1911 ..	Absent.	Do.
1369	Variyathil Eyava ..	Do. do.	1911 ..	Do.	Do.
1370	Lydia Tayyil ..	Do. do.	1905 ..	Do.	Do.
1371	Grace Herman ..	Do. do.	1908 ..	8th November 1915.	Do.

Number.	Name of candidate.	Institution in which trained.	Year of passing the Preliminary examination.	Date before which the candidate cannot appear again for the Final examination	Centre of examination.
		TRAINED CANDIDATES—*cont.*			
		ELEMENTARY GRADE—*cont*			
1372	M. Ayaamma ..	Government Moyan Training School for Mistresses, Calicut.	1906 ..	Absent.	Calicut
1373	Sargira Kambil ..	Do. do	1911 .	6th Nov. 1915.	Do.
1374	Tambuvankandi Janaki.	Do. do	1910 ..	Do.	Do.
1375	C. B. Saralaya ..	Government Training School, Mercara.	1910 ..	28th Nov 1915.	Mercara.
1376	K. Puttayya ..	Do. do.	1908 ..	Do.	Do.
1377	M. S. Ponnappa ..	Do. do.	1911 ..	28th May 1915.	Do.

Office of the Inspector of European and Training Schools, Madras, 23rd February 1915.

J. H. MELVILLE,
Inspector of European and Training Schools.

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APPOINTMENTS, LEAVE OF ABSENCE, &c.

REGISTRATION.

Postings.—The following postings of Sub-Registrars are ordered :—

I. M R Ry Venkatarama Subrahmanya Ayyar, from Rapur (Guntur-Nellore district) to Kaikalur (Kistna district).

Muhammad Asam Shirqi Sahib, from Kaikalur (Kistna district) to Rapur (Guntur-Nellore district).

II. M R.Ry. Cuddalore Subbaraya Mudaliyar, from Sankarapuram to Tiruvannamallai (South Arcot district).

M.R.Ry. Madabusi Srinivasa Venkata Achari, from Tiruvannamallai to Sankarapuram (South Arcot district).

III. M R Rv Tamati Gopalakrishnayya, from Badvel (Cuddapah-Kurnool district) to Amalapuram (Godavari-Vizagapatam district).

M.R Ry. Uppaluri Krishnamurti, from Amalapuram (Godavari-Vizagapatam district) to Badvel (Cuddapah-Kurnool district).

C. M. SCHMIDT,
Inspector-General of Registration.

Madras, 17th February 1915.

JUDICIAL.

No. 8. Extension of Leave.—M R Ry. Bhavani Garoraju Rao Avargal, District Munsif of Parvatipur, is granted an extension of privilege leave on half salary under article 271 of the Civil Service Regulations, for one week, in continuation of the leave already granted to him, and notified at page 168, Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 26th January 1915.

High Court of Judicature, Madras,
19th February 1915.

No. 9.—Appointment and Posting.—M.R.Ry. Vembakam Krishnamachari Ranganharier Avargal, Bench Clerk, High Court, Appellate Side, is appointed to act as District Munsif, Fourth Grade, and is posted to Mangalore. (*To join on the 3rd March* 1915.)

High Court of Judicature, Madras,
21st February 1915.

C. G. MACKAY,
Registrar.

Board of Revenue.

Land Revenue.

Appointment.—M S Sy. J. Sadasiva Ayyar Avargal, District Forest Officer, South Arcot, on relief by Mr. A. E. Myers, to act as District Forest Officer, the Nilgiris, until relieved by Mr. R. D. Richmond.

W. G. McFARLAND,
Secretary.

Board of Revenue (Land Revenue—Forests),
Madras, 13th February 1915.

Forest.

Leave.—K. Rangasayi Nayudu, Ranger, Fourth Grade, is granted privilege leave for three months from the date of absence from duty.

Transfer.—M.R Sy. David Ramalingam, Ranger, Sixth Grade, is, on relief, transferred from North Salem to North Vellore for the charge of Arcot Range *vice* Ranger Rangasayi Nayudu granted leave.

P. M. LUSHINGTON,
Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle.

Trichinopoly, 11th February 1915.

Cancellation of Posting.—The posting of S. D'Sa, Ranger, Fourth Grade, to South Malabar division, ordered in this office Service Order No. 136, dated 24th December 1914, is cancelled.

C. D. McCARTHY,
Conservator of Forests, Western Circle.

Coimbatore, 14th February 1915.

Public Works.

Transfer.—M.R.Sy. V. Nagasubramaniya Ayyar, Temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 80 per mensem is transfered from the West Coast division to the Salem division for the charge of the Namakkal Section. Head-quarters Namakkal. To join expeditiously.

2. The transfer carries with it sanction to transit pay and travelling allowances.

J. M. PARKER,
Superintending Engineer, IV Circle.

Coimbatore, 21st February 1915.

Medical.

Posting.—Civil Assistant Surgeon A. Punyakoti Mudaliyar, L.M. & S., on relief at Municipal Hospital, Nandyal, is posted to plague inoculation duty, Bellary district.

Madras, 16th February 1915.

Posting.—Civil Assistant Surgeon C Muhammad Husain Sahib, B.A., M.B., C.M., on relief at Hospital Ship "S.S. Madras," is posted to Government General Hospital, Madras.

(By order.)

P. HEFFERNAN, Captain, I.M.S.,
Ag. Personal Assistant to the Surgeon General with the Government of Madras.

Madras, 22nd February 1915.

GENERAL NOTIFICATIONS.

PATENTS.

The following printed specifications of applications for patents, which have been accepted under section 5 of the Indian Patents and Designs Act of 1911, have been published and can be inspected free of charge at the Madras Record Office Egmore. Copies of these specifications may be purchased at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, at the price of eight annas per copy.

Directions for the guidance of inventors and others are given in the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911 (price 10 annas), and in the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912 (price 2 annas). These should be consulted before an application is made to the Controller of Patents and Designs.

1925. S. L. Glenn. Improvements in pneumatic and like systems of, and apparatus for, operating railway switch points and the like.

1929. A. E. Cummins and F. Bridge. Improvements in presses for compressing and baling cotton and other materials.

1928. T. P. Woodhead. Improvements in hangers and the like supporting devices.

1929. F. J. Gresham and G. Kiernan. Improvements relating to vacuum brake apparatus for railway and like vehicles.

1932. J. T. McKee, T. E. Powers and J. S. Tait. Improvements in or relating to means for supplying air to boiler furnaces.

1935. D. Murray. Improved driving mechanism for multiplex distributors of electric telegraphs.

1937. C. Watson & H. D. Boyd. Improvements in self-contained buffers for railway and other rolling stock.

1938. M. Maude, W. S. Crosse, H. C. Pratt and M. Barrowcliffe. Improvements in or relating to the process of preparing rubber from the latex of Hevea Brazilinsis

1939. W. E. Elliott. Improvements in mounting for combined shoe buttons and staples

(By) Ramanath Mundul, Proprietor of Messrs Mundul and Company, No. 3, Saw Bazaar Street, Calcutta.—An invention for improved hand and portable harmoniums.

Fort St. George, 23rd February 1915.

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Chief Secretary.

REMOVAL OF OFFICE

It is hereby notified that the office of the Superintendent of Land Records, Group No. III, Saidapet, has been removed from Saidapet to Madras Egmore on the 12th February 1915.

All communications intended for the office of the undersigned should, from 1st March 1915, be addressed to Egmore, Madras.

Office of the Superintendent of Land Records,
Group No. III, Saidapet,
17th February 1915

K. SRINIVASA RAO,
Superintendent of Land Records.

PUNJAB RAT EXTERMINATOR.

This cheap and efficacious rat poison is manufactured at the Punjab Plague Equipment Depot, Jullundur City, and can be obtained from the undersigned at 1 rupee a tin containing sufficient paste to make 1,000 effective pills for the destruction of rats.

Directions with each tin.

W. R. CLARK, M.V., M.R.C.P., Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Superintendent, Plague Equipment Depot, Punjab, Jullundur City.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified that Bandi Venkataswami, peon, District Forest office, Guntur, has lost his silver badge and cloth belt while travelling in the night train from Bapatla to Guntur on 13th January 1915. Any one found wearing this badge and belt will be prosecuted. The voluntary return of the above by any who is now in possession of the same will be rewarded.

Guntur Collector's Office, Forest Branch,
6th February 1915.

M. PANCHAPAKESA AYYAR,
District Forest Officer.

TREASURE TROVE.

Under section 5 of the Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, it is hereby notified that treasure consisting of the following articles was found in August 1914 by Madiga Elakoda and Madiga Mangadu, coolies of Hanumanthu Reddi on survey No. 8 of Pulakonda, Rayadrug taluk, Bellary district, while ploughing the land.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear in person or by duly authorised agent before the Collector of Bellary on 15th April 1915 at Bellary in order that the matter may be enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY.

	Weight. TOLAS.	Value (approximate). Rs.
1. One gold thread with the head separated	1¼	30
2. Big four and small one round ear ornaments ..	1	20
3. Six small half varahas	¾	15
4. Two small snakes	½	10
5. Two small ear ornaments	¾	15
6. One big half varaha	⅛	6
Total of gold jewels ..	4½	96
7. Two small silver anklets	8½	5

A. F. G. MOSCARDI,
Collector.

Bellary Collector's Office,
16th November 1914.

Under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, 1878, notice is hereby given that a copper image representing a man and woman standing back to back worth about Rs. 25 which was found hidden in S. No. 188 belonging to Virabhadra Pillai of Chokkanathaputhur village, Srivilliputtur taluk, Ramnad district, some twelve years ago has just come to notice. All persons claiming the said treasure are hereby required to appear before the Collector of Ramnad either personally or by an agent duly authorised by law on 20th May 1915 at 11 A.M. at his office at Madura, in order that the matter may be enquired into and determined according to law.

J. R. HUGGINS,
Ag. Collector.

Ramnad Collector's Office,
14th January 1915.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of Act VI of 1878, that the undermentioned treasure was found by Nacha and Narasanna while working in the field, survey No 239 west of Vilanthadasamudram village, Shiyali taluk, belonging to Srirangathammal :—

Items	Weight.	Value.
		Rs. A. P.
1. Golden kasu	1¼ viraganadai.	6 12 0
2. Two pieces of gold	2¼¼ do.	14 1 0
3. Two talis	¼ do.	1 12 0
4. 14 small pieces of gold	1/8 do.	1 8 0
Total ..		26 1 0

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Tanjore at his office on the 15th March 1915, in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

Tanjore Collector's Office,
7th October 1914.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of Act VI of 1878, that, on the 15th of October 1914, the undermentioned treasure was found by one Thailammai while washing her hands in a pit that was dug while laying the foundation walls of Brahmapuriswaraswami temple in S. No. 33-A of Esanur village, Negapatam taluk, classed as village-site :—

Description of treasure.	Weight.	Value.
	MOUNDS. SEERS.	RS. A. P.
Sri Paramasivan .. Sri Subramaniaswami Goddess Parvathi amman } All fixed in one pedestal.	1 18½	30 0 0

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Tanjore at his office on the 31st May 1915, in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

Tanjore Collector's Office,
20th December 1914

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of Act VI of 1878, that on the 3rd September 1914 the undermentioned treasure was found by one Palla Periyan while ploughing S.F. 23 G (wet) of Kallikudi, Tiruttaraippundi taluk :—

Description.	Weight. MOUNDS.	SEERS.	Value. Rs. A. P.
1. Sri Ramaswami Perumal	1	½	34 4 0
2. Sita Lakshmi Amman	¼	¼	9 8 0
3. Sri Srinivasa Perumal	0	10	10 ¼ 0
4. Sri Varadaraja Perumal	0	4	4 12 0
5. Komala Nachiar	0	5½	6 4 0
6. Sri Narthana Gopalar	0	12	12 0 0
7. Sri Venugopalar (in two pieces)	0	¼	2 4 0
8. Rukmani Amman	0	¼	2 4 0
9. Satyabhama Amman	¼	¼	2 4 0
Total	2	2¾	93 12 0

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Tanjore at his office on the 9th July 1915, in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

Tanjore Collector's Office,
15th January 1915.

R. B. WOOD,
Collector.

Under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, it is hereby notified for the information of all concerned that on 21st August 1914 the treasure mentioned below was found by one Khadu and another Gbasa, farm servants of Somonaiko of Dengaguda, Nowrangapur Tauna in Dengaguda village, Nowrangapur taluk, while ploughing the jeroyati land of Somonaiko :—

	Approximate cost. Rs. A. P.
79 Silver coins bearing Hindustani letters (weight 7d tolas) ..	.. 57 8 0
1 Bellmetal vessel, 130 tolas	.. 2 2 8
5 Broken pieces of bellmetal cups (120 tolas)	.. 1 8 0
Total ..	61 2 8

All persons claiming the treasure or any portion thereof are directed to appear personally or by Agent before the undersigned on 13th March 1915 in the Collector's office, Vizagapatam, and prove their claims.

Vizagapatam Collector's Office,
8th October 1914.

R. W. DAVIES,
Ag. Collector.

RETURN shewing the BIRTHS and DEATHS registered in the MUNICIPALITIES of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY containing 20,000 inhabitants and upwards and in the Cotacamund Municipality for the week ending 30th January 1916.

Municipalities.	Population according to the Census of 1911	BIRTHS. Class				Total Births			DEATHS. Class				Total Deaths.			Causes of Death.									Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	
		Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others classed.	M.	F.	Total.	Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others classed.	M.	F.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Diarrhœa, Dysentery and Bowel Complaints.	Respiratory Diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Total Deaths.	Total diarrhœa.
Madura ..	124,130	2	80	8	..	86	85	71	5	97	12	..	49	85	114	33	..	..	38	10	8	..	42	27·8	44·3
Pechimopoly ..	123,612	4	61	10	2	41	36	77	8	58	11	2	46	31	77	1	8	..	5	10	..	..	35	32·5	32·5
Calicut ..	78,417	3	23	18	..	33	21	44	..	18	11	..	17	12	29	1	2	..	4	3	2	..	17	29·3	19·3
Kumbakonam ..	64,647	..	14	2	..	8	10	18	1	33	4	..	17	24	41	4	..	..	7	4	6	..	19	15·9	33·1
Tanjore ..	60,841	3	35	3	..	15	26	41	7	68	3	..	41	32	73	19	4	..	2	17	..	1	34	35·4	43·1
Negapatam ..	60,188	1	17	5	..	14	9	23	4	19	3	..	14	14	28	..	4	..	1	1	2	..	20	19·9	24·3
Salem ..	59,153	2	71	3	..	48	38	76	..	35	2	..	21	13	40	1	..	..	6	7	4	..	23	67·0	35·2
Cuddalore ..	58,574	2	34	3	..	22	16	38	1	47	8	..	22	29	51	..	..	..	4	9	2	3	33	35·0	47·0
Coconada ..	54,110	8	84	..	..	18	22	41	..	37	1	..	21	17	38	..	10	..	6	..	4	..	15	39·5	38·6
Conjeeveram ..	53,864	..	22	..	..	10	12	22	..	34	..	..	8	26	34	..	..	..	..	6	1	1	26	31·3	32·2
Vellore ..	48,746	1	23	14	..	26	21	41	1	28	11	..	18	18	35	1	8	..	8	1	..	..	23	43·0	36·7
Rajahmundry ..	48,417	2	18	..	..	10	10	20	1	30	1	..	18	14	32	..	6	..	6	2	1	..	14	21·5	34·5
Bangalore ..	48,412	7	18	..	..	14	13	27	3	12	..	..	5	8	14	..	..	1	..	2	3	1	7	29·1	16·1
Coimbatore ..	47,007	6	41	..	..	27	20	47	..	38	1	..	17	20	37	..	..	..	2	2	6	6	16	52·1	41·0
Palamcottah ..	44,909	..	20	11	..	12	19	31	2	32	13	..	25	20	50	11	..	..	6	15	2	..	18	36·0	58·8
Tinnevelly ..	44,805	..	18	4	..	22	17	39	..	68	11	..	38	27	65	24	..	..	6	9	..	..	27	45·4	16·7
Palghat ..	44,319	..	34	12	..	25	21	46	..	18	4	..	9	13	19	1	..	..	6	6	1	..	8	54·1	23·4
Vizagapatam ..	43,413	..	20	2	..	11	11	22	..	25	..	..	13	15	25	..	..	..	6	1	4	..	14	28·4	30·0
Masulipatam ..	42,123	..	25	2	..	13	15	27	1	18	3	..	15	8	23	..	..	..	7	1	..	1	13	33·4	37·2
Guntur ..	40,529	3	20	3	..	15	17	32	..	14	3	..	7	9	16	..	..	..	2	1	2	1	12	41·2	20·3
Tuticorin ..	40,195	2	11	..	..	8	5	13	17	22	1	..	25	27	40	18	..	..	8	7	3	..	11	16·9	51·9
Ellore ..	37,819	..	37	3	..	24	16	40	1	33	3	..	18	14	37	9	3	..	7	2	..	..	19	85·1	51·0
Vizianagram ..	37,550	..	10	..	..	6	10	16	1	19	..	..	10	10	20	..	..	..	7	7	2	..	4	22·2	27·8
Bellary ..	34,958	1	13	8	..	11	11	22	..	11	3	1	10	5	16	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	10	32·8	32·4
Nellore ..	33,236	..	13	7	..	11	9	20	1	25	3	..	19	10	29	..	1	..	1	2	..	1	24	31·4	45·6
Bezwada ..	32,887	1	22	5	..	16	13	28	1	17	3	..	18	6	21	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	17	44·4	33·3
Adoni ..	31,849	..	19	3	..	11	11	20	1	17	7	..	12	14	25	..	..	3	1	2	..	..	18	41·2	41·2
Berhampur ..	31,498	..	15	..	..	7	8	15	..	14	..	..	8	6	14	..	..	..	6	4	..	..	5	24·8	23·2
Pollachy ..	29,268	1	5	5	..	3	8	11	3	4	3	..	5	6	11	..	..	..	1	..	3	1	8	19·6	19·6
Srivilliputtur ..	29,089	..	20	..	..	10	10	20	1	15	..	..	8	11	19	..	..	..	6	2	1	1	10	38·0	34·1
Cannanore ..	28,957	..	6	4	..	3	5	10	1	5	4	..	9	4	10	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	7	18·0	18·0
Mayavaram ..	27,121	1	18	1	..	5	13	17	3	24	..	..	5	19	27	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	24	34·7	51·8
Kurnool ..	26,840	1	5	18	..	15	9	24	..	4	4	..	4	4	8	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	4	48·1	16·0
Dindigul ..	25,052	3	19	5	..	17	10	27	4	15	2	..	14	7	21	..	..	..	2	7	1	..	11	82·2	43·7
Coimbatore ..	18,929	7	2	11	3	9	5	13	2	2	..	1	4	1	5	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	41·5	15·8
Total ..	1,662,843	59	831	167	7	457	537	1,044	67	935	136	4	573	598	1,142	110	45	8	136	152	62	14	813	39·0	35·7

Office of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras,
13th February 1916.

N. ANNAJI RAO, *Manager and Assistant,*
Office of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

Return showing the Births and Deaths registered in the Districts of the Madras Presidency during the month of November 1911.

Population according to Census of 1911.	District.	Population for which returns were received.	BIRTHS.									DEATHS.																			
			Class.						Total Births.			Class.						Total Deaths.			Causes of Death.											
			Europeans.	Eurasians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Other Classes.	M.	F.	Total.	Europeans.	Eurasians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Other Classes.	M.	F.	Total.	Cholera.		Small-pox.		Plague.		Fevers.		Dysentery and Diarrhœa.			
																					M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
2	3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31		
2,221,242	Ganjam ..	1,879,844	1	..	5	6,093	24	0	3,023	2,864	5,117	..	..	1	3,162	11	7	1,683	1,550	3,186	9	6	..	..	..	..	1,216	1,205	111	69		
3,182,921	Vizagapatam	2,140,472	3	1	8	8,490	98	6	8,213	3,718	6,424	1	..	1	4,204	18	3	2,181	2,071	4,223	22	24	16	10	..	..	1,875	1,899	43	43		
1,622,859	Godavari ..	1,611,303	..	..	19	4,773	43	1	2,432	2,361	4,793	..	..	18	3,315	36	2	1,773	1,621	3,393	88	69	5	8	..	..	849	772	64	55		
1,997,635	Kistna ..	1,997,034	..	..	119	5,156	186	..	2,749	2,796	5,472	..	..	87	3,227	103	1	1,774	1,642	3,416	26	17	37	37	..	..	865	814	52	33		
1,667,533	Guntur ..	1,667,533	1	..	104	4,791	116	38	2,778	2,749	5,527	..	..	69	2,838	107	51	1,195	1,111	3,306	19	17	10	28	..	..	609	685	95	76		
1,528,162	Nellore ..	1,528,162	..	..	95	2,446	256	74	1,859	1,880	3,260	1	..	1	1,635	52	1	1,012	1,011	2,023	74	32	2	4	..	..	142	139	185	179		
818,660	Madras ..	416,660	..	..	71	1,122	173	1	736	636	1,372	10	22	55	1,035	252	1	1,012	1,011	2,023	74	32	21	71	5	..	252	256	211	178		
1,406,608	Chingleput ..	1,406,608	..	1	67	4,343	81	7	2,134	2,284	4,028	..	..	1	1,169	2,166	163	3	2,900	2,900	2,900	221	302	33	27	..	..	812	619	193	178		
2,362,568	South Arcot.	2,362,562	..	..	5	4,865	194	67	3,014	3,058	6,072	..	..	..	211	4,434	118	69	2,617	2,380	4,903	139	92	74	17	..	1	696	573	154	139		
3,510,918	Trichinopoly.	2,107,079	3	6	5	4,865	194	67	3,014	3,058	6,072	..	..	1	1,183	4,813	259	13	2,481	2,150	5,650	125	101	48	31	..	..	262	305	154	166		
2,382,089	Tanjore ..	2,382,089	3	4	126	4,621	340	12	2,626	2,527	5,156	..	..	1	1,167	3,913	145	30	2,235	2,055	4,288	128	217	41	31	..	..	450	324	198	189		
3,402,852	Madura ..	1,121,852	1	2	120	4,681	321	38	2,365	2,488	4,841	1	1	1	1,167	3,913	145	30	2,235	2,055	4,288	128	217	41	31	..	..	450	324	198	189		
1,515,456	Ramnad ..	1,665,456	..	..	312	8,021	894	42	1,744	1,705	3,449	1	..	..	82	2,712	328	27	1,681	1,682	3,250	..	..	33	17	..	..	834	670	323	184		
1,790,218	Tinnevelly ..	1,790,619	1	..	886	4,456	806	2	2,795	2,810	5,442	1	..	..	597	5,808	256	..	3,844	2,796	6,634	..	..	39	21	..	..	641	284	134	164		
1,790,218	Nilgiris ..	820,196	1	..	311	5,127	748	8	1,202	1,300	2,502	..	..	..	86	1,747	263	7	1,119	1,000	2,112	139	77	29	28	..	..	613	588	30	32		
574,843	Kurnool ..	895,968	..	..	46	2,009	203	34	1,188	1,207	2,395	..	..	1	47	1,440	188	23	691	902	1,793	133	190	48	36	..	..	397	614	31	35		
895,968	Cuddapah ..	895,968	..	..	6	1,005	242	91	1,166	1,064	2,233	..	..	1	18	2,607	366	27	1,435	1,474	3,012	83	72	24	31	218	234	108	170	61	100		
982,962	Bellary ..	982,962	..	..	12	2,137	214	24	1,318	1,347	2,687	..	..	1	5	3,920	300	54	1,149	1,041	2,190	98	60	33	30	62	58	119	162	52	44		
583,228	Anantapur .	852,273	..	..	75	4,231	350	29	2,681	2,780	5,461	..	..	1	55	6,480	409	44	2,450	2,634	5,093	205	140	47	40	18	20	221	284	253	229		
2,222,996	North Arcot.	1,960,960	8	2	5	8 399	305	81	1,802	1,799	3,601	..	..	..	6	2,832	84	18	1,496	1,240	2 648	220	172	21	46	..	..	350	348	88	78		
1,338,742	Chingleput ..	1,338,742	..	..	84	2,216	178	12	2,008	2,001	4,009	8	..	25	2,052	89	18	1,257	1,204	4,181	83	44	18	27	18	18	343	351	133	139		
1,760,626	Salem ..	1,760,626	..	1	37	9,035	67	27	2,163	2,014	4,177	..	1	24	4,688	84	48	2,342	2 384	4,649	78	78	23	23	5	5	834	312	343	341		
2,116,504	Coimbatore ..	2,116 504	..	3	37	220	72	32	164	160	310	2	2	25	193	34	17	134	130	264	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	47	30	31		
118,816	The Nilgiris	118,816	5	6	37	220	72	32	164	146	310	2	2	25	193	34	17	134	130	264	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	47	30	31		
1,197,221	South Canara.	1,198,227	..	..	294	8,349	551	13	1,489	1,454	2,943	..	..	144	1,523	261	18	1,280	1,114	2,394	12	6	18	11	3	1	401	343	117	102		
2,210,891	Malabar ..	2,210,891	..	10	138	8 962	2,840	8	4,324	8,836	8,043	1	5	78	3,148	1,394	1	2,381	2,230	4,633	..	..	9	8	..	..	862	819	188	197		
41,870,180	Total ..	40,045 881	35	32	2,788	98,237	7,633	813	53,232	54,007	109,239	22	47	2,172	79,359	9,563	424	46,163	40,923	87,076	1,886	1,538	581	610	318	317	12,580	12,271	3,127	3,070		

Return showing the Births and Deaths registered in the Districts of the Madras Presidency during the month of November 1914—*cont.*

Population according to Census of 1911.	Districts.	Population for which Returns were received.	DEATHS—*cont.*														Still-birth or born dead.		Ratio per mille of population per annum.														Average ratio per mille of population for the corresponding months of the previous five years ending 1913	
			Cause of Death—*cont.*																															
			Respiratory diseases.		Injuries.																															
					Suicides.		Wounds or Accidents.		Snake-bite.		Killed by Wild Beasts.		Rabies.		All other Causes.				Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Births.	Deaths.	Where Madras Act III of 1899 has been brought into force.		Where Madras Act III of 1899 has not been brought into force.			
																											Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.		
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.																
			32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63
2,221,292	Ganjam ..	1,818,684	32	23	1	1	4	0	1	3	4	1	..	..	224	161	18	19	0·1	..	..	10·2	1·3	0·4	0·1	2·0	32·1	28·5	37·0	21·7	31·0	20·4	22·7	16·8
3,189,221	Vizagapatam.	2,189,870	41	36	0	0	12	0	2	..	6	3	..	..	143	100	9	10	0·0	0·1	..	11·0	0·8	1·4	0·1	0·0	38·3	25·0	24·7	24·8	34·4	23·6	32·5	20·0
3,697,809	Godavari ..	1,662,620	111	76	1	0	0	0	3	..	1	1	..	..	891	647	7	9	0·3	0·1	..	11·6	0·8	1·4	0·1	0·0	38·3	22·0	23·3	22·0	33·6	19·6	33·3	19·6
1,897,226	Kistna ..	1,267,675	241	149	..	1	0	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	767	724	10	15	0·0	0·3	..	10·5	0·4	2·6	0·1	0·0	31·1	23·3	22·0	21·1	32·0	21·0	43·1	22·6
1,897,551	Guntur ..	1,897,551	35	21	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	891	542	27	15	0·3	0·0	..	9·3	0·4	0·6	0·04	0·3	28·0	22·0	22·0	23·5	29·2	23·7	28·2	23·5
2,328,152	Nellore ..	2,328,152	22	29	2	2	8	7	5	3	..	..	..	..	644	459	11	8	1·3	0·0	..	11·7	1·6	0·4	0·2	1·6·0	31·9	27·6	17·0	23·0	27·7	*	41·0	44·0
618,849	Madras ..	618,849	186	105	2	..	0	0	1	..	1	..	..	..	410	436	28	15	2·0	0·1	..	4·0	0·3	0·1	0·4	10·9	32·4	47·1	*	*	*	*	46·6	52·1
1,405,068	Chingleput ..	1,405,068	79	66	..	1	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,059	1,258	42	29	4·1	0·3	0·01	4·0	2·0	1·2	0·1	21·0	42·0	32·9	53·8	28·4	28·0	29·3	52·7	53·4
2,362,556	South Arcot ..	2,362,556	164	79	..	1	10	12	0	0	1	..	..	..	1,210	1,276	3	5	2·2	0·4	..	8·6	1·8	0·7	0·2	17·2	50·1	38·8	30·3	31·2	33·0	26·0	38·7	23·4
2,148,815	Trichinopoly ..	2,187,622	49	46	2	3	0	10	0	0	1	1	..	..	1,322	1,185	43	37	1·8	0·3	0·01	8·6	1·3	0·7	0·2	17·2	26·4	26·2	22·6	18·8	26·3	26·2	24·3	20·3
2,362,589	Tanjore ..	2,362,589	46	48	3	3	11	7	0	0	1	..	..	..	1,821	1,690	48	29	1·8	0·4	..	8·6	1·7	0·5	0·2	18·9	30·5	27·0	30·4	27·8	28·6	23·2	30·6	28·8
1,832,832	Madura ..	1,832,832	103	78	4	6	10	9	4	2	3	7	..	..	1,153	1,083	17	16	2·6	0·7	..	8·6	1·3	0·6	0·2	11·3	26·3	24·4	40·2	28·5	23·0	18·0	†	†
1,658,453	Ramnad ..	1,658,453	48	57	0	1	0	4	1	0	..	..	..	..	707	802	11	15	0·01	0·1	..	9·7	2·0	0·7	0·1	22·6	37·9	31·4	39·6	36·4	37·5	31·1	26·0	22·2
1,790,619	Tinnevelly ..	1,790,619	49	58	..	3	7	8	..	1	..	..	..	..	1,072	1,031	43	22	..	0·2	..	15·0	0·0	1·1	0·2	9·5	33·7	27·5	14·5	16·0	36·5	23·0	36·5	25·0
974,643	Kurnool ..	930,199	49	42	..	1	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	267	228	10	5	2·2	0·2	..	11·0	0·9	1·0	0·2	8·2	32·7	27·4	35·0	24·4	22·2	23·0	28·9	31·0
893,998	Cuddapah ..	893,998	51	39	2	1	0	7	1	..	..	..	1	1	228	248	12	10	0·4	0·2	..	6·0	2·0	2·2	0·4	15·4	27·0	31·8	28·2	33·4	26·6	31·8	32·2	33·0
982,962	Nellore ..	982,962	100	93	0	4	10	0	2	1	1	..	..	..	310	267	3	0	1·0	0·7	0·5	6·0	2·0	2·2	0·4	17·4	33·0	27·7	32·0	33·3	26·1	26·0	34·5	32·4
963,223	Anantapur ..	963,223	90	79	..	2	0	14	1	..	..	..	..	..	710	668	5	0	1·0	0·0	1·1	8·6	3·9	1·0	0·0	16·0	30·7	31·0	34·0	32·2	24·3	..	36·4	36·4
1,960,960	North Arcot.	1,960,960	125	112	4	4	16	21	2	2	2	0	..	..	1,218	1,202	39	42	0·0	0·3	0·2	9·5	1·7	1·3	0·4	11·0	30·4	26·0	28·4	21·9	30·1	24·0	†	†
1,238,742	Chittoor ..	1,238,742	72	53	3	1	9	20	4	0	..	..	..	..	598	570	14	13	0·3	0·1	..	6·6	1·0	0·9	0·3	10·6	39·3	28·8	48·5	30·1	57·8	28·1	25·7	25·8
1,155,884	Salem ..	1,155,884	70	85	4	0	11	10	..	4	..	..	..	..	1,014	1,181	35	15	0·7	0·3	3·2	7·6	0·8	0·9	0·3	10·6	39·3	28·8	31·8	24·8	31·0	28·1	33·2	24·8
2,116,664	Coimbatore ..	2,116,664	206	167	6	4	4	11	6	6	1	..	..	..	1,139	1,333	2	4	4·9	0·3	0·3	9·7	5·2	2·1	0·4	16·3	36·4	25·7	31·8	*	28·2	24·0	31·2	25·1
113,618	Nilgiris ..	113,618	23	20	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	80	49	3	2	..	..	..	7·0	5·2	4·8	0·2	0·4	31·8	37·1	*	*	30·0	23·5	31·4	20·8
1,126,227	South Canara	1,126,227	66	50	0	0	12	12	4	0	1	..	..	..	687	586	41	40	0·6	0·0	0·1	2·6	1·0	1·2	0·0	0·0	52·0	28·7	*	*	32·5	18·4	30·0	19·8
3,010,691	Malabar ..	3,010,691	351	148	3	3	21	21	32	6	3	..	..	1	1,113	1,013	23	28	..	0·1	..	0·9	1·0	1·2	0·0	0·0	52·0	28·7	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,820,166	Total ..	40,046,681	3,176	2,243	59	61	203	246	74	41	35	18	1	2	21,880	21,076	678	476	1·0	0·4	0·2	9·0	1·4	1·0	0·2	12·0	33·2	26·5	33·0	29·0	32·7	24·6	33·9	24·7

* Madras Act III of 1899 is not in force in this district.

† Being a newly-formed district, the information is not available.

Office of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras,
20th January 1915.

J. M. SKINNER, Capt., I.M.S.,
for *Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.*

Return showing the Births and Deaths registered in certain Districts of the Madras Presidency exclusive of Zamindari villages during the month of November 1914.

Population according to Census of 1911.	Districts.	Population for which Returns were received.	BIRTHS. Class: Europeans.	Eurasians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.	Mahammadans.	Other Classes.	Total Births. M.	F.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1,473,878	Madura ..	1,473,878	3	3	117	3,436	107	33	1,819	1,880	3,748
713,748	Ramnad ..	713,748	..	..	23	1,190	62	4	857	522	1,379
2,187,626	Total ..	2,187,626	3	3	140	4,626	229	37	2,676	2,402	5,127

Population according to Census of 1911.	Districts.	Population for which Returns were received.	DEATHS. Class: Europeans.	Eurasians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.	Mahammadans.	Other Classes.	Total Deaths. M.	F.	Total
1	2	3	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1,473,878	Madura ..	1,473,878	..	1	133	3,047	151	18	1,709	1,631	3,340
713,748	Ramnad ..	713,748	..	..	17	1,187	38	6	823	826	1,749
2,187,626	Total ..	2,187,626	..	1	150	4,234	184	27	2,532	2,456	4,988

Population according to Census of 1911.	Districts.	Population for which Returns were received.	DEATHS—cont. Causes of Death—cont. Cholera. M.	F.	Small-pox. M.	F.	Plague. M.	F.	Fevers. M.	F.	Dysentery and diarrhœa. M.	F.	Respiratory diseases. M.	F.	Injuries. Suicides. M.	F.	Wounds or Accidents. M.	F.	Snake-bite. M.	F.	Killed by wild beasts M.	F.	Rabies. M.	F.	All other causes. M.	F.	Still-birth or born dead. M.	F.
1	2	3	39	40	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
1,473,878	Madura ..	1,473,878	183	221	82	51	3	4	6	6	4	2	1	3	..	..	933	903	17	17
713,748	Ramnad ..	713,748	53	37	21	20	4	5	3	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	338	421	7	10
2,187,626	Total ..	2,187,626	236	173	83	71	7	7	9	10	4	3	1	3	..	..	1,271	1,324	24	27

Population according to Census of 1911.	Districts.	Population for which Returns were received.	RATES PER MILLE OF POPULATION PER ANNUM. Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Births.	Deaths.
1	2	3	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58
1,473,878	Madura ..	1,473,878	0·2	0·2	..	0·1	2·4	0·6	0·3	15·1	30·8	27·8
713,748	Ramnad ..	713,748	..	0·3	..	4·7	1·8	0·7	0·3	14·0	21·8	21·5
2,187,626	Total ..	2,187,626	0·1	0·5	..	4·0	2·1	0·6	0·3	14·8	28·0	25·6

Office of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras,
20th January 1915.

J. M. SKINNER, Capt., I.M.S.,
for Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

RETURN showing the BIRTHS and DEATHS registered in the MUNICIPALITIES of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY during the month of November 1914.

Districts.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1911.	BIRTHS. Class: Europeans.	Eurasians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.	Mahammadans.	Other Classes.	Total Births: M.	F.	Total.	DEATHS. Class: Europeans.	Yerukalas.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.	Mahammadans.	Other Classes.	Total Deaths: M.	F.	Total.	Cause of Death: Cholera M.	F.	Small-pox M.	F.	Plague M.	F.	Fevers M.	F.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa M.	F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Ganjam	Chicacole	17,850	..	..	..	44	..	..	24	60	84	..	..	..	46	3	..	24	23	47	3	3	..	..	..	..	7	9	3	3
	Berhampur	31,458	1	..	2	84	6	..	42	56	98	..	..	..	68	6	..	36	34	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	6	4	1
	Parlakimedi	19,970	..	..	..	61	..	..	24	37	61	..	..	..	38	..	..	20	24	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	6	2	1
Vizagapatam	Vizagapatam	43,410	9	7	2	133	4	..	88	108	196	..	..	..	93	5	..	38	43	81	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	14	2	10
	Bimlipatam	9,314	..	..	..	81	2	..	20	13	33	..	..	1	22	1	..	10	10	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	2
	Vizianagram	37,500	..	..	1	141	1	..	51	72	143	..	..	..	92	3	..	37	37	74	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	10	2	2
Godavari	Anakapalle	20,620	..	..	..	81	..	..	35	39	81	..	..	..	48	..	..	22	17	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	7	1	2
	Cocanada	64,140	..	1	..	148	9	..	82	71	153	..	..	..	94	..	..	43	48	91	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	14	3	3
	Rajahmundry	48,417	..	..	1	108	3	..	82	46	111	..	..	..	58	..	..	43	32	75	..	..	3	4	..	..	10	8	3	..
	Ellore	37,010	..	..	2	160	14	..	81	88	165	..	..	3	101	14	..	41	68	110	..	..	1	3	..	..	18	20	3	3
Kistna	Masulipatam	42,123	1	..	1	102	10	..	85	80	161	..	..	3	57	4	..	33	71	104	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Bezwada	32,761	..	..	3	74	13	..	42	48	90	..	..	3	82	7	..	42	50	92	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	2	1
	Guntur	46,329	..	..	10	157	21	..	89	99	179	..	..	3	84	10	..	42	48	110	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	10	3	1
Guntur	Ongole	18,286	..	..	2	38	1	..	21	17	38	..	..	..	17	4	..	14	7	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	1	1
	Tenali	16,100	..	1	0	82	0	..	38	80	70	..	..	..	42	7	..	21	32	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	9	..	..
Nellore	Nellore	38,240	..	1	0	72	33	..	47	61	108	1	..	0	72	28	..	53	64	104	0	1	1	1	..	..	6	7	1	0
Madras	Madras	518,660	6	22	71	1,102	173	1	730	600	1,426	10	22	80	1,838	243	1	1,012	1,011	2,023	74	93	2	1	..	..	164	132	135	128
Chingleput	Conjeevaram	63,864	..	..	..	803	..	..	94	107	201	..	..	1	185	6	..	28	33	61	6	5	..	..	1	..	8	4	6	6
	Chingleput	11,420	..	..	3	36	0	..	16	20	40	..	..	0	40	4	..	11	10	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	3	3
South Arcot	Cuddalore	66,574	..	..	4	161	0	..	78	84	162	..	..	..	205	7	..	32	40	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	18	10	7
	Chidambaram	21,327	..	..	..	82	7	..	34	26	60	..	..	..	58	3	..	8	4	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	4	2
Trichinopoly	Trichinopoly	123,312	..	6	20	202	42	63	237	194	431	..	..	22	317	47	14	179	171	350	3	2	0	4	..	..	13	17	30	33
	Srirangam	24,790	..	..	..	70	..	..	37	33	70	..	..	1	65	0	..	37	33	70	..	..	1	..	2	..	3	0	12	8
	Karur	17,674	..	..	0	47	0	..	22	25	47	..	..	0	33	0	..	13	20	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0	10	10
	Tanjore	60031	..	..	14	185	10	..	87	108	195	..	..	20	173	12	..	89	91	180	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	10	10	12
Tanjore	Kumbakonam	54,047	..	..	2	101	0	1	57	73	130	..	..	..	159	11	..	84	84	168	0	..	..	..	..	..	6	7	7	8
	Mayavaram	37,123	..	..	2	78	0	..	40	42	82	..	..	5	96	8	..	41	50	101	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	13
	Negapatam	60,158	..	4	17	78	31	..	66	60	126	..	..	13	97	23	..	68	58	86	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	7	1	0
	Mannargudi	21,368	..	..	2	56	2	..	34	26	60	..	..	1	53	1	..	37	36	73	1	4	..	..	..	..	8	8	3	3
	Tiruvalur	21,000	..	..	..	27	7	..	16	18	34	..	..	..	48	18	..	17	19	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	6	2	4
Madura	Madura	134,130	1	8	18	425	17	..	227	231	458	..	1	12	357	24	..	125	108	233	..	..	2	7	..	..	10	6	24	24
	Periyakulam	18,715	..	..	7	89	13	..	41	67	108	..	..	5	44	3	..	29	35	64	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0	12	8
	Dindigul	25,602	..	..	16	73	10	..	55	59	108	..	..	23	91	5	..	48	38	86	2	3	..	..	..	..	4	4	5	12
	Palni	10,211	..	..	1	45	4	..	18	31	50	..	..	1	57	0	..	8	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	0	1	..
	Kodaikanal	6,980	..	..	2	4	0	6	6	6	12	..	..	..	0	..	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Continued on next page.

Return showing the births and Deaths registered in the Municipalities of the Madras Presidency during the month of November 1914—cont.

Districts.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1911	DEATHS—cont. Causes of Death—cont. Injuries: Respiratory diseases M	Respiratory diseases F	Injuries: Suicides M	Suicides F	Injuries: Wounds or Accidents. M	Wounds or Accidents. F	Injuries: Snake-bites M	Snake-bites F	Injuries: Killed by wild beasts. M	Killed by wild beasts. F	Injuries: Killed by violence. M	Killed by violence. F	Injuries: all other causes M	all other causes F	Stillbirths born dead. M	Stillbirths born dead. F	RATE PER MILLE OF POPULATION PER ANNUM. Cholera	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes	Births.	Deaths.	A PERIOD RATE PER MILLE OF POPULATION PER ANNUM OF THE CORRESPONDING MONTH OF THE PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS ENDING 1913 Births	Deaths
			32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	61	54	57	58	59
Ganjam	Chicacole	17,432	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	4	..	..	0·6	..	..	10·2	6·6	..	..	9·6	20·6	32·0	35·2	30·2
	Berhampur	51,486	4	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	21	1	..	..	..	..	9·1	1·9	4·6	..	10·1	28·6	29·2	42·2	26·7
	Parlakimedi	18,870	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	6	..	1	..	..	..	6·5	2·0	..	..	8·5	23·6	23·2	42·3	34·0
	Vizagapatam	43,412	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	16	..	..	..	..	..	8·4	2·3	2·5	..	12·1	37·3	26·8	31·1	28·4
Vizagapatam	Bimlipatam	9,314	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	6	..	..	..	..	..	6·4	3·2	..	..	14·9	43·1	50·6	38·6	31·6
	Vizianagram	57,500	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	4	..	..	..	..	..	6·6	1·0	..	0·6	5·7	46·2	32·0	35·7	25·2
	Anakapalle	20,628	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	25	..	..	..	..	..	7·7	2·8	2·1	1·8	8·2	36·0	24·0	34·6	27·6
Godavari	Cocanada	54,118	0	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	10	..	..	..	..	..	8·3	0·5	1·6	..	16·6	38·8	21·1	45·7	27·7
	Rajahmundry	48,417	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	28	..	..	..	1·6	..	8·6	0·7	..	..	11·3	32·9	18·3	40·8	29·0
	Ellore	37,018	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	28	..	..	..	1·0	..	10·9	0·5	..	..	10·9	32·4	27·0	13·2	34·3
Kistna	Masulipatam	42,128	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	31	..	..	..	..	..	11·5	..	..	0·5	17·6	34·0	30·0	38·0	34·0
	Bezwada	32,667	2	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	31	..	..	..	..	..	9·4	2·6	7·0	0·3	32·6	34·3	34·0	45·1	32·4
	Guntur	40,829	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	7·5	6·6	2·1	..	23·1	32·1	33·0	49·9	37·6
Guntur	Ongole	18,246	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	4	..	..	..	..	..	2·7	2·6	0·3	0·9	12·8	31·9	19·1	40·6	28·6
	Tenali	16,198	4	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	16·3	..	..	..	13·0	15·8	28·7	45·8	30·4
Nellore	Nellore	69,246	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	38	..	..	1·1	0·7	..	6·7	..	..	0·6	20·6	30·4	38·0	34·7	34·3
Madras	Madras	518,660	165	168	6	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	410	438	23	16	3·9	6·1	..	6·6	6·1	..	0·4	16·9	33·4	47·6	41·9	44·0
	Conjeevaram	53,864	14	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	61	1	1	0·7	..	0·2	1·1	7·2	0·8	0·4	28·6	46·7	49·1	47·1	38·8
Chingleput	Chingleput	11,626	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	22	..	..	7·8	..	..	12·6	7·2	..	0·4	18·5	41·8	53·8	32·9	30·2
	Cuddalore	65,574	11	6	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	69	64	3	2	..	..	..	8·0	7·0	3·0	0·5	27·8	33·8	46·0	40·7	36·9
South Arcot	Chidambaram	31,827	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	27	..	..	..	..	..	6·3	1·4	..	..	29·1	23·6	41·1	38·8	33·6
	Trichinopoly	123,512	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	137	132	17	12	0·8	1·0	..	2·0	6·1	..	..	25·6	41·0	39·1	39·8	32·3
Trichinopoly	Srirangam	24,721	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	32	1	1	0·4	..	..	13·6	1·0	..	..	16·7	66·3	49·7	32·6	33·8
	Karur	17,871	1	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	67	74	..	..	..	0·7	1·4	8·2	16·9	3·4	0·7	35·8	38·5	51·0	43·6	38·4
	Tanjore	60,341	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	26	..	..	0·2	1·8	..	2·4	5·6	..	..	20·0	38·8	41·2	42·4	36·6
	Kumbakonam	64,647	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	64	66	4	..	..	..	..	9·4	4·7	3·2	..	22·6	30·1	53·8	28·8	34·8
Tanjore	Mayavaram	22,121	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	38	1	1	0·9	0·4	..	8·7	8·7	..	..	33·7	36·9	38·4	42·1	34·6
	Negapatam	69,186	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	54	1	2	0·6	1·6	..	9·4	5·2	1·6	..	18·0	24·3	38·6	32·2	30·1
	Mannargudi	21,856	6	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	21	..	..	..	..	..	2·6	4·6	1·7	0·5	22·2	34·1	31·6	31·7	35·2
	Tiruvalur	21,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	10	..	..	0·2	..	..	7·6	5·2	..	..	21·3	30·9	43·2	*	*
Madura	Madura	134,130	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	110	87	..	..	..	..	..	10·6	4·6	..	0·4	9·1	15·6	41·6	38·7	44·0	38·1
	Periyakulam	18,716	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	17	1	1	..	..	..	7·1	1·6	3·2	..	16·2	40·7	45·4	53·2	42·6
	Dindigul	23,052	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	16	1	2	1·9	1·0	..	3·5	9·7	..	1·0	24·3	31·0	41·3	50·1	35·7
	Palni	10,211	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	24	..	..	..	..	..	1·6	10·1	..	..	42·4	40·8	38·0	34·2	34·2
	Kumbhcoil	2,808	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9·3	..	..	..	5·4	50·8	12·6	43·9	23·3

* Being a new Municipality, the required information is not available.

RETURN showing the BIRTHS and DEATHS registered in the MUNICIPALITIES of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY during the month of November 1914—*contd.*

District.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1911	BIRTHS. Class: Europeans	Eurasians	Indian Christians	Hindus	Mahomedans	Other Classes.	Total Births: M.	F.	Total	DEATHS. Class: Europeans	Eurasians	Indian Christians	Hindus	Mahomedans	Other Classes.	Total Deaths: M.	F.	Total	Causes of Death. Cholera: M.	F.	Small-pox: M.	F.	Plague: M.	F.	Fevers: M.	F.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa: M.	F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Ramnad	Srivilliputtur	23,686	..	..	1	93	8	..	48	49	97	..	..	9	132	9	..	77	64	141	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8	23	17
Tinnevelly	Tinnevelly	44,805	..	..	9	139	27	..	88	77	165	..	..	..	138	11	..	79	70	149	..	..	..	3	..	..	9	4	15	14
	Palamcottah	44,909	..	..	..	91	27	..	57	54	111	1	..	3	87	27	..	67	60	127	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	22	20
	Tuticorin	40,186	..	..	21	77	9	..	54	53	107	..	..	23	86	15	..	66	66	132	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	4	18	18
Kurnool	Kurnool	35,040	..	..	2	83	46	..	64	59	123	..	..	1	84	46	..	80	61	141	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	13	1	1
	Nandyal	18,380	..	..	..	36	17	..	29	24	53	..	..	1	28	12	..	14	23	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	1
Cuddapah	Cuddapah	17,807	..	..	..	32	17	1	21	29	50	..	..	2	34	10	1	30	22	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	7	3	3
	Kadiri	10,206	..	..	2	60	25	..	46	40	86	..	..	2	307	100	1	229	233	462	..	..	..	..	166	168	5	5	13	13
Bellary	Bellary	34,644	..	..	..	64	31	..	56	39	95	..	..	2	48	21	..	43	30	73	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	4	4
	Adoni	17,671	..	..	..	24	6	..	16	14	30	..	..	..	48	6	..	30	27	57	..	..	..	..	9	9	3	3	6	6
Anantapur	Hospet	8,447	..	..	..	18	4	..	10	8	18	..	..	..	18	5	..	13	11	24	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	3	1	1
	Anantapur	18,748	1	..	4	147	41	..	95	97	192	..	..	..	60	36	..	68	60	128	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	4	1	1
	Vellore	28,396	..	..	..	84	3	..	38	32	66	..	..	..	43	6	..	24	21	45	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
North Arcot	Gudiyattam	9,982	..	..	..	35	4	..	20	19	39	..	..	..	64	7	..	13	28	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..
	Walajapet	11,244	..	..	1	78	9	..	41	47	88	..	..	1	60	9	..	50	46	96	2	3	..	..	..	..	1	1	14	12
	Tirutattanimal.	10,420	..	..	..	91	20	..	47	24	71	..	..	..	61	27	..	27	24	51	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	4	4
	Tirupattur	28,406	..	..	..	94	24	..	24	26	50	..	..	1	44	16	..	28	19	47	26	31	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Vaniyambadi	10,701	..	..	..	58	8	..	19	25	44	..	..	..	36	8	..	24	19	43	6	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1
Salem	Tirupati	82,165	..	1	6	264	20	..	154	135	289	..	..	4	165	16	..	108	37	145	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	17	17
	Salem	47,007	..	3	7	113	12	..	81	105	186	..	1	8	169	7	..	84	102	186	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	23	32
Coimbatore	Coimbatore	18,701	..	..	..	39	8	..	27	21	48	..	..	..	38	4	..	18	24	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	1	2
	Erode	18,826	3	2	24	13	6	22	61	33	66	6	1	11	14	14	10	26	27	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	..
Nilgiris, The	Ootacamund	9,939	2	..	2	32	2	..	19	17	36	1	1	4	18	3	..	8	11	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..
South Canara	Mangalore	48,412	..	..	26	87	12	..	46	91	137	..	..	20	52	12	..	41	45	86	..	..	..	..	3	1	2	2	..	..
	Tellicherry	29,206	..	..	23	93	26	..	30	37	70	..	..	4	28	12	..	68	18	86	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..
	Calicut	78,617	..	3	8	107	21	6	103	102	209	..	3	11	68	43	1	87	56	143	..	..	4	5	..	..	5	5	..	..
Malabar	Palghat	44,919	..	1	8	194	28	..	73	68	141	..	..	2	55	6	..	31	30	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7	11	9
	Cochin	20,023	..	6	30	10	2	..	27	24	51	..	1	16	11	6	..	26	17	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	1
	Cannanore	28,561	..	..	7	83	33	..	38	41	79	..	..	6	34	19	..	38	23	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	..	..
	Total ..	1,040,598	17	60	410	3,471	1,089	108	2,107	2,033	4,140	10	37	278	3,358	1,170	63	1,932	1,890	3,821	140	153	40	43	188	188	270	300	527	565

[1] Continued on next page.

RETURN showing the BIRTHS and DEATHS registered in the MUNICIPALITIES of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY during the month of November 1914—*cont.*

District.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1911	DEATHS—*cont.* Causes of Death—*cont.* Injuries: Snakebite M.	Snakebite F.	Injuries: Killed by wild beasts M.	Killed by wild beasts F.	Killed by violence M.	Killed by violence F.	All other causes M.	All other causes F.	Still-births: born dead M.	Still-births: born dead F.	Rate per mille of population per annum: Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Births.	Deaths.	Average Rate per mille of population during the period from 1906 to 1913: Births.	Deaths.
		52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75
Ramnad	Srivilliputtur	28,186	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	37	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tinnevelly	Tinnevelly	44,809	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·3	..	24	46	1	1	26·8	11·3	40·5	39·8	43·2	..
	Palamcottah	44,905	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	25	..	..	1·8	42·9	39·0	44·1	47·9	..
	Tuticorin	40,185	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	32	..	..	25·7	41·3	37·8	46·2	51·5	..
Kurnool	Kurnool	37,040	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	19	..	..	19·6	28·8	42·6	43·1	44·8	..
	Nandyal	16,230	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	8	..	..	11·2	32·3	27·7	26·8	28·9	..
Cuddapah	Cuddapah	17,997	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	11	..	..	11·1	30·7	28·7	32·2	31·6	..
Bellary	Bellary	31,856	28	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	112·1	..	84	82	14·3	..	23·6	29·6	160·8	37·3	39·4	..
	Adoni	61,642	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·4	..	37	26	..	..	23·8	36·9	28·9	36·1	31·0	..
	Raidrug	17,671	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·4	..	13	14	..	..	17·8	20·4	39·2	*	*	..
Anantapur	Anantapur	8,487	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·4	..	4	6	..	..	6·7	16·4	27·1	34·4	29·0	26·3
North Arcot	Vellore	60,716	2	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·2	..	37	42	..	..	26·6	47·0	21·3	15·4	30·8	..
	Gudiyattam	28,398	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·5	0·5	13	13	..	..	12·1	28·2	25·4	33·6	44·5	..
	Wallajapet	8,452	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·4	..	16	16	..	..	31·8	47·2	50·2	37·8	28·5	..
	Tiruvannamalai	21,291	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3·4	1·1	27	27	..	..	9·1	28·0	50·6	66·1	46·0	..
	Tirupattur	10,428	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·8	1·2	14	14	..	..	9·6	29·2	59·2	14·5	18·4	..
	Vaniyambadi	20,406	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33·4	1·8	16	15	..	..	18·6	28·8	38·4	50·1	42·8	..
Chittoor	Tirupati	16,731	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·8	..	16	6	..	..	15·3	32·1	57·6	32·1	34·5	..
Salem	Salem	60,153	10	8	..	..	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69	49	3·7	..	1·3	22·2	52·6	37·6	17·9	29·4
Coimbatore	Coimbatore	47,097	6	3	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	0·3	..	48	45	14·2	..	0·8	23·2	49·7	68·1	34·5	30·6
	Erode	16,781	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	14	0·7	..	..	20·4	35·8	30·8	44·2	45·8
Nilgiris, The	Ootacamund	19,628	14	11	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	13	13·1	..	1·8	17·3	42·6	24·3	37·4	27·9
South Canara	Coonoor	8,933	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	8	7·8	..	..	14·7	44·1	33·2	41·0	35·0
	Mangalore	46,112	7	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·8	..	27	30	4·8	..	0·2	11·3	30·4	2·11	38·9	28·3
	Tellicherry	33,338	2	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	9	2·1	..	..	10·4	30·4	20·4	27·4	23·6
Malabar	Calicut	78,417	8	6	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3·4	40	38	3·0	..	0·2	12·4	32·4	39·4	26·9	23·1
	Palghat	44,319	..	6	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	20	1·4	..	0·6	10·7	26·2	17·6	32·6	26·2
	Ponnani	20,623	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	6	..	..	1·8	9·7	23·4	26·2	33·5	31·9
	Cannanore	28,987	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	18	3·8	..	..	14·7	31·9	31·2	34·5	26·3
	Total ..	2,040,298	101	118	6	3	22	20	6	..	2	2	1	1	2,039	2,122	123	102	1·4	0·4	1·6	6·4	3·3	2·3	6·3	29·1	37·6	33·6	40·8	37·2

* Being a new Municipality, the required information is not available.

Office of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras,
20th January 1915.

J. M. SKINNER, Capt., I.M.S.,
for Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

IX-4

STATEMENT showing Plague Seizures and Deaths in each district of the Madras Presidency from August 1898 to 20th February 1915.

Districts.	First period 1 August 1898 to 30 June 1901.		Second period 1 July 1901 to 30 June 1902.		Third period 1 July 1902 to 30 June 1903.		Fourth period 1 July 1903 to 30 June 1904.		Fifth period 1 July 1904 to 30 June 1905.		Sixth period 1 July 1905 to 30 June 1906.		Seventh period 1 July 1906 to 30 June 1907.		Eighth period 1 July 1907 to 30 June 1908.		Ninth period 1 July 1908 to 30 June 1909.		Tenth period 1 July 1909 to 30 June 1910.		Eleventh period 1 July 1910 to 30 June 1911.		Twelfth period 1 July 1911 to 30 June 1912.		Thirteenth period 1 July 1912 to June 1913.		Fourteenth period 1 July 1913 to June 1914.		Fifteenth period 1 July 1914 to 30 June 1915.		Sixteenth period 1st July 1915 to 31st June 1916.		Seventeenth period 1st July 1916 to 28th Feb. 1917.		Grand Total.	
	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
Anantapur ...	795	664	3	3	0	0	21	20	196	196	1,227	1,008	1,721	1,344	1	1	10	9	653	778	438	32	1	1	70	70	650	661	302	302	60	60	345	345	4,716	4,716
Bellary ...	894	929	110	92	5	5	1,336	1,336	1,966	1,966	9,999	7,974	10,371	1,904	2,160	2,156	304	232	4,384	3,801	519	397	7	7	1,308	1,308	27,987	18,140	676	540	497	401	1,760	1,363	66,324	51,978
Chingleput ...	9	8	4	4	5	5	3	1	11	8	18	18	8	8	3	3	2	1	18	18	1	1	4	4	3	3	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	105	99
Chittoor ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
Coimbatore ...	5	—	55	55	—	—	102	102	116	116	4,519	3,370	3,078	2,111	332	264	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	131	115	199	196	39	14	5	4	508	354
Cuddapah ...	7	5	—	—	—	—	0	0	0	0	601	324	91	70	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bangalore ...	1	—	3	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	1	0	0	—	—	3	3	1	1	3	1	4	1	1	1	310	307	—	—	1	—	319	304
Salem ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coimbatore ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kistna ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Kurnool ...	171	140	—	—	—	—	18	0	410	22	91	910	944	175	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	0	—	—	—	—	0	0
Madras City ...	0	0	—	—	—	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madura ...	—	—	—	—	21	7	0	0	14	10	10	10	0	0	75	67	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	7	7	—	—	—	—	0	0	0	0	4,261	881
Malabar ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	1	1	0	0	—	—	104	104
Nellore ...	0	0	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0	0	—	—	0	0
Nilgiris, Vide	7	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	16	16	200	200	0	0	0	0	—	—	3	3	—	—	0	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,747	2,231
North Arcot ...	330	61	0	0	61	0	1,010	1,010	3,139	3,139	2,000	2,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,858	1,858
Ramnad ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	72	0
Salem ...	961	866	77	69	1,000	1,119	1,004	1,004	4,708	4,672	7,199	961	1,974	1,200	150	95	307	271	2,208	975	530	361	198	118	6,111	4,738	1,000	1,138	817	668	894	240	663	649	34,397	18,177
South Arcot ...	0	1	1	2	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	—	—	1	1	5	7
South Canara ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,856	1,856
Tanjore ...	—	—	1	1	0	0	60	0	1,110	944	600	78	919	468	208	179	188	118	116	106	946	194	194	163	105	109	1,000	913	913	879	294	320	30	21	6,870	5,737
Tinnevelly ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	197	189
Trichinopoly ...	9	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	14
Vizagapatam ...	—	—	3	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	0	0	75	57	0	0	0	0	1	1	107	120
Cochin State ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	85	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	92	94
Sandur State ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54	9
Travancore State ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	0
Pudukkottai State ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	183	113	—	—	14	14	3	3	195	130
Yanaon (Pondicherry State) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
Total ...	3,296	2,787	1,158	854	1,295	1,378	3,966	3,719	19,811	14,966	28,811	20,252	19,999	14,966	3,988	3,001	871	672	9,019	8,440	3,411	2,488	6,020	3,946	15,201	8,907	29,966	21,867	3,996	4,455	1,799	1,365	2,488	1,488	230,370	167,264

STATEMENT showing Plague Seizures and Deaths in each infected place in the Madras Presidency for three weeks ending 20th February 1915

District and place.	Reported during the week ending 6th February 1915.						Revised figures for week ending 13th February 1915.						Reported during the week ending 20th February 1915.					
	Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.		Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.		Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.	
	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.
Anantapur District	1	1	19	13	20	14	1	1	15	10	16	10	1	1	16	13	17	14
Bellary district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chingleput District	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chittoor district	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	3	3	3	3	—	—	1	1	1	1
Coimbatore district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cuddapah district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ganjam district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Godavari district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kistna district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kurnool district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madras Town —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madras suburbs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
The Nilgiris —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Arcot district	1	1	25	21	26	22	1	1	20	16	21	17	1	1	13	8	14	9
Salem district	—	—	25	16	25	16	—	—	19	9	19	9	—	—	5	3	5	3
South Canara district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tanjore District	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trichinopoly district	—	—	31	30	31	30	—	—	18	11	18	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kumbakonam Town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Negapatam Taluk	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tinnevelly District	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuticorin port —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vizagapatam port	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jeypore State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kolhi district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cuddapah district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	2		132	96	134	96	2	2	115	79	117	81	2	2	108	77	110	79

Office of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.
22nd February 1915.

J. M. SKINNER, Capt., I.M.S.,
for Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

JUDICIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

PROCLAMATION.

Vide rule 40 *infra.*

By virtue of a Precept to me directed by His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Madras I hereby proclaim and give notice that a Sessions of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery in and for Fort Saint George, the Town of Madras and the local limits thereof and the places and factories subordinate thereto will be holden at the Court House of the Court at Madras aforesaid on Thursday the 8th day of April ensuing the date hereof at 11 o'clock in the forenoon for the trial of all crimes and offences done or committed within Fort Saint George or the Town of Madras at the local limits thereof and places and factories subordinate thereto and dependant thereon.

And also that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty for the trial of all crimes and offences done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby require and enjoin all person bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions or in anywise concerned therein to attend at the time and place aforementioned and not to depart without leave.

H. S. FRASER,
Sheriff of Madras.

Dated the 15th day of February 1915.

INVESTITURE OF POWERS.

Under section 192 of the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908 (I of 1908), and section 138 (1) of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act V of 1908), as amended by the Decentralization Act, 1914 (IV of 1914), the High Court is pleased to direct that the undermentioned officer shall, in cases in which an appeal is allowed under the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908 (I of 1908), take down the evidence with his own hand in the English language:—

M R Ry. Narasimha Ayyangar Gopalaswami Ayyangar Avargal, Revenue Divisional Officer, Cuddalore, South Arcot district.

High Court of Judicature, Madras,
17th February 1915.

C. G. MACKAY,
Registrar.

Under section 138 (1) of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act V of 1908), as amended by the Decentralization Act, 1914 (IV of 1914), the High Court is pleased to direct that the undermentioned officer shall, in cases in which an appeal is allowed, take down the evidence with his own hand in the English language:—

Mr Alexander Paul Peter Saldanha, Additional District Munsif of Vellore, North Arcot district.

High Court of Judicature, Madras,
20th February 1915.

C. G. MACKAY,
Registrar.

UNCLAIMED PROPERTY.

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned properties consisting of gold and silver jewellery (European and Indian), knives, razors, walking sticks, umbrellas trunks, wooden boxes, brass, copper and aluminium vessels, clothes, etc., remaining unclaimed at the Office of the Commissioner of Police, Egmore, up to 31st December 1914 will be sold by public auction on or after the 17th August 1915.

Any person who may have a claim thereto is required to appear before the undersigned and establish his claim within six months from the date of the publication of this notice in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, failing which they will be sold by public auction.

1. Small pieces of gold Value Rs. 2.
2. A gold coral pin. Value Rs. 2
3. Cut pen-knife, two keys one tooth pick one ear pick attached to a brass chain, one flat file of iron, one brass chain-ring box, one white cloth, one coloured cloth, one coloured coat, one gunny bag and one pair of slippers with cash Re 1. All valued Rs. 10.
4. 11 yards of khaki check cloth Value Rs. 1-8-0.
5. One bamboo hand basket Value Rs. 5. Two pairs of country vessels and the mangoes Sale-proceeds As. 8. Credited.
6. One old blue carpet, one old red carpet and a pillow. Value As. 14.
7. Three oddly match boxes. Value Re 0.
8. Currency note for Rs. 5 Credited.
9. A straw bending containing two iron keys and a rubber plate Value As. 2.
10. Nine silver beads and ten silver beads Value about As 10
11. Sale-proceeds, As 4, of bengal gram and rice. Credited
12. One old felt cap. Value As 4.
13. A bicycle gear wheel with rubber pedal. Value Re 1.
14. A bicycle radiator. Value As. 8.
15. A brass screw of a meter-car. Value As. 1.
16. Child's key cart. Value Rs 1-8-0.
17. A book on Practical Electricity Value Re 1 A Manual of Medical treatment, Volume I. Value Re. 1. A Manual of Medical treatment, Volume II. Value Re 1. A Manual of Surgery for Students and Practitioners. Value Re. 1. Hoe & Co s India's Own diary. Value As 2 Broderic' Surgical Operations. Value As 2 A typed copy of Extract of orders by the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras One iron jelli karandi. Value Re. 0 One small glass tube and three glass pieces Value Re. 0. One steel trunk Value Re. 1-1-0
18. Two small cloths, one lambota, one dyed cloth, rathnakhavachi, a jolna bag with muslin pipe etc All valued Rs 1-1-6
19. A currency note for Rs 5 Credited
20. Twelve nine sheets Value Rs 12.
21. Three small iron keys and a big one. Value As 4.
22. One brass chain. Value As 4.
23. Two small tins, one horn flubby, a small brass muslin Three small weights and a copper vessel. All valued As 10-8.
24. A gold ring Value Rs 10.
25. One carpet Value As. 3.
26. One yard of khaki cloth Value As. 4
27. Two baskets of coal Value Rs. 2
28. Sale-proceeds As. 2 of tamarind and tamarind. Credited.
29. Six small brass padlocks with twelve keys. Value As. 12.
30. Sale-proceeds Rs. 1-3 of mustard and gingelly seeds. Credited.
31. One pair of scissors, one copper bowl, one small brass cup, one chitta pipe and a hookah. Value Re 1.
32. Sale proceeds As 2 of groundnuts, Credited.
33. An electric light bulb. Value Re 1-8
34. Gen gold thali, a silver thoyathi, four bell-metal toe-rings one pair of gold thirugani a pair of silver thoyathi, a pair of silver kathirvarali pendant with green stones, a gold padakam set with green stone, one German silver ring, two nose rings and a pair of gold thirugani set with ruby All valued Rs. 5
35. Three table knives. Value As 12
36. One walking stick Value As. 2
37. A pair of gold earrings set with rubies and white stones, two thin gold rings and one gold ring set with a ruby, All valued Rs 10.
38. One brass lingam shalli Value As 4.
39. Four stone utensils, one lead vessel, three white small cloths, one female red silk cloth, one jacket, one silk bordered black female cloth, one kerosene oil burner and a stone cup (broken) All valued Rs. 15.
40. Fifteen yards of small cloth. Value Rs. 3-12
41. Three pairs of white trousers, four kalidhas one white shawl with a strap and five pallukans and glass beads. All valued Re 0.
42. One white angavastram, one old white angavastram with mark As 1-8 (credited) one old twill shirt, a pair of sleeve links and a stud. All valued As. 8.
43. Nine cartridges. To be destroyed.
44. One gold samarthippu Lingerbilla. Value Rs. 4.
45. One wooden venetian. Value As. 8.
46. One old cushion Value Re. 1.
47. One stick with broken handle. Value As. 8
48. The following are the effects of fifteen patients who have died or have left the General Hospital:—
Two coloured cloths, two white cloths, one black coat, one small coloured turban, one pillow, one white cloth, one coloured cloth, one shirt, four white cloths, three coloured clothes, one coat, one woollen rug, four coloured cloths one cap, two white cloths, one towel one flannel shirt, two coats, two cloths, one flannel banian, one shirt, one white cloth and one coloured cloth, two white cloths one flannel shirt, two coloured sarees, one coloured rug one locked steel trunk, one carpet, two bed sheets, one pillow, one white rug, two white clothes and one bag locked.
49. One iron key. Value A. 1.
50. One fourteen carat gold wristlet watch and a leather band Value Rs. 24.
51. One felt cap. Value As. 8.
52. Sale proceeds As. 11 of cardamoms. Credited
53. Sale proceeds As. 3 of groundnuts Credited.
54. One red shawl Value Rs 10.
55. One bicycle horn Value Rs. 3.
56. Twenty-two bolts and twenty-two nuts. Value Re. 0.
57. A sale of silk longhies. Value Rs. 40
58. Sale proceeds Re 1 of hanksatti, Credited.
59. Sale proceeds As 10-8 of cocoanuts Credited.
60. A copper vessel, a pair of scales, four iron pins, a pair of scissors, one tin lamp, an enamel cup, a penknife, a small bottle and a small plate All valued Re 2.
61. One penknife, Value As 4.
62. One brow pipe and a dagger. Value Re 1-8.
63. Twenty-one weights of different sizes Value Re. 63.
64. One embroidered white handkerchief Value A. 1.
65. Two black umbrellas Value Rs. 1-8
66. One old hyperin Value Re 20.
67. One motor-boat's pump Value Rs. 2
68. A silver waist string and three strings of cudukkamalai. Value Re 1.
69. An old blue umbrella. Value As 6.
70. A cloth cash bag containing cash As 1-3 (credited) and a pillow weight. Value Re 0
71. One brass jodathabalu Value As 3
72. One pair of water-proof motor-cycle leggings Value Re 0
73. One glass bottle. Value Re. 0.
74. One hatchet and two choppers, Value Re 1-8.
75. Sale proceeds As. 2 of broken rice. Credited.
76. Six empty liquor bottles and three empty milk tins. Value As 4.
77. Eleven gunny bags Value Re. 0.
78. One iron screw Value As. 4.
79. Sale proceeds As 3 of tamarind. Credited.
80. A pair of scales, a pair of scissors, a brass tray, and a smoking pipe All value Rs. 1
81. Eleven cocoanuts pieces. Value As 2.
82. One sugar bowl, two plates, and a table knife. Value As. 0
83. A burner of motor-car lamp. Value Re. 1.
84. Returned to owner.
85. A pair of gold ear-rings. Value Re 1.
86. An iron top ornament of a water tap Value Re. 3.
87. A currency note for Re. 10. Credited.
88. A motor-cycle pump. Value As 4
89. Two silk shirts Value Re 26.
90. A bicycle lamp Value Re 2.
91. A black umbrella. Value Re 0
92. A string of glass beads and a red check cloth. Value As. 8.
93. A tool leather bag of a motor-cycle. (Locked).
94. One silver vermicelli pattada (leg ornament). Value Re. 0.
95. Four pieces of coir rope. Value As. 2.
96. Three iron pinkies. Value Re. 1.
97. Three plates. Value As 8.
98. Returned to claimant.
99. Sale proceeds As. 6 0 of beans and matches. Credited.
100. Sale proceeds As. 2 of sweepings. Credited.

101. One white handkerchief. Value An. 1.
Sale-proceeds Rs. 1-2-0 of a sundries pcl. credited.
102. A silver watch Value Rs 30.
103. A cleaning rag (yellow colour). Value Rs. 1-8-0.
104. One jummy. Value An. 1.
105. Cash As 1-3. Credited.
106. The path to paradise Value As. 8
One scapula. Value An. 2.
Cash As. 1-3 Credited.
107. One single blade penknife. Value An. 1.
108. One hundred and fifteen screw nails and a packet of small nails Value As. 4.
109. A smoking pipe, a copper bowl, an enamel cup and a bottle All valued Re. 1
110. One bicycle lamp Value Rs. 1-8-0.
111 One German silver vilangu golusoo. Value As. 8.
112. Sale-proceeds As 5 of a box. Credited.
113. One gold mamadi Value Rs. 12.
114. One Pondicherry silk towel. Value Rs. 1-8-0.
115. One pair of gold bangles. Value Rs. 42.
116. A carpet three 3 feet long. Value As 4.
117 Two annas coin Value Re. 1.
118 One tool bag, containing two levers, one oil can, one spanner, one screw driver, one small leather bag, one spoke adjuster, one lamp burner and two small spanners. All valued Rs 3
119. One pair of motor vehicle drivers' spectacles. Value Re 1.
120. One broken wooden box, two foot rules, one pair of scales, one pen knife, one small brass pencil, two pencils, two pairs of spectacles, three lime keys, thirteen buttons, one penholder, one penny piece of copper and small cloth cover, containing thirteen aluminium pieces. All valued Rs. 1-2-0
121. One leather purse and cash Rs. 1-8-0. Credited.
122. Sale-proceeds As 6 of a towel. Credited.
123. One cycle frame. Value Rs. 6
124. One umbrella. Value Re 1.
125. Two files Value Rs. 1-8-0
126. One Muhammadan upper cloth. Value As. 2.
127. One walking stick Value As. 4.
128. Six postage papers. Value Re 1.
129. One leather mail bag. Value Rs. 6
130. One cap Value As. 8.
131. One aluminium plate. Value As 4.
132 Ingersoll yankee watch Value Re 1
133. A new square cotton rug. Value Rs 3.
134. A carpet bag containing two holland trousers, two shirts one pillow case, one soap box, one kine spotted handkerchief, one check sarong, one brush and comb, one belt, one spoon, one candle, two shaving stick boxes, one razor strop, one small mirror, twenty-one letters, seven testimonials, one cover, containing playing cards and a small note-book. All valued Rs. 3-0-0.
134 One shawl. Value Re 1.
136. One towel. Value As. 4.
137. One black umbrella. Value Rs. 1-2-0
138. Mixed silver ring Value Re 1.
139. Four toe rings (brass), two finger rings (glass), two ear-rings with two green stones and two red stones, two ear-rings with nine pearls two nose rings with two red stones, two nose rings without stones, one thalee string with two gold ornaments, one silver ornament and one brass. } The effects of one Thayammal who died at General Hospital on 8th September 1914.
140. One gold ethee, one gilt Pondicherry midgai, a pair of ear-rings set with imitation red stones, nineteen false pearls, two hundred and seven gilded beads, one pendant, one silver waist string, a pair of gold bangles, one earrings with a loop and one cuscadi gold coin with a loop.
141. Two teakwood boxes, four pipes, one copper bowl, seven pins a pair of mirrors, a pair of scales, a pen-knife and two lamps All valued Rs 2.
142. One spectacle Value As. 8.
143 Two enamel bowls and one copper vessel. Value Re 1.
144. Fifty-six lbs weight. Value Rs. 10
145. One copper vessel, one bowl, a pair of scales, one pipe, three pins and two pairs of scissors. All valued Re. 1.
146. Five bags of chank shells. Returned to the Superintendent Pearl and Chank Fisheries, Tuticorin.
147 Two gunny bags. Value As 8.
148. A pocket knife and a pair of pincers, Value As. 8.
149. Six brass vessels. Value Rs. 1-8-0
150 A bag of lamb bearings. Value As 12
151. Sale-proceeds As. 3 of rice. Credited
152 Manilla ropes of different sizes. Value Rs. 300.
153 A teakwood plank Value As. 8
154. Silver pieces. (Six bag and sixteen shell).
155. The following is the list of articles found on Tramway from 24th May to 6th October 1914. Twenty-six tambellas, four walking sticks and canes, two caps and hats, five pairs boots and shoes, two enamel tiffin carriers, three enamel cups, two enamel plates, one big enamel vessel with a cover, one porcelain dog, two tin tumblers, two tin canes, one open empty kerosene tin, one old empty tin case without cover, one small iron chest, two tin chests marked as "Mercantile Bank Godowns—Incorporated in England", one linen collar, one trowel, one iron chisel, one mat handbag, one bundle of perforated sticks, twenty-one iron labels, three brass labels, one toy gun, two pairs of spectacles with covers, some beads tied in a string, some gudah, one small fancy steel wood box, one brass almirah Book, four door iron locks, two iron pulls for country carts, sixteen iron keys with ring, one old carpet bag, a cloth bag and a brush, one iron lock, one small teakwood piece, two rope bundles, one pair of spectacles, two cloth purses, one trouser, one iron lamp-holder, ten cloths, thirteen towels, eight handkerchiefs, eighteen rags, twenty-nine note-books, seventeen books and marble bound books, two shirts, three boy shirts, one petty coat, eleven catalogues and news-papers, one empty tin box spectacle case, one pocket diary, one book of hieroglyph diagrams, one old fancy fan, fourteen books, two card boards, one calendar of Oakes & Co., one empty type-writing carbon paper box five empty gunny bags, one mixed dinner, one server containing small packs of medicines and one big brass chembu.
156. A lady's cycle No 94389. Value Rs. 60.
157. A black umbrella with ivory handle. Value Re. 1
158. A bicycle Value Rs. 60
159. An umbrella. Value As. 4.
160. Two iron spades Value Re. 1.
161. A bicycle No. 1937 Value Rs 30.
162. An old Manilla rope. Value Rs 2.
163. One leather dog collar Value As. 4.
164. One small towel with blue border. Value As. 4.
165. A currency note for Rs 5. Credited.
166. A currency note for Rs. 5. Credited.
167 Sale-proceeds As 6 of bengal gram and turmeric. Credited.
One iron bucket and a small teakwood box. Value As 6
168. Cash As. 4. Credited.
169. Sale-proceeds As 1-8 of sugar. Credited.
170 One front cover of a motor cycle lamp. Value As. 1.
172 One white handkerchief Value As. 1.
172 One coloured lungi Value As. 8.
173 One iron spanner Value As 4.
174. One Panela in case roll Value Rs. 5.
175 A teakwood sign board Value As. 4.
176. A tin box, a cloth, a white handkerchief and a bundle containing nine cloths. Value Re. 7.
177. A bundle containing four lungies, one red rumal, two brown rumals, two lined cloths, a red bordered cloth, two female undergarments, one gown, two pieces of shirts, one dog five bandies and four small pieces of shirts. All valued Re 5.
178. One brass finger and a chisel Value As 8.
179 A walking stick. Value As. 4
180 Sale-proceeds As 4 of a box Credited
181 A currency note for Rs. 5 Credited
182 Sale-proceeds As. 10-3 of a white rabbit. Credited.
183. Returned to owner.
184 A motor cycle lamp. Value Re 2.
185 Name board of R. V. Sreenivasan, M.A. & C.S.
186 Returned to owner.
187 A motor car lamp burner. Value Re. 1.
188 A black umbrella. Value As. 8
189. One odd gold sleeve link set with ruby and chipped diamonds. Value Rs. 15.
190 Cash As. 12. Credited.
Two silver mudathies—one with a red stone and the other with a white stone. Value As 8
191. A hand of iron bars. Value As 8.
192. An old umbrella. Value As. 8.
193. One gold Kappu with rubies and a pair of screws. Value Rs. 5.
194 One head superintam. Value As. 4.
195 A bicycle indicator. Value As 4.
196. Four angavastrams, one upper cloth, one coat, one shirt, a small piece of cloth, and a school-leaving certificate. All valued Re. 1
197. One old Pondicheri silk handkerchief and a velvet cap. Value As 4
198 A spanner and a screw driver Value As. 4
199. An iron bar and a rope. Value As. 4.
200 One pair leather horse reins with brass buckles. Value Re. 1.
201. Cash Re. 1. Credited.

One dyed angavastram and one white angavastram. Value Rs. 5.
902. One rumalchamkila mounted with silver. Value Rs. 6.
903. Cash Rs. 9-1. Credited.
A small purse, an aluminium cup, a small aluminium plate, and one tin spoon. All valued Rs. 2.
904. One new bunny towel. Value Rs. 6.
905. A cloth bag, a pair of scales, one smoking pipe, one tin lamp and two plates. All valued Re. 1.
906. Sale proceeds Rs. 2 of blackgram. Credited.
907. Sale proceeds Rs. 2 of paddy. Credited.
908. Sale proceeds Rs. 1 of groundnuts. Credited.
909. Sale proceeds Rs. 3-8 of tamarind. Credited.
910. Two marriage rubber tyres. Value Rs. 40.
911. One yellow silk khadi cloth. Value Rs. 8.
912. Sale proceeds Rs. 7-8 of rice and tobacco. Credited.
913. Sale proceeds Rs. 1 of wheat and grain. Credited.
914. One lamp, one gunny and two pankolvies. Value Rs. 12.
915. A pankolin and a match box. Value Rs. 3-2.
916. A pankolin. Value Rs. 3
917. Four enamel vessels. Value Rs. 12.
918. One snuff box. Value Rs. 6.
919. Sale proceeds Rs. 6 of kerosine-oil. Credited.
920. Sale proceeds Rs. 6 of shell. Credited.
921. One felt cap. Value Rs. 4.
922. One whistle. Value Rs. 4.
923. One khaki trousers. Value Rs. 3.
924. One striped hat cap. Value Rs. 4
925. One black broadcloth. Value Rs. 3.
926. One sanitary apron. Value Re. 1
927. One tin box of motor cycle's patching materials. Value Rs. 1.
928. One child's cap. Value Rs. 4
929. Two currency notes of Rs. 10 each. Credited.
One currency note of Rs. 5. Credited.
930. A cycle foot bell. Value Rs. 10
931. An old leather bag containing an iron spanner and a note-book. Value Rs. 4.
932. A bicycle pump. Value Rs. 8.
933. Twelve beads in a wire. Value Rs. 4
934. One gauze hat. Value Re. 1.
935. One bag of tanning bark. Value Rs. 6.
936. Twenty four yards of telephone wire. Value Re. 1
937. A pair of brass bangles. Value Rs. 4
938. A white cloth of three yards. Value Rs. 6.
939. Two coloured cloths and a banian. Value Rs. 8.
940. Cash Rs. 3. Credited
Two nose screws (one set with a red stone and the other with a white one). Value Rs. 15.
941. Sale proceeds Rs. 6 of broken rice. Credited.
942. One cake of sunlight soap. Value Anna 1.
943. Twenty-four yards of muslin cape. Value Rs. 7.
944. Cash Rs. 10. Credited.
945. One gold ear ring two cents and a money order receipt for Rs. 110. All valued Rs. 2-0-3
Cash Re. 1. Credited
946 A black woollen inflator of a bicycle. Value As. 8.
947. An iron ring with suna iron keys, a german silver one pick, and two german silver tooth picks. Value As. 4
948. One old black umbrella. Value As. 2.
949. A pack of perfumed toilets powder. Value As. 6.
950. A black umbrella with a white cover. Value As. 8.
951. One iron spade. Value As. 8.
952. One bamboo mat. Value Re. 1.
953. One white angavastram. Value As. 12.
954 Sale-proceeds Re. 6 of rice. Credited.
955. Three and a half yards of chintz and cupes. Value Rs. 1-0-3
956. Sale-proceeds As. 2 of groundnuts. Credited
957 An iron bar. Value Re. 1.
958. One bell. Value Re. 1.
959. One small rattan box. Value As. 2.
960. One umbrella. Value As. 14.
961. A rosewood jewel box and a small rosewood scent box. Value Rs. 2
962 One cash Re. Value Re. 1
963 One small tin box, one solution bottle, one valve tube, one small roll of patching cloth, eight pieces of patching rubbers, one iron spanner and one iron patching brush. All valued Re. 1-8.
964. Sale-proceeds Rs. 5-12 of country tobacco. Credited.
965. One six-chambered revolver. (Small.)
966. One bamboo ladder. Value As. 2
967. One bamboo ladder. Value As. 2
968 Eighteen brass weights. Value Rs. 1 8
969. Sale-proceeds As. 12 of gram. Credited.
970. Sale-proceeds Rs. 3-8 of coffee. Credited.
971. Sale proceeds As. 14-9 of coffee. Credited.
972 Sale-proceeds As. 12. of groundnuts. Credited.
973. Cash Rs. 15-8, a promissory note in Telugu for Rs. 400 nine money order receipts, two Savings Bank books, two Urban Bank receipts, a bundle of unwelcome papers, nine mats, two mats, three shirts, four half arms, a coloured tie, spectacles with a case, a waist money bag, a mirror, a deal-wood box with the sundry articles, aluminium vessels, three copper vessels a stove, two enamel plates, one hurricane lantern, one iron drum, a bunch of keys, a brass thali, a pudding with a shirt and a small and a turban (The effects of the deceased following assistant Station Master at Korukupet.)
974. One Canara bag locked The effects of one Krishna Padaya, who died in General Hospital on 4th December 1914.

City Police Office, Madras,
1st February 1915.

F. ARMITAGE,
Comr. of Police and Presy. Magte. for the City of Madras.

ADJOURNMENT OF COURTS

Notice is hereby given that the District and Sessions Court of North Malabar and the Temporary Sub-Court of Tellicherry will be adjourned for the annual recess for two months from Monday the 26th day of April 1915 to Saturday the 26th day of June 1915, both days inclusive, and the Courts of the District Munsifs in this district for six weeks from Monday the 26th day of April 1915 to Saturday the 5th day of June 1915, both days inclusive.

During the adjournment no plaint, petitions or other papers will be received.

Arrangements will, however, be made for granting copies of judgments and decrees and other papers and exhibits to which the parties or their pleaders are entitled, provided that the applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment.

District and Sessions Court, North Malabar,
Tellicherry, 16th February 1915.

S. G. ROBERTS,
District and Sessions Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the Courts of the district will be closed for the annual recess as follows:—

(1) The District and Sessions Court of Bellary.	For two months from Monday the 19th April to Saturday the 19th June 1915, both days inclusive.
(2) The Courts of the District Munsifs of Bellary, Hospet and Peddanakonda.	For six weeks from Monday the 19th April to Saturday the 29th May 1915, both days inclusive.

2 During the adjournment, no plaint, petition, or other paper will be received, nor copies of papers granted other than those for which applications have been presented before the adjournment.

3 Urgent applications for bail during the Sessions Judge's absence from the division during the recess should be made to the High Court.

District and Sessions Court, Bellary,
8th February 1915.

B. C. SMITH,
Ag. District and Sessions Judge.

31-6

Notice is hereby given that the courts of this district will be closed for the annual recess as follows:—

1 (a) The District and Sessions Court and the Permanent and Temporary Subordinate Judges' Courts of Trichinopoly for two months from Monday the 19th April to Saturday the 19th June 1915 (both days inclusive).

(b) The District Munsifs' Courts of Trichinopoly (Principal and Additional) and the District Munsif's Court of Srirangam for six weeks from Monday the 19th April to Saturday the 29th May 1915 (both days inclusive).

(c) The District Munsifs' Courts of Kulittalai (Principal and Additional), Karur, Namakkal and Ariyalur for six weeks from Monday the 10th May to Saturday the 19th June 1915 (both days inclusive).

2. No plaints, petitions or other papers will be received during the above adjournment of the courts.

3. Arrangements will however be made for granting copies of judgments, etc., provided that applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment.

District and Sessions Court, Trichinopoly,
8th February 1915.

H. O. D HARDING,
District and Sessions Judge.

In modification of this Court's notification, dated 8th February 1915, it is hereby notified that the District Munsif's Courts of Ariyalur and Namakkal will be closed for the annual recess for six weeks from the 19th April to Saturday the 29th May 1915 (both days inclusive).

2 No plaints petitions or other papers will be received during the above adjournments. Arrangements will however be made for granting copies of judgments, etc., provided that applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment.

District and Sessions Court, Trichinopoly,
13th February 1915.

H. O. D. HARDING,
District and Sessions Judge.

In modification of this Court's Notification, dated 13th February 1915, it is hereby notified that the District Munsif's Court of Namakkal will be closed for annual recess for six weeks from Monday the 10th May to Saturday the 19th June 1915, both days inclusive.

District and Sessions Court, Trichinopoly,
19th February 1915.

H. O. D. HARDING,
District and Sessions Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the District and Sessions Court, Nellore, will be closed for the annual recess for two months from Monday the 3rd May to Saturday the 3rd July 1915, both days inclusive, that the District Munsifs' Courts of Nellore (Principal and Additional) and Kavali will be closed for six weeks from Monday the 24th May to Saturday the 3rd July 1915, both days inclusive, and that the District Munsif's Court of Kanigiri will be closed for six weeks from Monday the 3rd May to Saturday the 12th June 1915, both days inclusive.

2. No plaint, petition or other paper will be received during the above adjournment of the Courts.

3. Arrangements will, however, be made for granting copies of judgments, decrees, orders and other papers and documents to which suitors or their pleaders or others are entitled, provided that applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment.

District and Sessions Court, Nellore,
13th February 1915.

J. W. HUGHES,
District and Sessions Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the District and Sessions Court and the Sub-Court, South Canara, will be closed for the annual recess from Monday the 22nd March to Sunday the 23rd May 1915, both days inclusive, and the District Munsifs' Courts from Monday the 12th April to Sunday the 23rd May 1915, both days inclusive.

No plaints, petitions or other papers will be received during the recess.

Arrangements will, however, be made for the granting of copies of decrees, judgments and other papers (provided that applications for such copies have been made before the recess), for transmission of records in appeals to High Court, for service and return of processes received from High Court and for all Administrative correspondence.

District and Sessions Court, South Canara, Mangalore,
15th February 1915.

E. L. THORNTON,
District and Sessions Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the Courts of this district will be closed for the annual recess as follows:—

District and Sessions Court of South Malabar, Sub-Courts of Calicut, Palghat and Cochin and Temporary Sub Court, Calicut.	For two months from Monday the 3rd May 1915 to Saturday the 3rd July 1915 (both days inclusive).
District Munsif's Court, Vayitri	For two months from Friday the 16th April 1915 to Tuesday the 15th June 1915 (both days inclusive)

All the other District Munsifs' Courts of this district for six weeks from Monday the 3rd May 1915 to Sunday the 13th June 1915 (both days inclusive).

During the adjournment plaints, petitions and other papers will not be received. Arrangements will, however, be made for granting copies of decrees and judgments and other papers, provided that applications for such copies have been made before the recess.

District and Sessions Court, South Malabar, Calicut, 18th February 1915. A. EDGINGTON, *District and Sessions Judge.*

Notice is hereby given that the Courts in this district will be closed for the annual recess as follows:—

District and Sessions Court, Temporary Subordinate Judge's Court and the Additional Temporary Subordinate Judge's Court, Guntur.	For two months from Monday the 19th April to Saturday the 19th June 1915, both days inclusive.
The Principal and Additional District Munsifs' Court, Guntur	For six weeks from Monday the 19th April to Saturday the 29th May 1915.
The District Munsifs' Courts, Narasaraopet, Tenali, Bapatla (Principal and Additional) and Ongole.	For six weeks from Monday the 10th May to Saturday the 19th June 1915, both days inclusive.

2 No plaint, petition or other paper will be received during the adjournment.

3. Arrangements will, however, be made for granting copies of decrees, judgments and other papers, provided that applications for such copies have been made before the recess), for transmission of records in appeals, etc., to the High Court, for service and return of processes received from the High Court and for all administrative correspondence of an urgent nature.

District and Sessions Court, Guntur, 15th February 1915. J. C. FERNANDEZ, *District and Sessions Judge.*

Notice is hereby given that the District and Sessions Court of North Arcot and the Subordinate Court of North Arcot will be closed for the annual recess for two months from Monday the 19th April to Saturday the 19th June 1915, both days inclusive, and all the District Munsifs' Courts for six weeks from Monday the 10th May to Saturday the 19th June 1915, both days inclusive.

2 No plaint, petition or other paper will be received during the adjournment.

3 Arrangements will, however, be made for granting copies of judgments, decrees, orders and other papers, provided that applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment.

District and Sessions Court, North Arcot, Chittoor, 19th February 1915. P. A. BOOTY, *District and Sessions Judge.*

Notice is hereby given that the Courts in the Godavari district will be closed for the annual recess of 1915 as follows:—

(1) The District and Sessions Court, Godavari, the Subordinate Judge's Court, Cocanada, the Temporary Subordinate Judge's Court of Rajahmundry at Cocanada and the Additional Temporary Subordinate Judge's Court, Rajahmundry.	For two months from Monday the 19th April to Saturday the 19th June 1915, both days inclusive.
(2) The Courts of the District Munsifs of Rajahmundry (Principal and Additional), Cocanada (Principal and Additional), Amalapur (Principal and Additional) and Peddapur.	For six weeks from Monday the 10th May to Saturday the 19th June 1915, both days inclusive

2. During the adjournment of Courts, plaints, petitions and other papers will not be received.

3. Arrangements will be made for granting copies of judgments, decrees, orders and other papers and documents to which the parties to the suit or their pleaders are entitled, provided that application for such copies and necessary stamp papers have been presented before the adjournment.

4. Urgent applications for bail during the Sessions Judge's absence from the division during the recess should be made to the High Court.

District and Sessions Court, Godavari, Rajahmundry, 19th February 1915. P. J. COTTON, *District and Sessions Judge.*

Notice is hereby given that the office of the Official Receiver, Trichinopoly, will be closed for the ensuing annual recess for two months from Monday the 19th April to Saturday the 19th June 1915 (both days inclusive) and no papers will be received during that period.

Official Receiver's Court, Trichinopoly, 19th February 1915. C. KUMARACHARAVARTHI AYYANGAR, *Official Receiver.*

Notice is hereby given that the Court of the Official Receiver of Coimbatore and the Nilgiris at Coimbatore will be closed for the ensuing midsummer vacation from Monday the 19th April 1915 to Saturday the 19th June 1915, both days inclusive.

No papers will be received during the adjournment.

Official Receiver's Court, Coimbatore, 20th February 1915. G. SUNDARAM AYYAR, *Official Receiver.*

INSOLVENCY PETITIONS.

No. 11 of 1914 in the Court of the District Munsif, Alattur.

Hari Haran Patter's son Annotanarayana Patter of Koduvayur amsam, Kavalapuram village, Palghat taluk .. .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*

Notice is hereby given that the petitioner has been declared insolvent by an order of the District Munsif of Alattur, dated 11th January 1915, under section 14 (7) of Act III of 1907. Creditors are directed to prove their claims before the Official Receiver in Form No. 3 of the Provincial Insolvency Rules on or before the 15th April 1915, failing which dividend will be declared without regard to their claims.

Official Receiver's Court, South Malabar, Calicut, 10th February 1915. K. N. GOPALAN, *Official Receiver*

No. 2 of 1915 in the Court of the District Munsif, Alattur.

Pokkanni Matathil Sakaran Nayar .. .. *Petitioner.*
Sotha Kuman Embranthiri and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that the petitioner named above has applied to this Court for being adjudged insolvent and that the petition stands posted to 27th February 1915.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the said petition may do so in person or by pleader on the said date.

District Munsif's Court, Alattur, 15th February 1915. M. O. KRISHNAN NAMBIYAR, *District Munsif.*

No. 1 of 1914 in the Court of the Additional District Munsif, Calicut.

Kuttamangalath Illath Cheria Krishnan Nambudiri of Nadavallur amsam, Ramalur desam, Calicut taluk .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*

Notice is hereby given that the petitioner has been declared insolvent by an order of the Additional District Munsif, Calicut, dated 13th March 1914, under section 16 (7) of Act III of 1907. Creditors are directed to prove their claims before the Official Receiver in Form No. 3 of the Provincial Insolvency Rules on or before the 15th April 1915, failing which dividend will be declared without regard to their claims.

Official Receiver's Court, South Malabar, Calicut, 10th February 1915. K. N. GOPALAN, *Official Receiver*

No. 2 of 1914 in the Court of the Additional District Munsif, Calicut.

Nallamkudavil Kunhi Moidu, residing at Eranuli Alli Kutty's house of Nagaram amsam, Calicut taluk .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*

Notice is hereby given that the petitioner has been declared insolvent by an order of the Additional District Munsif, Calicut, dated 3rd August 1914, under section 16 (7) of Act III of 1907. Creditors are directed to prove their claims before the Official Receiver in Form No. 3 of the Provincial Insolvency Rules on or before the 15th April 1915, failing which dividend will be declared without regard to their claims.

Official Receiver's Court, South Malabar, Calicut, 10th February 1915. K. N. GOPALAN, *Official Receiver.*

No. 3 of 1914 in the Court of the Additional District Munsif, Calicut.

Pyavuri, residing at Puthenvedaparamu of Nagaram amsam and desam, Calicut taluk .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*

Notice is hereby given that the petitioner has been declared insolvent by an order of the Additional District Munsif of Calicut, dated 23rd September 1914, under section 16 (7) of Act III of 1907. Creditors are directed to prove their claims before the Official Receiver in Form No. 3 of the Provincial Insolvency Rules on or before the 15th April 1914, failing which dividend will be declared without regard to their claims.

Official Receiver's Court, South Malabar, Calicut, 10th February 1915. K. N. GOPALAN, *Official Receiver.*

No. 12 of 1914 in the Court of the Principal District Munsif, Calicut.

Marakkat Thottathil Narayanan Nair, residing at Sullamuthal of Nedungottur amsam and desam, Calicut taluk .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*

Notice is hereby given that the petitioner has been declared insolvent by an order of the Official Receiver, South Malabar, dated 15th January 1915, under section 16 (7) of Act III of 1907. Creditors are directed to prove their claims before the Official Receiver in Form No. 3 of the Provincial Insolvency Rules on or before the 15th April 1915, failing which dividend will be declared without regard to their claims.

Official Receiver's Court, South Malabar, Calicut, 8th February 1915 K. N. GOPALAN, *Official Receiver.*

No. 7 of 1915 in the Court of the Principal District Munsif, Calicut.

Thahassi M. Samuvel of Kolathinkunnu amsom, Calicut taluk .. *Petitioner (Debtor)*

Notice is hereby given, under section 12 (2) of Act III of 1907, that the abovementioned insolvency petition will be heard by the Official Receiver at 11 A.M. on Saturday the 27th February 1915.

Official Receiver's Court, South Malabar, Calicut
18th February 1915. K. N. GOPALAN,
Official Receiver.

No. 2 of 1909 (No. 4 of 1911, Official Receiver's Court) in the Court of the District Judge, Chingleput.

P. Kanniah Chetti .. .. *Insolvent.*
P. Ramaswami Chetti and other .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that the order dated 29th July 1910 adjudicating P. Kanniah Chetti, son of P. Samadayya Chetti, weaver and cultivator, residing in Sathiavedu, Poonori taluk, an insolvent, was annulled by this Court on the 13th of February 1915 under section 42 (1) of the Provincial Insolvency Act 1907.

District Court, Chingleput,
22nd February 1915. V. VENUGOPAL CHETTI,
District Judge.

No. 39 of 1914 in the Court of the District Munsif, Coimbatore.

Kunjanna Naiken, son of Goli Naiken, Thorayu, coolv, residing at Thorayur Street, Coimbatore .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*

Notice is hereby given, under section 12 (2) of Act III of 1907, that the abovementioned insolvency petition will be heard by the Official Receiver, Coimbatore, at 11 A.M. on 17th March 1915.

Official Receiver's Court, Coimbatore,
18th February 1915. G. SUNDARAM AYYAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 13 of 1914 in the Court of the District Munsif, Cuddalore.

In the matter of Peristhandi Padayachi, son of Krishna Padayachi of Morungur, Cuddalore taluk—Debtor (1st Respondent),

Vellayan Chetti, son of Karuthan Chetti, of Devakottai, Ramnad district .. .. *Petitioner (Creditor).*
Kuppu Chetti, son of Thandava Chetti, of Panruti, Cuddalore taluk, Rajagopal Chetti of Panruti and Elayaperumal Chetti of Nainakuppam, Cuddalore taluk .. .. *Respondents (2 to 4).*

Notice is hereby given, that the creditor above named has applied to this Court praying that the debtor above named may be adjudged insolvent. Hearing 8th March 1915. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader at 11 A.M. on the said date.

District Munsif's Court Cuddalore,
16th February 1915 R. A. KRISHNASWAMI AYYAR,
District Munsif.

No. 1 of 1915 in the Court of the District Judge, Cuddapah.

(1) Saradi Swami Rao, (2) Saradi Narasa Rao and (3) Saradi Rosi Rao of Adoni .. .. *Petitioners (Debtors).*
Gulabchand Kastoorichand Company and fifteen others .. .. *Respondents (Creditors).*

Notice is hereby given under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioners have applied to this Court to be declared insolvents and that the application is posted to the 22nd day of March 1915.

District Court, Cuddapah,
16th February 1915. V. SUBRAHMANYAM,
District Judge.

No. 2 of 1915 in the Court of the District Judge, Cuddapah.

Nandyala Bhagavatha Nayudu, son of Kodanda Ramaswami Nayudu, of Gangavaram, Kamalapuram taluk .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor)*
Makam Subbayya and eight others .. .. .. *Respondents (Creditors)*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court to be declared insolvent, and that the application is posted to the 23rd day of March 1915.

District Court, Cuddapah,
16th February 1915. V. SUBRAHMANYAM,
District Judge.

No. 9 of 1914 in the Court of the District Munsif, Erode.

Venkatasubba Mudali, son of Venkataramma Mudali, residing at Kangayam village, Dharapuram taluk .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*

Notice is hereby given, under section 12 (2) of Act III of 1907, that the abovementioned insolvency petition will be heard by the Official Receiver, Coimbatore, at 11 A.M. on 8th March 1915.

Official Receiver's Court, Coimbatore,
18th February 1915. G. SUNDARAM AYYAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 29 of 1914 in the Court of the District Judge, Guntur.

Akkaraju Narayana Rao, Brahmin and employee of Guntur .. *Petitioner.*

Notice is hereby given that the petitioner named above has been adjudged insolvent by an order of this Court, dated 12th February 1915, and that his creditors should prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post affidavits in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules to the Official Receiver, Guntur.

District Court, Guntur,
16th February 1915.

J. C. FERNANDEZ,
District Judge.

No. 131 of 1914 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Kistna.

Nidamanuru Pedu Appayya .. .. *Petitioner.*
Javvaji Ramayya and twelve others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner Nidamanuru Pedu Appayya has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to 20th March 1915.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader at 11 A.M. on the said date.

Official Receiver's Court, Kistna, Masulipatam,
16th February 1915.

Ba. SRIRAMULU,
Official Receiver.

No. 5 of 1915 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Kistna.

Sankara Singayya, Sankara Narayanaswami and Sankara Govindarajulu .. .. *Petitioners.*
Palakurti Ramabrahmam and thirty-seven others .. .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioners, Sankara Singayya, Sankara Narayanaswami and Sankara Govindarajulu of Pammalapalem, has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to 20th March 1915.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader at 11 A.M. on the said date.

Official Receiver's Court, Kistna, Masulipatam,
16th February 1915.

Ba. SRIRAMULU,
Official Receiver.

No. 9 of 1913 in the Court of the District Judge, Nellore.

Kondur Pedu Kotayya, son of Adenna, Kamma and cultivator of Jaggarajupalem, hamlet of Tangella .. .. *Petitioner.*
Kondur China Kotayya, Joshti Mala Kondayya, Erthicani Ramachendrayya, Thatha Subbayya, Bailagadda Basavayya and Mella Yellamanda .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that Kondur Pedu Kotayya, the abovenamed petitioner, has been adjudged an insolvent by this Court on 12th January 1914 and that creditors should prove their claims as soon as possible, and that a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to this Court an affidavit in Form No. 3.

Given under my hand and the seal of this Court this 18th day of February 1915.

J. W. HUGHES,
District Judge.

No. 10 of 1913 in the Court of the District Judge, Nellore.

Kondur Yellamanda, son of Adenna, Kamma and cultivator of Jaggarajupalem, hamlet of Tangella, Kandukur taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
Kondur China Kotayya .. .. *Creditor.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovesaid petitioner Kondur Yellamanda has been adjudged by this Court an insolvent on 14th February 1914 and that creditors should prove their debts as soon possible and that a claim may be proved by delivering or by sending by post in a registered letter to this Court an affidavit in Form No. 3.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this 18th day of February 1915.

J. W. HUGHES,
District Judge.

No. 3 of 1914 in the Court of the District Judge, Nellore.

Kapisha Lakshamansingh, Jamheri caste, son of Dwarkaji of Nellore .. .. *Petitioner.*
Polepalli Namberumallasetti Company, Jethaji Balechand, Heerathilochand, Poonaji Thakaji, Jeraopji Tharechand, Beraji Chokalal, A. H. Rahimbai Company and Hindaji Bhaji .. .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that Kapisha Lakshamansingh, the abovesaid petitioner, of Nellore, has been adjudged an insolvent by this Court on the 16th October 1914 and that creditors should prove

their claims as soon as possible and that a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to this Court an affidavit in Form No. 3.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this 19th day of February 1915.

J. W. HUGHES,
District Judge.

No. 5 of 1914 (No. 67 of 1914 on the file of the Official Receiver, North Arcot)
IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, NORTH ARCOT.

In the matter of Mahant Mudali, son of Venkatachala Mudali of Arni—Insolvent Petitioner.

Notice is hereby given that the aforesaid insolvent petitioner has applied to this Court under section 27 (1) of the Provincial Insolvency Act submitting a proposal for a composition in satisfaction of his debts and that 19th March 1915 has been fixed for the consideration of the proposal.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the application should appear before this Court either in person or by a pleader at 10 A M on the said date and state his objections.

District Court, North Arcot, Chittoor,
19th February 1915.

P. A. BOOTY,
District Judge.

No. 30 of 1914 (No. 14 of 1914 on the file of the District Court, North Arcot)
IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, NORTH ARCOT.

In the matter of Uddagiri Gurunatha Mudali, an insolvent.

Uddagiri Gurunatha Mudali, son of Muniswami Mudali, Vellala, merchant, aged about 54 years, residing at Karnala street, Tirupati *Petitioner*

Under section 16 (2) of the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907 it is hereby notified that an order of adjudication was made in the above matter by this Court on 19th February 1915 and that creditors should prove their claims as soon as possible

Claims may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to me, an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

Official Receiver's Court, North Arcot, Chittoor. V. SRINIVASA RAGHAVACHARIAR,
19th February 1915. *Official Receiver.*

No. 6 of 1915 (No. 1 of 1915 on the file of the District Court, North Arcot)
IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, NORTH ARCOT.

T. G. Jalabdeen Sahib, son of T. Gulam Mohideen Sahib, N. K. Abdul Karim Sahib, son of Mastan Sahib, aged about 25 years, Mohammadans, traders, residing at Fort, Vaniyambadi .. .. *Petitioners.*

Under section 12 (2) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, it is hereby notified that the above petitioners have applied to be adjudged insolvents and that their application is posted to the 17th day of March 1915 for hearing the objections of the creditors, if any, in the matter.

Official Receiver's Court, North Arcot, Chittoor, 18th February 1915. V. SRINIVASA RAGHAVACHARIAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 22 of 1914 in the Court of the District Munsif, Palghat.

Viraraghavan Patter, son of Rama Patter, of Puthur amsam, Kumarapuram village, Palghat taluk .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor)*

Notice is hereby given that the petitioner has been declared insolvent by an order of the Official Receiver, South Malabar, dated 19th January 1915, under section 19 (2) of Act III of 1907. Creditors are directed to prove their claims before the Official Receiver in Form No. 3 of the Provincial Insolvency Rules on or before the 15th April 1915, failing which dividend will be declared without regard to their claims.

Official Receiver's Court, South Malabar, Calicut,
9th February 1915.

E. N. GOPALAN,
Official Receiver

No. 3 of 1914 (S.C.S. No. 1175 of 1914) in the Court of the District Munsif, Quilandy.

Valya Purayil Kandan, caste, residing in Panthalayini amsam and desam of Kurumbranad taluk .. .. *Petitioner,*
Vazhavelapil Kela and eight others .. .. *Counter-petitioners (Creditors)*

Notice, under section 14 (2) of the Insolvency Act, is hereby given that Valya Purayil Kandan, the petitioner above named, was adjudged an insolvent on the 6th instant by this Court and that the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible before the Deputy Nazir of this Court who is appointed receiver in the case.

District Munsif's Court, Quilandy,
16th February 1915.

U. RAMUNNI MENON,
District Munsif.

No. 1 of 1915 in the Court of the District Munsif, Ranipet.

Purasai Krishniah, son of Tirumaliah, residing at Walajapet .. *Petitioner*
Haridasmal and Davichand and eight others .. .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice, under section 11 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his petition is posted to 23rd March 1915 for hearing.

District Munsif's Court, Ranipet,
18th February 1915.

V. DANDAPANI PILLAI,
District Munsif.

No. 9 of 1911 in the Court of the Principal District Munsif, Salem.

Govindaswami Nayudu, son of Chinnaswami Nayudu, at Gandukallur, Salem taluk .. .. *Petitioner*

Under section 13, clause 7 of Act III of 1907, it is hereby notified that the abovesaid petitioner was adjudged an insolvent on the 10th April 1912 by this court and that creditors should prove their claims on or before the 10th March 1915 and that a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the court an affidavit in Form No. 3 appended to the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

Principal District Munsif's Court, Salem,
18th February 1915.

K. S. KOTHANDARAMA AYYAR,
Principal District Munsif.

No. 10 of 1914 in the Court of the Principal District Munsif, Salem.

(1) Abboy *alias* Subbiah Chetti, son of Bavani Ramaswami Chetti and
(2) Chinnaswami Chetti, son of Parasbethama Chetti; both at Arisipalayam, Salem town .. .. *Petitioners.*

Under section 13, clause 7 of Act III of 1907, it is hereby notified that the abovesaid petitioners were adjudged insolvents on the 5th February 1915 by this court and that creditors should prove their claims on or before the 10th March 1915 and that a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the court an affidavit in Form No. 3 appended to the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

Principal District Munsif's Court, Salem,
18th February 1915.

K. S. KOTHANDARAMA AYYAR,
Principal District Munsif

No. 1 of 1915 in the Court of the District Munsif, Sattur

Kuhappa Nadar, son of Velayudha Nadar, residing at Sattur *cutcha* .. *Petitioner.*
S. M. Kadir Batcha Rowther and eight others .. .. .. *Creditors*

Notice is hereby given, under section 13, rule 7 of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner has been adjudged by this Court as an insolvent on 16th February 1915.

District Munsif's Court, Sattur,
16th February 1915.

K. B. KRISHNASWAMI AYYANGAR,
District Munsif.

No. 67 of 1914 (No. 21 of 1914 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Chidambaram) in the Court of the Official Receiver, South Arcot.

Shanmugam Pillai .. .. *Insolvent.*
Minor Kanagasabai Mudali and six others .. .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 39 (4) of Act III of 1907, that the creditors of the abovenamed insolvent who have not yet proved their debts should do so on or before 27th March 1915 at 7 A.M., failing which a final dividend will be distributed without regard to their claim.

Official Receiver's Court, South Arcot, Cuddalore,
19th February 1915.

P. B. RANGA ACHARIYAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 82 of 1914 (No. 25 of 1914 on the file of the District Court, South Arcot) in the Court of the Official Receiver, South Arcot.

Subramania Nainar .. .. *Insolvent.*
Vallayan Chetti and six others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 39 (4) of Act III of 1907, that the creditors of the abovenamed insolvent, who have not yet proved their debts should do so on or before 27th March 1915 at 7 A.M., failing which a final dividend will be distributed without regard to their claim.

Official Receiver's Court, South Arcot, Cuddalore,
19th February 1915

P. B. RANGA ACHARIYAR,
Official Receiver

No. 102 of 1914 (No. 6 of 1914 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Tirukkoyilur)
in the Court of the Official Receiver, South Arcot.

Kanjithapatham Pillai .. .. *Petitioner.*
Viswanatha Ayyar and seven others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 7 of section 10 of Act III of 1907, that Kanjithapatham Pillai, son of Ganapathi Pillai, residing at Tirukkoyilur, Tirukkoyilur taluk, the petitioner above named, was adjudged insolvent by this Court on 9th February 1915 and that creditors are called upon to prove their debts on or before the 20th March 1915 at 7 A.M. by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1909.

Official Receiver's Court, South Arcot, Cuddalore,
16th February 1915.

P. B. RANGA ACHARIYAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 107 of 1914 (No. 8 of 1914 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Tiruvannan)
in the Court of the Official Receiver, South Arcot.

Komarappa Koundan .. .. *Petitioner*
Komaraswami Naicken and seven others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 7 of section 10 of Act III of 1907, that Komarappa Koundan, son of Vyapuri Koundan, residing at Pattanur, Villupuram taluk, the petitioner above named, was adjudged insolvent by this Court on 13th February of 1915 and that creditors are called upon to prove their debts on or before the 20th March 1915 at 7 A.M. by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1909.

Official Receiver's Court, South Arcot, Cuddalore,
16th February 1915.

P. B. RANGA ACHARIYAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 108 of 1914 (No. 12 of 1914 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Cuddalore)
in the Court of the Official Receiver, South Arcot.

Arumuga Padayachi .. .. *Petitioner.*
Palaniappa Chetti and eight others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 7 of section 10 of Act III of 1907, that Arumuga Padayachi, son of Appavu Padayachi, residing at Kattiankuppam, Cuddalore taluk, the petitioner above named, was adjudged insolvent by this Court on 8th February of 1915 and that creditors are called upon to prove their debts on or before the 20th March 1915 at 7 A.M. by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1909.

Official Receiver's Court, South Arcot, Cuddalore,
16th February 1915.

P. B. RANGA ACHARIYAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 4 of 1915 (No. 2 of 1915 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Villupuram)
in the Court the of Official Receiver, South Arcot.

Tholasingam Pillai .. .. *Petitioner.*
Sundaram Nayudu and nine others .. .. *Respondents*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that Tholasingam Pillai, son of Daivanayakam Pillai, residing at Vilupuram, Villupuram taluk, has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to 20th March 1915. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader at 7 A.M. on the said date

Official Receiver's Court, South Arcot, Cuddalore,
16th February 1915

P. B. RANGA ACHARIYAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 6 of 1915 (No. 9 of 1915 on the file of the District Court, South Arcot)
in the Court of the Official Receiver, South Arcot.

Chinnasami Reddi .. .. *Petitioner.*
Somasundaram Chetti and twenty others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that Chinnasami Reddi, son of Ramasami Reddi, residing at Sedapatur, Villupuram taluk, has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to 20th March 1915. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader at 7 A.M. on the said date.

Official Receiver's Court, South Arcot, Cuddalore,
16th February 1915.

P. B. RANGA ACHARIYAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 8 of 1915 (No. 2 of 1913 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Tindivanam)
IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, SOUTH ARCOT.

Adinarayana Ayyar .. .. *Petitioner.*
Arunachala Chetti and nine others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that Adinarayana Ayyar, son of Subba Ayyar, residing at Tindivanam, Tindivanam taluk, has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to 20th March 1915. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader at 7 A.M. on the said date.

Official Receiver's Court, South Arcot, Cuddalore, 16th February 1915. P. B. RANGA ACHARIYAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 9 of 1915 (No. 8 of 1913 on the file of the District Court, South Arcot)
IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, SOUTH ARCOT.

K. Kadir Hussain Sahib .. .. *Petitioner.*
Ranganathan Chetti and twelve others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that Kadir Hussain Sahib, son of Gulam Hussain Sahib, residing at Tindivanam, Tindivanam taluk, has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to 20th March 1915. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader at 7 A.M. on the said date.

Official Receiver's Court, South Arcot, Cuddalore, 16th February 1915. P. B. RANGA ACHARIYAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 13 of 1913 (No. 1 of 1913 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Chidambaram)
IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, SOUTH ARCOT.

Murugesa Mudali .. .. *Petitioner*
Sahib Marakkayar and sixteen others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that Murugesa Mudali, son of Appa Mudali, residing at Vallampadugai, Chidambaram taluk, has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to 27th March 1915. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader at 7 A.M. on the said date.

Official Receiver's Court, South Arcot, Cuddalore, 16th February 1915. P. B. RANGA ACHARIYAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 15 of 1913 (No. 5 of 1913 on the file of the District Court, South Arcot)
IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, SOUTH ARCOT.

Muthunarayana Reddi .. .. *Petitioner.*
Narasimmah Chariyar and thirteen others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that Muthunarayana Reddi, son of Rama Reddi, residing at Tiruppanambakkam, Cuddalore taluk, has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to 27th March 1915. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader at 7 A.M. on the said date.

Official Receiver's Court, South Arcot, Cuddalore, 16th February 1915. P. B. RANGA ACHARIYAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 6 of 1915 (No. 5 of 1914 on the file of the District Court, South Canara)
IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, SOUTH CANARA.

In the matter of the insolvency of Venkiranayana Thanthri, son of Subbanna Thanthri, residing in Sodemutti in the town of Udupi.

Under section 18 (7) of the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, it is hereby notified that an order of adjudication was made in the above matter on 15th February 1915 and that creditors should prove their claims before the Official Receiver on or before the 6th April 1915.

Claims may be proved by delivery or sending by post in a registered letter to him an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

Official Receiver's Court, South Canara, Mangalore, 19th February 1915. B. MAHABALA HEGDE, *Official Receiver.*

No. 12 of 1914 in the Court of the District Judge, South Malabar.

Venkata Rama Patter, son of Ramaswami Patter, of Chandrasekharapuram village, Palghat taluk .. .. *Counter-petitioner (Debtor).*

Notice is hereby given that the petitioner has been declared insolvent by an order of the District Judge, South Malabar, dated 22nd January 1915, under section 18 (7) of Act III of 1907. Creditors are directed to prove their claims before the Official Receiver in Form No. 3 of the Provincial Insolvency Rules on or before the 15th March 1915, failing which dividend will be declared without regard to their claims.

Official Receiver's Court, South Malabar, Calicut, 8th February 1915. K. N. GOPALAN, *Official Receiver.*

No. 13 of 1914 in the Court of the District Judge, South Malabar.

Ottayil Imbichikhmad, son of Abdulla Kutty of Nagaram amsom, Calicut taluk .. .. *Counter-petitioner (Debtor).*

Notice is hereby given that the petitioner has been declared insolvent by an order of the District Judge, South Malabar, dated 22nd January 1915, under section 16 (7) of Act III of 1907. Creditors are directed to prove their claims before the Official Receiver in Form No. 8 of the Provincial Insolvency Rules on or before the 15th March 1915, failing which dividend will be declared without regard to their claims.

Official Receiver's Court, South Malabar, Calicut, 8th February 1915. K. N. GOPALAN, *Official Receiver.*

No. 14 of 1914 in the Court of the District Judge, South Malabar.

Ottayil Kunnali, son of Abdulla Kutti of Nagaram amsom, Calicut taluk, *Counter-petitioner (Debtor).*

Notice is hereby given that the petitioner has been declared insolvent by an order of the District Judge, South Malabar, dated 22nd January 1915, under section 16 (7) of Act III of 1907. Creditors are directed to prove their claims before the Official Receiver in Form No. 8 of the Provincial Insolvency Rules on or before the 15th March 1915, failing which dividend will be declared without regard to their claims.

Official Receiver's Court, South Malabar, Calicut, 8th February 1915. K. N. GOPALAN, *Official Receiver.*

No. 15 of 1914 in the Court of the District Judge, South Malabar.

Abdulla Kutty's son Ottayil Usman Kaya of Nagaram amsom, Calicut taluk .. .. *Counter-petitioner (Debtor).*

Notice is hereby given that the petitioner has been declared insolvent by an order of the District Judge, South Malabar, dated 22nd January 1915, under section 16 (7) of Act III of 1907. Creditors are directed to prove their claims before the Official Receiver in Form No. 8 of the Provincial Insolvency Rules on or before the 15th March 1915, failing which dividend will be declared without regard to their claims.

Official Receiver's Court, South Malabar, Calicut, 10th February 1915. K. N. GOPALAN, *Official Receiver.*

No. 4 of 1915 in the Court of the District Munsif, Srirangam.

Viswanatha Ayyar, son of Mahadnnapuram Muthu Ayyar, Edayathumangalam, Trichinopoly taluk .. .. *Petitioner,*
Sundaram Ayyar and others .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Whereas the abovenamed petitioner has applied to the District Munsif's Court of Srirangam to be adjudged an insolvent and the said Court has transferred the said application to me for disposal, notice is hereby given that the said application will be heard by me on 4th March 1915.

Official Receiver's Court, Trichinopoly, 16th February 1915. C. KUMARACHARAVARTI AYYANGAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 5 of 1915 in the Court of the District Munsif, Srirangam.

Sesai Samar, son of Chinnappan Servai, Vadugapet, Kurandakurichchi, Trichinopoly taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
Agent Arunachellam Pillai and others .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Whereas the abovenamed petitioner has applied to the District Munsif's Court of Srirangam to be adjudged an insolvent and the said Court has transferred the said application to me for disposal, notice is hereby given that the said application will be heard by me on 5th March 1915.

Official Receiver's Court, Trichinopoly, 16th February 1915. C. KUMARACHARAVARTI AYYANGAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 1 of 1915, in the Court of the District Munsif, Taliparamba.

N. M. Govindan Embrandiri .. .. *Petitioner.*
Pasha Illoth Vishnu Vadhian Embrandiri and ten others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice, under clause 2 of section 12 of the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, is hereby given that one Narikkett Mekkat Illoth Govindan Embrandiri, residing at Kurvellur amsom and desam, Chirakkal taluk, has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his petition is posted for 26th March 1915 for hearing.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by a duly authorised pleader on the said date.

District Munsif's Court, Taliparamba, 18th February 1915. S. V. PADMANABHA AYYANGAR, *Ag. District Munsif.*

No. 65 of 1914 (No. 6 of 1914 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Mayavaram) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Tanjore.

Subramanya Ayyar, son of Vythinatha Ayyar, Coffee-hotel keeper, Mayavaram .. .. *Petitioner.*
Ponnusami Nadan and others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 16, clause 7 of Act III of 1907, that the petitioner above named was adjudged insolvent by an order of this Court, dated 11th February 1915. The case stands adjourned to 30th March 1915 for further proceedings.

The creditors of the abovenamed insolvent should prove their claims as soon as possible. A claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1909.

Official Receiver's Court, Tanjore, 20th February 1915. O. S. RAMACHANDRA AYYAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 6 of 1915 (No. 2 of 1915 on the file of the Subordinate Court, Negapatam) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Tanjore.

Ponnuswami Pillai .. .. *Petitioner.*
Ramyanaswami Raja and others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that Ponnuswami Pillai, son of Krishna Pillai residing in Adiparkunbari, Negapatam taluk, has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to 25th March 1915. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

Official Receiver's Court, Tanjore, 20th February 1915. O. S. RAMACHANDRA AYYAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 7 of 1915 (No. 1 of 1915 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Kumbakonam) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Tanjore.

Srinivasa Pathar .. .. *Petitioner.*
Govindaswami Pillai and others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that Srinivasa Pathar, son of Manikka Pathar, residing in Mastromadi Street, Fort, Tanjore, has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to 25th March 1915. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

Official Receiver's Court, Tanjore, 20th February 1915. O. S. RAMACHANDRA AYYAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 13 of 1914 in the Court of the District Munsif, Tiruppur.

Muhammad Meera Sahib, son of Mammoosa Rowther, Musalman, residing at Mangalam, Palladam taluk .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*

Notice is hereby given, under section 12 (2) of Act III of 1907, that the abovementioned insolvency petition will be heard by the Official Receiver, Coimbatore, at 11 A.M. on 8th March 1915.

Official Receiver's Court, Coimbatore 18th February 1915. G. SUNDARAM AYYAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 25 of 1914 in the Court of the District Munsif, Tiruppur.

Venkatachar, son of Srinivasa Ayyangar, Brahmin, cultivator, residing at Satyapangalam, Gobichettipalayam taluk .. .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*

Notice is hereby given, under section 12 (2) of Act III of 1907, that the abovementioned insolvency petition will be heard by the Official Receiver, Coimbatore, at 11 A.M. on 15th March 1915.

Official Receiver's Court, Coimbatore, 18th February 1915. G. SUNDARAM AYYAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 28 of 1914 in the Court of the District Munsif, Tiruppur.

Venkatachalam Pillai, son of Peramal Pillai, Solia Vellala, residing at Pattanampudur, hamlet of Pattanam village, Palladam taluk .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*

Notice is hereby given, under section 12 (2) of Act III of 1907, that the abovementioned insolvency petition will be heard by the Official Receiver, Coimbatore, at 11 A.M. on 18th March 1915.

Official Receiver's Court, Coimbatore, 18th February 1915. G. SUNDARAM AYYAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 34 of 1914 in the Court of the Subordinate Judge, Trichinopoly.

(1) Nambulu Chetti, son of Nallen Chetti, (2) Nallaswami Chetti and (3) Rangaswami Chetti, two and three are the sons of first petitioner, all residing at Menadian Koil street, Karur .. .. *Petitioners.*
Meyyappa Chetti and others .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Whereas the abovenamed petitioner has applied to the Sub-court of Trichinopoly, to be adjudged an insolvent and the said Court has transferred the said application to me for disposal, notice is hereby given that the said application will be heard by me on 5th March 1915.

Official Receiver's Court, Trichinopoly, 13th February 1915. C. KUMARACHAKRAVARTI AYYANGAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 2 of 1915 in the Court of the District Judge, Trichinopoly.

Veerappa Chetti, son of Chinnu Chetti, Velar-Paramathi division .. *Petitioner.*
Annamalai Chetti and others .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Whereas the abovenamed petitioner has applied to the District Court of Trichinopoly to be adjudged an insolvent and the said Court has transferred the said application to me for disposal, notice is hereby given that the said application will be heard by me on 5th March 1915.

Official Receiver's Court, Trichinopoly, 13th February 1915. C. KUMARACHARAVARTI AYYANGAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 3 of 1915 in the Court of the Subordinate Judge, Trichinopoly.

Rajappa Chetti, son of Ramaswami Chetti, Nerur, Karur taluk .. *Petitioner.*
Muthukaruppan Chetti and others .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Whereas the abovenamed petitioner has applied to the Sub-Court of Trichinopoly to be adjudged an insolvent and the said Court has transferred the said application to me for disposal, notice is hereby given that the said application will be heard by me on 5th March 1915.

Official Receiver's Court, Trichinopoly, 15th February 1915. C. KUMARACHARAVARTI AYYANGAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 3 of 1915 in the Court of the Subordinate Judge, Trichinopoly.

Rajappa Chetti, son of Virappa Chetti, Velur, Namakkal .. .. *Petitioner.*
Somasundaram Chetti and others .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Whereas the abovenamed petitioner has applied to the Sub-Court of Trichinopoly to be adjudged an insolvent and the said Court has transferred the said application to me for disposal, notice is hereby given that the said application will be heard by me on 5th March 1915.

Official Receiver's Court, Trichinopoly, 15th February 1915. C. KUMARACHARAVARTI AYYANGAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 4 of 1915 in the Court of the Principal District Munsif, Trichinopoly.

Selvanayagam Pillai and Kulandaiswami Pillai .. .. .. *Petitioners (Debtors).*
A. R. Aravamudu Kesar and thirty-four others .. .. .. *Respondents (Creditors).*

Under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioners have applied to this Court for being declared insolvents and that their application is posted to 17th March 1915, for hearing the objections if any of their creditors.

Principal District Munsif's Court, Trichinopoly, 16th February 1915. V. S. NARAYANA AYYAR, *Principal District Munsif.*

No. 15 of 1914 in the Court of the District Munsif, Tuticorin.

Alagarappa Reddi .. .. *Petitioner.*
M. Nagu Reddi and eleven others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given under section 14 (7) of Act III of 1907, that Alagarappa Reddi son of Ova Reddi residing at Koolakaltorai, Ettayapuram Zamin, Kovilpatti taluk, has been adjudged an insolvent by an order of this court, dated 6th January and 13th February 1915.

Creditors are called upon to prove their debts by means of affidavits duly sworn and to submit to the Court of Official Receiver, Tinnevelly, the documentary evidence which they rely on in support of their claim on or before 15th March 1915.

District Munsif's Court, Tuticorin, 18th February 1915. G. J. QURAISHI SAHIB, *District Munsif.*

No. 2 of 1915 in the Court of the District Munsif, Tuticorin.

Ramakrishnan Chettiar .. .. *Petitioner.*
Thiruchittambalam Chettiar and ten others .. .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 12 (2) of Act III of 1907, that the petitioner Ramakrishna Chettiar, son of Palvannan Pillai, residing at Tuticorin has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that the petition is posted to 18th March 1915 for hearing.

Creditors wishing to oppose the same may appear either in person or by vakil on the said date.

District Munsif's Court, Tuticorin, 19th February 1915. G. J. QURAISHI SAHIB, *District Munsif.*

No. 4 of 1915 in the Court of the District Munsif, Vellore.

Notice, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, is hereby given that Rengopaul Pillai, son of Viraraghava Gounder, residing in Glass Hasthagiri Street, Vellore, has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted to 12th March 1915 for hearing.

District Munsif's Court, Vellore, 9th February 1915. T. A. NARASIMHA ACHARIYAR, *District Munsif.*

No. 5 of 1915 in the Court of the District Munsif, Vellore.

Notice, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, is hereby given that Vayyapuri Chetti, son of Gopala Chetti, residing in Jayarama Chetti Street, Vellore, has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted to 10th March 1915 for hearing.

T. A. NARASIMHA ACHARIYAR,
District Munsif.

District Munsif's Court, Vellore,
9th February 1915.

No. 7 of 1915 in the Court of the District Munsif, Vellore.

(1) Muruvan Chetti, (2) Nayana Chetti, (3) Chokkalinga Chetti and (4) minor Appavu Chetti [(2) to (4) petitioners are sons of 1st petitioner, minor 4th petitioner by next friend the 1st petitioner], all residing in Bhashikal Nayudu street, Vellore .. .. .. *Petitioners.*

Notice, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, is hereby given that the abovesaid petitioners have applied to the Court for being declared insolvents and that their application is posted to 18th March 1915 for hearing.

T. A. NARASIMHA ACHARIYAR,
District Munsif.

District Munsif's Court, Vellore,
11th February 1915.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE OF TINNEVELLY.

O.P. No. 478 of 1914.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 and of the Sri Thiruvengadanathar Dartcha Sahaya Pala Nidhi Company, Limited, Karundy, Nanguneri taluk.

D. G. Waller, Esq., Judge of the District Court of Tinnevelly, has, by an order, dated the 8th day of February 1915, appointed Mr. P. V. Ganesa Ayyar, B.A., First-grade Pleader of this Court, residing at Melaveeraraghavapuram, Tinnevelly Bridge, to be the Official Liquidator of the abovenamed Company.

D. G. WALLER,
District Judge.

Dated the 17th day of February 1915.

CITATION.

Under section 69 of Act V of 1881.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE OF NORTH ARCOT.

Civil Miscellaneous Petition No. 727 of 1914 (Original Petition No. 124 of 1914).

I hereby call upon all persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the late Rev. Henry Honegger, who died on the 19th day of July 1914 at Arni, having had his fixed place of abode at Ranipet, within the jurisdiction of this Court to come and see the proceedings before this Court prior to the grant of probate to his widow Lavina M Dumond Honegger, residing at Ranipet.

The 8th day of March 1915 has been fixed for the hearing of this matter.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this the 18th day of February 1915.

P. A. BOOTY,
District Judge

FINANCIAL NOTIFICATION.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE BANK OF MADRAS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 20TH FEBRUARY 1915.

Liabilities.	Rs.	a.	P.	Assets.	Rs.	a.	P.
Capital paid up	75,00,000	0	0	Government Securities	1,39,71,726	5	6
Reserve Fund	70,00,000	0	0	Other authorised Investments ..	6,55,364	6	0
Public Deposits at Head Office .. Rs. 58,54,475-14-0				Loans on Government and other authorised Securities ..	1,60,07,195	8	1
Public Deposits at Branches .. Rs. 41,45,118-14-6	94,99,594	13	6	Accounts of credit on Government and other authorised Securities ..	2,13,94,867	5	1
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	7,56,95,240	14	1	Bills discounted and purchased ..	75,50,850	3	9
Bank Post Bills, &c.	1,70,793	4	9	Balances with other Banks	47,73,185	6	11
Interest	23,68,208	13	11	Bullion	29,491	13	0
				Head Stock	4,84,770	11	3
				Stamps	23,811	9	4
				Sundries	10,82,069	3	1
					7,84,32,760	8	1
				Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches*	2,50,78,089	7	6
Total ..	10,25,10,846	13	7	Total ..	10,25,10,846	13	7

* Includes 67,746 sovereigns at Rs. 10,16,190.

(By Order of the Directors.)

H. E. HOLMES,
Chief Accountant.

G. W. BLACK,
Ag. Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans—3 per cent.

Percentage of Cash to Liabilities payable on demand. 65·87.

Bank of Madras, Madras, 22nd February 1915.

MARINE NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICES TO MARINERS.

No. 10 of 1915.

The following is republished for information :

Presidency Port Office, Madras,
15th February 1915.

F. ICELY,
for *Presidency Port Officer.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

BAY OF BENGAL—CHITTAGONG COAST.

Normans Point light—Temporary alteration in character.

No. 28-I (first publication)—

Subject.—Owing to repairs being necessary to the Normans Point light, a fixed light will be exhibited instead of the present occulting one, until further notice.

Position.—Lat. 22° 11' N., long. 91° 48' E.

Charts affected—
No. 850, Matla river to Elephant Point.
,, 84, Chittagong (Karnafuli) river.

Publication.—List of Lights, Part VI, 1914, No. 628,
Bay of Bengal Pilot, 1910, page 319.

Authority.—Port Officer, Chittagong, telegram, dated 26th January 1915.

G. N. FORTEATH, Commander, R.I.M.,
Deputy Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

Calcutta, the 29th January 1915.

F. A. A. COWLEY,
Offg. Secretary, Marine Department.

No. 37 C of 1915.

BAY OF BENGAL.

The following telegram from the Port Officer, Chittagong, dated 16th February 1915, is published for information :—

"2529 My No. 2374, Normans Point Light has resumed its usual character".

Presidency Port Office, Madras,
19th February 1915.

F. ICELY,
for *Presidency Port Officer.*

LIST of SHIPPING in the MADRAS ROADSTEAD with their DESTINATION, ETC., on the 20th February 1915, as reported by Commanders or Agents of the office.

Ships' names.	Tonnage.	Commanders.	Destination.	When to sail.	Agents.
				1915.	
S.S. "Pallada" ..	2701	S. C. Cave ..	Rangoon ..	22nd February.	Messrs. Binny & Co., Ltd.
S.S. "Clan Macdonald".	3118	H. S. Southward.	Calcutta ..	24th ,,	Messrs. Gordon Woodroffe & Co.
S.S. "Nirvana" ..	3755	W. Walker ..	London ..	20th ,,	Messrs. Binny & Co., Ltd.
S.S. "Chara" ..	3499	D. L. Livingstone.	Calcutta ..	20th ,,	Do.
S.S. "Kima" ..	2356	J. G. Kilner ..	Negapatam ..	21st ,,	Do.

REPORT of VESSELS arrived at and departed from the PORT OF MADRAS from the 13th to the 20th February 1915.

ARRIVALS.

Date arrived.	Vessel's name.	Tons.	Nation.	Commander's name.	Where from.	When left.
1915.						1914.
13th Feb. ..	S.S. "Nippon"	3521	B.	Lindgaat ..	Gothenburg *via* Colombo.	16th December.
14th ,, ..	S.S. "Clan Macdonald" ..	3113	B.	H. S. Southward ..	Glasgow *via* Colombo.	8th ,,
14th ,, ..	S.S. "Ferorie"	2687	,,	Alexander Young.	London *via* Cochin.	17th ,,
						1915.
17th ,, ..	S.S. "Tara"	2851	,,	E. Hamlyn ..	Singapore *via* Penang.	11th February.
18th ,, ..	S.S. "Pultala"	3702	,,	S. G. Cave ..	Negapatam *via* Cuddalore.	15th ,,
18th ,, ..	S.S. "Nirvana"	3748	,,	W. Walker ..	Calcutta ..	14th ,,
18th ,, ..	S.S. "Nyanza"	4184	,,	R. N. Rivers ..	Do. ..	16th ,,
19th ,, ..	S.S. "Flora"	2956	,,	J. G. Gilmar ..	Rangoon ..	15th ,,
19th ,, ..	S.S. "Clara"	3439	,,	D. L. Livingstone.	Java *via* Cuddalore.	26th January.

DEPARTURES.

Date sailed.	Vessel's name.	Tons.	Nation.	Commander's name.	Whither bound.
1915.					
14th Feb ..	S.S. "Warburn" ..	3127	B.	H. Thompson ..	Calcutta.
14th ,, ..	S.S. "Montonian" ..	2577	,,	W. Williams ..	Do.
15th ,, ..	S.S. "Nippon" ..	3521	,,	Lindgaat ..	Do.
15th ,, ..	S.S. "Ferorie" ..	2557	B.	Alexander Young.	Do.
18th ,, ..	S.S. "Tara"	2851	,,	E. Hamlyn ..	Singapore *via* Cuddalore, Negapatam, Penang and Port Swettenham.
19th ,, ..	S.S. "Nyanza"	4184	,,	R. N. Rivers ..	London *via* Colombo.
19th ,, ..	S.S. "Swan"	3174	,,	Abbey	Marseilles and London *via* Southern Ports, Colombo.

Port Office, Madras,
20th Feb. 1915.

A. S. BALFOUR, Commander, R.I.M.,
Deputy Conservator of the Port.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATION.

EXTRACT from the *Gazette of India*, dated the 13th February 1915.

POST AND TELEGRAPHS.

POST OFFICE

Calcutta, the 10th February 1915.

No. 410-Ap.—The following promotions and appointments in the grades of superintendents of post offices are made with effect from the date noted against each :—

* * * * * * *

Mr. N. S. Varadacharya to be promoted provisionally to the fourth grade from the 8th December 1914.

W. MAXWELL,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

REVENUE NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 3.—In virtue of the power delegated under clause V of Government Notification No. 495, dated 13th July 1880, and in supersession of Notification No. 3, dated 6th February 1914, published on pages 271–272 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 10th February 1914, Part II, the Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue, hereby prohibits, under section 9 of the Abkari Act I of 1886, the

transport, except under a permit granted by an officer duly authorized in that behalf, of country spirits from and into the local areas respectively mentioned below :—

Area from which transport is prohibited.	Area into which transport is prohibited.
The non-excise tracts of the Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Godavari districts.	The excise tracts of the Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Godavari districts.
Pallonda agency and Gunapur agency of the Vizagapatam district excluding the Konda and Savara hills but including the Gumma and Kosda maltas of the Kurupam Zamindari and Mandemkalla and Konda maltas of the Merangi Zamindari and the excise portion of the Parvatipuram Agency.	The remaining portion of the Vizagapatam district.
The Vizagapatam district	The Godavari district.
The Munagala and Legagiri Zamindaris (Kistna).	The Guntur district and the remainder of the Kistna district.
The Cuddapah and Anantapur districts ..	The Chittoor district.
The Nellore district	The Chittoor and Chingleput districts.
The Saidapet taluk except the eleven villages named below *	The other parts of the Saidapet taluk (Chingleput) and the Madras Town.
Portions † of the Tindivanam, Villupuram and Cuddalore taluks of the South Arcot district adjoining Pondicherry territory.	The remaining portion of the South Arcot district.
The Malabar district except the Wynaad taluk ..	The Coimbatore and the Nilgiri districts, and the Wynaad taluk (Malabar).
The Attapadi Valley	The remainder of the Malabar district and Coimbatore district.

Note.—This notification will come into force from 1st April 1915.

* Tiruvottiyur, Saidapet, Erukanjeri, Saravallur, Chetpet Sembiambakkam, Ayanavaram, Kodungaiyur, Egmore (North), Mambalam (Zamin), Saidapet and the Government Agricultural Farm.

†

Numbers.		Names of villages.	Numbers.		Names of villages.	Numbers.		Names of villages.
Consolidated No.	Survey No.		Consolidated No.	Survey No.		Consolidated No.	Survey No.	
					TINDIVANAM TALUK.			
1	444	Pulluparisu (Kil).	5	476	Mathur.			
					VILLUPURAM TALUK.			
3	240	Kovapalayankam.	24	211	Perumapoondi	53	288	Palli-Nerkattur.
4	249	Thiruvel	29	238	Aiyyeli	54	289	Kothampakkam.
5	258	Pullithangalam.	30	258	Elavanapattu.	55	291	Pallipudupattu.
6	267	Akkanampattu.	31	274	Mallarpankam.	56	292	Mandagapattu.
7	268	Alambarapattu.	32	276	Sithalapatti.	57	297	Ahiyur
8	271	Irumpai	33	276	Kodukkur.	58	296	Sennanji Jirdedar.
9	282	Pommapalayam.	34	283	Mangkuppattu	59	298	Kandamangalam.
10	283	Kottakuppam	35	287	Mathur-Villupuram	60	304	Sirumbakkamadram
11	285	Tirukkattambalam.	36	288	Mudalikuppam.	61	291	Annamanampam.
12	286	Jattanur.	37	289	Vadanur.	62	283	Kuppam-Nevanenal.
13	286	Pakkanai.	38	276	Tiruvangalam.	63	282	Valli-Nennal
14	287	Pennahai	39	273	Muttattampattai.	64	293	Kandiar.
15	288	Kudapparikuppam.	40	272	Narkunam	65	294	Pachiam.
16	290	Valudavur	41	277	Kunrampalam	66	296	Veeranam
17	270	Pakkirippalayam.	42	280	Kalithampattai	67	297	Serappur.
18	271	Kuttangulai.	43	279	Pallathanmadam	68	298	Chokkampattu.
19	265	Pedupankam.	44	276	Sankarapuram	69	299	Kungampattoo.
20	262	Ottai.	45	239	Kunakam.	70	182	Mottakkulam.
21	254	Vanur.	46	237	Puthur-Villupuram.	71	183	Sivanandam.
22	250	Parangani.	47	232	Kodumanikuppam	72	185	Arpakampakyam.
23	249	Collamoopam.	42	225	Maharajanoopam.	73	302	Ramburakam.
24	241	Kadayampatti.	43	228	Manoopam.	74	303	Kil-Sennanur.
25	240	Sengamala.	50	180	Valavanur.	75	305	Kolingiyappam.
26	239	Tiravakkarai.	51	167	Gengarampaliyam.	76	295	Krishnapuram.
27	237	Kopalani.	122	209	Pallikkeri.			
					CUDDALORE TALUK.			
77	182	Alagiriatham.	53	170	Pudundai.	108	191	Kundar (that portion of the village to the east of the road between the Pennar and the Gadilam rivers)
78	185	Irudalayankulagam	54	174	Vadapunam-Kilpalaiy.			
79	184	Kuliyur.	55	176	Kilingiyappam.			
80	183	Tirupparambakam.	56	178	Singarakudi.			
81	181	Kumaramia.	57	177	Madalapalla			
82	182	Ollaipatta.	58	178	Keelalapattu.	109	192	Tellamundalam.
83	187	Mel-parumalagaram.	59	180	Nagappam.	110	193	Vilvarayanatham except the narrow strip on the southern bank of the Gadilam
84	188	Pallipattu.	100	179	Melalapattu.			
85	194	Thekkanapakkam.	101	180	Chinnayangaramanoopam.			
86	197	Thennambakkam.	102	186	Peruyangaramanoppam.	111	194	Uthiramerikam.
87	198	Nallatur.	103	187	Orichimedu	112	192	Irundu Uppalavady.
88	195	Melkuppam.	104	188	Sethappadavadi.	113	200	Manjakuppam.
89	170	Sellamuthery	105	189	Pallikoppam	114	201	Devanampatnam.
90	169	Kurumpattu.	106	190	Maruthadi.	115	202	Varamanpalayam.
91	171	Kannamangalam.	107	188	Nallapat.			
92	173	Odaipattu.						

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue), Madras, 8th February 1915.

H. H. F. M. TYLER, *Secretary.*

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The following person has been granted a certificate of approval under the mining rules :—

Serial number.	Name and address.	Date of order granting the certificate.	Area over which the person proposes to prospect or mine
1	M R Ry. Palakuru Venkata Narapa Reddi of Tatiparthi, Atmakur taluk, Nellore district.	4th February 1915	Madras Presidency.

Board of Revenue (Land Revenue),
Madras, 18th February 1915.

W. G. McFARLAND,
Secretary.

JANMAM REGISTRATION.

Under section 4 of the Malabar Land Registration Act, 1896, it is notified hereby that an enquiry into the janmam title to S. No. 54/5 of Munnur desam, Ernad taluk, which was treated as unregistered and unassessed at the time of settlement, but which is now found to be occupied, will be held by the Malappuram Divisional Officer in order that the name of the janmi may be registered.

All persons claiming to be proprietors or joint proprietors of the land are required hereby to apply to the Divisional Officer in person or by duly authorised agent under section 3 of the aforesaid Act on or before the 15th May 1915 to have their names registered as such.

Malabar Collector's Office, Calicut,
17th February 1915.

C. A. INNES,
Ag. Collector.

PUBLIC WORKS NOTIFICATION.

UNCLAIMED SUM.

Notice is hereby given that a sum of Rs. 2-5-2 is outstanding in the accounts of this division as due to one Ch. Subbiah, being his wages from 3rd to 14th July 1914, and the amount will be credited to Government if the party does not appear before the Section Officer, Vinukonda, to receive payment within a month after the publication of this notice.

Guntur, 16th February 1915

G. RAMASWAMI AYYAR,
Executive Engineer, Guntur Division.

OFFICIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF WOOD, METALS, NAILS, OILS, BRUSHES, PETROL, KEROSINE-OIL, SOAP, POTASH, ETC.

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received up to 2 P.M. on Monday the 22nd March 1915 by the Superintendent, Government Press, Mint Buildings, Madras, for the supply, for a period of one year, from 1st April 1915 of all or any of the articles mentioned in the following groups: group I, wood, etc ; II, metals, tools, nails, etc. ; III, oil, canvas, etc. ; III-A, date mats, ropes, etc. ; IV, brushes; V, kerosine-oil and petrol ; VI, tin and cardboard boxes ; VII, soap, country, etc. ; and VIII, potash, country, etc., and for a period of three years from 1st April 1915 of the articles mentioned in groups IX, woodwork, and X, metal work. Tenders should be on printed forms, copies of which can be obtained free on application and must be accompanied by a deposit of Re 25 for each of the groups, which will be returned if the tender is not accepted. Ten per cent on the estimated annual value of the accepted tender should be deposited and the contractor must execute an agreement on stamped paper the cost of which is to be borne by him This deposit will be forfeited in case of failure to supply the articles within the time stated or of the quality required The Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting all or any of the tenders without assigning any reason for doing so The articles should be weighed and delivered, as may be directed, at the Mint Buildings, Penitentiary Branch and Mount Road Branch at the cost of the suppliers.

Government Press, Mint Buildings, Madras,
16th February 1915.

T. FISHER,
Superintendent.

TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF KEROSINE-OIL AT OOTACAMUND.

Notice is hereby given that tenders will be received up to 2 o'clock on Friday the 26th March 1915 by the Superintendent, Government Press, Mint Buildings, Madras, E., for the supply of 500 gallons of kerosine oil of 125° to be delivered to the Branch Press at Stonehouse Hill, Ootacamund, in such quantities and such times as may be ordered. Each tender should include delivery charges and be accompanied by a deposit of Re 10 which will be returned if the tender is not accepted.

Government Press, Mint Buildings, Madras,
16th February 1915.

T. FISHER,
Superintendent.

SALE OF PRESSES, TYPES, ELECTRICAL ARTICLES, ETC.

Sundry stock to be sold by auction at the Government Central Press, Mint Buildings. Catalogues on application to the Superintendent.

T. FISHER,
Superintendent.

16th February 1915.

POLICE DEPARTMENT, MADRAS.

SUPPLY OF ARTICLES OF CLOTHING AND SUNDRIES.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Inspector-General of Police, Madras, is prepared to receive tenders for the supply, for the use of the Police Department, Madras, for one year commencing 1st May 1915 of the articles shown in the schedule below

2. Items 1 to 7 of the list must be *bond fide* of Indian manufacture.

3. The articles should be equal in every respect to the sealed samples, which can be seen on application to the Assistant Inspector-General of Police, Madras.

4. Samples of articles proposed to be supplied should be submitted with the tender, which will otherwise be rejected. In the case of items 1 to 5, samples should be two yards in length

5. Tenderers are required to deposit in a Government Treasury or in the Bank of Madras earnest-money of 2 per cent. on the value of the articles tendered for, with a minimum of Rs. 25, and to present the receipts with their tender, which will otherwise be rejected. Government securities also will be accepted as earnest-money but not cash or currency-notes.

6. Tenders will be received at the Office of the Inspector-General of Police, Madras, up to 15th April 1915. No tender will be received after the date named.

7. Successful tenderers will be required to furnish a security deposit calculated at 10 per cent. on the value of the supplies contracted for.

8. Rates should be distinctly shown in tenders in writing as well as in figures and should include cost of delivery at the office of the Inspector-General of Police, Madras.

9. No person making a tender shall be allowed to withdraw his tender until after the lapse of ninety days from the date of receipt thereof, and, in the event of so doing, he should pay the sum of 5 per cent. on the aggregate amount of his tender to the Secretary of State for India in Council as and by way of liquidated damages.

10. Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for Police Department supplies," sealed and addressed to the Assistant Inspector-General of Police by name.

11. Every tender not made in the required form will be rejected.

12. The Inspector-General of Police reserves to himself the right of rejecting tenders without assigning any reason for so doing.

13. Government reserve to themselves the right of requiring a successful tenderer to supply a greater or a smaller number of the articles mentioned in the schedule than the number therein mentioned, and Government shall not be bound to take any larger number of such articles than the Inspector-General of Police, for the time being, shall from time to time require the successful tenderer to supply.

14. No erasures, interlineations, or alterations will be allowed except when initialled by the tenderer.

15. Tenders will be liable to rejection—

(*a*) If the tender is not in the form supplied by this office, or is not accompanied by the requisite earnest-money.

(*b*) If the tenderer enters any restrictions or other condition in his tender.

(*c*) If the tenderer enters one rate in figures and another in words and declines to abide by the lower of the two.

(*d*) If the tender and samples are presented after the hour fixed for opening of tenders.

(*e*) If the tenderer alters the period of supply or expunges any clause in the form of tender.

(*f*) If the tender is presented without signature.

16. All necessary information and forms of tender may be had on application to the Office of the Inspector-General of Police, Madras, up to the day previous to the opening of tenders.

N.B.—A tender may be accepted for one or more, or the whole of the articles, as the case may be. The lowest tender will not necessarily be accepted. Patterns can be seen at the Office of the Inspector-General of Police, Madras

SCHEDULE.

Description of articles.		Probable number or quantity required for a year.	Description of articles.		Probable number or quantity required for a year.
1. Khaki drill..	Yards.	75,000	18. Brass ferrules for bamboo lathies.	No.	300
2. Cloth, blue woollen ..	"	9,200	19. Baskets, bamboo, large ..	"	200
3. Do. blue serge	"	675	20. Do. small ..	"	200
4. Jerseys, blue khaki	No.	2,650	21. Baskets, cane, 13" in diameter and 11" in height	"	300
5. Puttees brown woollen ..	Pairs.	1,800	22. Burners (tinkal) for hand lanterns.	"	100
6. Kamarus, khaki ..	No.	1,800	23. Burners for Railway Police lanterns	"	400
7. Caps, khaki	"	600	24. Caps, forage, sergeants ..	"	100
8. Boat badges, cotton	"	1,600	25. Do. M.S. constables ..	"	25
9. Do. red silk	"	200	26. Chevrons, red or green cloth, single	"	12,000
10. Braid, white cotton ..	Yards.	400	27. Chevrons, red on green cloth, double.	"	7,500
11. Belts, waist, brown leather .	No.	4,000	28. Chevrons, silver, orange, on blue or green grounds.	"	1,000
12. Do. revolver	"	30			
13. Do. sam browne	"	10			
14. Brass badges for tahsildars ..	"	1,500			
15. Buckles, brass, for boat badges.	"	9,000			
16. Do. aluminium for mukes.	"	200			
17. Brass rings and ferrules for bamboo lathies.	"	1,000			

Description of articles		Probable number or quantity required for a year
29. Chevrons, silver, double, on blue or green ground.	No.	1,000
30. Chevrons, silver, treble, on blue or green ground.	"	800
31. Collar badges, silver, single	"	60
32. Do. double	"	40
33 Do. treble	"	20
34. Crowns, silver, large	"	3,000
35. Do small	"	3,000
36. Date mats, 7½' by 4½'	"	1,000
37. Frogs, brown leather, for bayonet and sword	"	3,500
38 Frogs, brown leather, long for S.H.Os.	"	100
39. Frogs, brown leather, for City Police.	"	500
40. Glasses, front and side, for R.F. lanterns.	"	450
41. Good shooting badges, gold, on red ground	"	40
42 Good shooting badges, silver, on red or green ground	"	600
43. Good shooting badges, silk on red ground.	"	600
44. Good shooting badges, silk on green ground.	"	450
45. Holsters, revolver	"	80
46. Lace, silver, red	Yds.	6,000
47. Do green	"	5,000
48 Lathes, bamboo	No	1,000
49 Leather, square, for buttons	"	2,000
50 Lanterns, hanging, complete	"	70
51. Lanterns, hand, complete with 1' Hinks' burner and reservoir and common chimney.	"	150
52. Do. do.	"	
53. Do. do.	"	
54. Lamps for hanging lanterns	"	25
55 Lamps for hand lanterns (S.H.O.)	No.	100
56. Paraffin, white	Lb.	500
57. Paraffin, red	"	500
58. Revolver, ammunition, 20 rounds	No.	1,000
59 Revolver, revolver	"	30
60. Do for note books, Railway Police.	"	100
61. Reservoirs for hand lanterns (S.H.O.)		100
62 Do. for R. P. Lanterns.	"	400
63. Sashes, red silk	No.	400
64 Do. green silk	"	200
65 Signalling badges, silver	"	60
66 Scabbards, bayonet, long	"	500
67. Do. do. short	"	800
68. Do. sword, bayonet	"	100
69 Do swords, F.M.P.	"	1,000
70 Do sword, Inspectors	"	50
71. Do sword Sergeants for S.B belt.	"	31
72 Stars, German silver	"	100
73 Straps, waist, brown leather	"	100
76. Straps, leather, for lalayari badges	"	1,000
75. Sheath nine pieces	"	450
76. Studs brass for batons	"	400
77. Sword knots, brown for S B. belt.	"	30
78. Tappal bags, leathern	"	33
79. Do. do. for buy-cles.	"	30
80. Tarpaulin pieces for packing purposes 7½' by 5'	"	3,500
81 Tarpaulins, cart, of sizes	"	30
82. Thongs, leather for batons	"	5,000
83. Tongues do. for belts	"	1,000
84 Ties for entrenchment	"	1,500

NOTE.—Items 1 to 7 are required for delivery on 1st September 1915 and the others when required

Chief Office of the Inspr.-Genl. of Police,
Madras, 13th February 1915.

F. A. HAMILTON,
Asst. Inspector-General of Police,
for Inspector-General of Police.

AUCTION FOR SUPPLY OF GRAINS, ETC

Notice is hereby given that an auction will be held at the Penitentiary, Madras, at 11 A.M. on 10th March 1915 for the supply of grains, etc., detailed below

2. The contract will be subject to the confirmation of the Inspector-General of Prisons.

3. Any further information can be obtained from the Superintendent of Prisons, Madras.

4. In the case of successful bidders a bond should be executed and a deposit of 10 per cent. paid in addition to the earnest money, failing which their earnest money will be confiscated.

	Earnest money to be deposited before bidding. Rs.	A.	P.
Rice.—325,000 lb Old, thin and of white colour called samba, to be delivered in lots of about 80,000 lb at a time; not to be damped	1,000	0	0
Ragi.—100,000 lb. Bangalore, in one lot free of husk and not to be damped	200	0	0
Dhall.—Thevarai, Calcutta or country Tirupattur, 100,000 lb., clean and free of stones, in four lots	600	0	0
Tamarind.—10,000 lb. Free of stones, first half quantity to be old and not be damped; to be supplied as required	60	0	0
Coriander.—2,500 lb. Free from weevil and mud; to be supplied as required	80	0	0
Chillies.—2,500 lb. Dry, not to contain much seed; the supply to be made as required	100	0	0
Turmeric.—500 lb. Free from insects; the supply to be made as required	10	0	0
Onions.—10,000 lb. To be delivered four times a month in small quantities as required	25	0	0
Mutton.—Without bones, as much quantity as is required daily	35	0	0
Beef.—Without bones, three times a week; 10 lb. more or less required			
Bread.—Brown and white, good quality; 450 lb. monthly more or less as required.	25	0	0
Vegetables.—Country, of different varieties except greens and radishes; about 10,000 lb. monthly more or less as required	25	0	0
Milk.—Fresh, cowdrawn, to be supplied as required both morning and evening	50	0	0
Cocoanuts.—As required	25	0	0
Firewood.—360,000 lb.	100	0	0
Gram.—14,000 lb.	50	0	0
Cheese.—As much quantity as is required weekly	50	0	0

The Penitentiary, Madras,
17th February 1915.

G. W. DEANE,
Ag. Superintendent of Prisons.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, GENERAL HOSPITAL, MADRAS.

TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF ARTICLES OF DIET AND HOSPITAL SUPPLIES.

NOTICE is hereby given that sealed tenders as *duplicate* will be received up to 10 o'clock (morning) on Thursday the 25th February 1915 by the Senior Medical Officer, General Hospital, for the supply of the following articles :—

Diet, Storable, and Non-diet, exp., Storable.—Consists of articles which must be supplied in bulk within seven days after acceptance of tender. Payment will be made on bills as soon after receipt as possible.

Diet, Perishable.—Consists of perishable articles of daily supply (supply to continue from 1st April 1915 to 31st March 1916). An indent for each day's requirement will be given to the contractor. Payment will be made on monthly bills.

Non-diet, Perishable, Paints, etc., Surgical Dressings, Aerated Waters and "Bedding and Clothing."—Consist of articles to be indented for in quantities as required. Payment will be made on monthly bills. Supplies to continue from 1st April 1915 to 31st March 1916.

2. The articles required are detailed in the classified schedules annexed, and information as to samples, etc., may be had on personal application at the hospital.

3 A separate tender must be sent in for each article.

4 Tenders will be opened by the Senior Medical Officer at the General Hospital at the appointed time in the presence of those interested who may choose to attend.

5. Tenders to be superscribed in the manner classified in paragraph 1 and on the covers the words "Tenders for hospital supplies" written. Each tender must contain not only the rates, but the total value of each item of supply entered in a separate column, the items in which must be totalled up showing the aggregate value of each entire tender.

6. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit (in Government promissory notes or Bank receipts) as earnest-money of the amount noted against each article. When several articles are tendered for, one Bank receipt for the total amount of earnest-money will be received. In default of such deposit the tender will be rejected, nor will any tender be received after the time fixed for the opening of tenders. *No cash will be received.* This deposit will be returned to unsuccessful tenderers immediately and to the others as soon as they have lodged the security mentioned in paragraph 8.

7. No person making a tender shall be allowed to withdraw his tender for the space of thirty days from the date thereof, and, in the event of his so doing, his deposit shall be forfeited to Government.

8. The successful tenderer must, within three days from date of receiving intimation that his tender has been accepted, lodge security, viz., 10 per cent. on the total value of the articles, failing which his deposit will be forfeited to Government.

9. No advance of cash will be made to the contractor

10. Bills on presentation will be passed by the Deputy Accountant-General for payment at the Madras Bank after delivery of the articles.

11. A fine, not exceeding 10 per cent. of deposit money, will be levied for any infringement of the stipulations of the bond, and if frequently repeated, the contract will be annulled and the security confiscated to Government.

12 The contract must not be sublet. The contractor's security will be returned to him immediately on completion of his contract.

13. The Senior Medical Officer reserves to himself the right to decline or accept the tender for any one or more of the articles tendered for by the successful tenderer without assigning any reason for so doing.

14. The Senior Medical Officer also reserves to himself the right of rejecting tenders without assigning any reason for so doing.

15. The successful competitor will be required to pay the value of the proper stamp-duty on the contract.

16. Government promissory notes lodged as earnest-money or security deposit for a period of twelve months or less *shall not be endorsed over to the Senior Medical Officer but shall remain in the name of the depositor.* Government will appropriate or cancel the notes as per G O No. 2358, dated 1st March 1890, authority to that effect being duly entered in the contract or other document executed by the depositor.

17. With reference to the stipulations contained in the preceding paragraph, No. 16, the tenderer should attach a certificate to his schedule or schedules to the following effect :—

"I, the tenderer agree to have the earnest-money of in Government promissory notes or Bank receipt confiscated to Government in case of my failure to undertake the contract."

18. No articles shall be supplied to the hospital except on authority signed by the Senior Medical Officer or by some responsible person authorized by him in writing to do so.

19. Printed forms of tenders can be had on application at the General Hospital, Madras.

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30. Samples are not required unless called for. When called for they must be sent in within two days. If approved and tender accepted, the samples received will be counted as part of the supply. If rejected, the samples will be paid for at the tender rates. Tenderers are distinctly to understand that, if the tender be accepted, the balance of the article or articles required must be in every way equal to the approved sample. The opinion of the Senior Medical Officer to be final on this point.

31. The number or quantity entered in the form of tender is the minimum number or quantity which the Senior Medical Officer undertakes to require to be supplied, but the contractor will be under an obligation to supply such larger number or increased quantity as the Senior Medical Officer may require him to supply.

Articles.		Minimum number or quantity required.	Earnest deposit.	Remarks.
			Rs.	
Diet, storable. (Bulk supplies. Quantities noted in this group represent six months supply.)				
Arrowroot	Lb.	35	5	
Pearl barely, 1st sort (in barrels)	"	1,000	5	
Tea, finest mixed mixture in one pound tins only	"	224	80	
Chillies, dry, 1st sort, well cleaned	"	280	5	
Coriander do. do.	"	40	5	
Cummin seed do. do.	"	280	5	
Dhall do. do.	"	75	5	
Garlic do. do.	"	40	5	
Mustard, country, 1st sort, do.	"	205	5	If the whole of Diet, storable, is included in one tender, Rupees 150 will be received as earnest deposit.
Pepper, black do. do.	"	90,000	75	
Rice, 1st sort, good do.	"	168	5	
Salt, white	"	1,250	5	
Table rice	"	1,200	5	
Tamarind, without seed, well cleaned	"	35	5	
Turmeric, 1st sort, well cleaned	"	70	5	
Vermicelli do. do.	"	56	5	
Corn flour	"	84	5	
Oatmeal	"	35	5	
Vermicelli in 2 lb tins	"	6	5	
Tapioca	"			
Non-diet, storable. (Bulk supplies.)				
Baskets, large	No.	75	5	
Bath bricks	"	75	5	
Brooms, long	"	1,300	5	
Do. cocoanut	"	600	5	
Candles	"	24	5	
Lamp wick (as per sample)	Yds.	83	5	
Matches (boxes) "Three stars"	No.	756	5	
Mats, common, 6 ft. × 3 ft.	"	180	5	
Monkey-brand soap	Cakes.	864	5	
Nails, brass headed	No.	100	5	
Sewing magical soap	Cakes.	3,916	5	
Starch	Lb.	50	5	
Soft soap	"	50	5	
Pearl soap	Cakes.	253	5	
Vinegar, malt, Europe bottled	No.	56	5	
Winnowers	"	50	5	
Beeches Bar soap	Bars.	430	5	
Rum	Lb.	1	5	
Cocoa lathes	No.	40	5	
Cocoanut scrubbers	"	35	5	
Knife polisher	"	5	2	
Lamp thread	Lb.	4	5	
Mustard (Europe) Colman's	Bottle.	30	5	
Blanket powder (in 4 oz. packet only)	Lb.	70	5	If the whole of non-diet, storable, is included in one tender, Rs. 100 will be received as earnest deposit.
Twine	Balls	35	5	
Tape, Europe, large	"	35	5	
Do. small	"	5	5	
Perforated zinc sheet, 3' broad	Sq. ft.	147	5	
Hooks and eyes (iron), 2"	No.	100	5	
Hinges, iron, 3"	"	48	5	
Do 2"	"	24	5	
Wire nails, 1"	Lb.	12	5	
Do 2"	"	12	5	
Do 3" and 4" each	"	8	5	
Copper tacks	"	5	5	
Galvanized iron wire	"	4	5	
Chimneys as per sample	"	12	5	
Bail thread No. 40	"	3	5	
Do. No. 50	"	4	5	
Needles in packets No. 5	Packets	24	5	
Screws of wire, ½" No. 3	Gross	12	5	
Do. ¾" No. 3	"	6	5	
Do ¾" No. 3	"	3	5	
Do ½" No. 5	"	12	5	
Do ¾" No. 6	"	14	5	
Do 1" No. 6	"	12	5	
Do. 1½" No. 9	"	8	5	
Do. 2" No. 6	"	12	5	
Wire-netting, 32 in. wide, ½" and 2" each	Yds.	50	5	
Rings for pictures	No	100	5	
Ringet brad 3"	"	36	5	
Do. 2"	"	24	5	

Articles.		Minimum number or quantity required.	Earnest deposit.	Remarks.
Surgical dressings. (Quantities noted in this group represent more or less twelve months' supply.)			Rs.	
Cotton, sheet	Lb.	3,500	100	If the whole of surgical dressings is included in one tender, Rs. 150 will be received as earnest deposit. Samples required.
Cambric (Pieces of 12 yards each)		150	15	
Gun paper	Quires.	500	5	
Steel safety pins (boxes of 144 pins each)	Box.	20	5	
Small do. do.	"	5	5	
Cloth, unbleached, long, for bandages	Yds	4,000	60	
Diet and sick-diet, garrisons. (Quantities noted in this group represent more or less twelve months' supply.)				
Tallow	Lb.	15	5	
Engine oil	Gal.	24	5	
Spindle oil	"	33	5	
Corks, pint and bottle	No.	1,000	5	
Soap, country	Lb.	5,000	20	
Country washing soda	"	5,000	20	
Mobile oil	Gal.	24	10	
French chalk	Lb. tin.	12	5	
Brass polish	"	50	5	
Leeches	No.	200	5	
Oil, lamp	Lb.	60	5	
Do. cocoanut	"	2,000	20	
Charcoal	"	100,000	50	
Linseed	"	1,200	5	
Ovens, earthen,	No	20	5	
Bake ovens	"	10	5	
Mullays	"	3,000	5	
Meethays	"	3,000	5	
Chatties, large	"	2,000	5	
Large fat chatties	"	50	5	
Pots, large (water)	"	100	5	
Do do. (rice)	"	60	5	
Do. cocoa	"	100	5	
Gogials	"	200	5	If the whole of this group is included in one tender, Rs. 250 will be received as earnest deposit.
Do. covers for ditto	"	200	5	
Coal tar	Lb.	500	5	
Saw-dust, teakwood	"	2,000	5	
Do. sandalwood	"	150	5	
Soapnuts	"	500	5	
Oleaney	"	500	5	
Europa washing soda	"	2,000	10	
Alum	"	90	5	
Waste cotton	"	1,000	5	
Oil, kerosene	Gallo.	1,000	15	
Coal, Calcutta, in nuts without dust	Tons.	120	70	
Coffee powder	Lb.	7,000	70	
Astagram sugar	"	10,000	70	
Cowrie shells, per 100	No.	1,000	5	
Silver sand	Carts.	100	5	
Whitewashing brushes	No	500	5	
Clay	Carts.	60	5	
Leaf lime	No.	500	5	
Bees' wax	Lb.	75	5	
Toilet paper	Rolls	200	5	
Chalk	Lb.	75	5	
Salammoniac	"	50	5	
Aspinall's enamel, black	Tins.	250	5	
Do. green	"	50	5	
Do. white	"	150	5	
Do. blue	"	30	5	
Do. red	"	60	5	
Do. light oak	"	300	15	
Chocolate powder, 1st sort	Lb.	200	5	
Green do. do.	"	80	5	
Yellow do. do	"	80	5	
Yellow gobi	"	800	5	
White paint in tins of 5 lb. net	Tins	200	25	
Red gobi	Lb.	100	5	
Copal varnish, 2nd	Bot.	500	10	
Linseed oil, 1st sort (pale boiled)	"	700	10	Do. Rs. 100 do.
Turpentine do.	"	100	5	
Varnish polish, 1st sort	"	75	5	
Brushes for painting, large	No.	400	5	
Do. do. small	"	100	5	
Do. small, for lettering	"	60	5	
Sand paper sheets	"	500	5	
Emery paper sheets, rough and soft	"	1,000	5	
American oil cloth, black	Yds.	500	5	
Green baize	"	80	5	

Articles.		Minimum number or quantity required.	Earnest deposit.	Remarks.
Dry and non-perishable. (Quantities noted in this group represent more or less twelve months' supply)—*cont.*			Rs.	
Putty	Lb.	100	5	
Lamp black	"	200	5	
Glue	"	75	5	
Cement (Gillingham)	"	10,000	20	
Wet, perishable (Quantities shown in this group represent more or less twelve months' supply.)				
Beef, 1st sort, without bone	Lb.	600	5	If the whole of this group is included in one tender, Rs. 250 will be received as earnest deposit.
Mutton, 1st sort, with bone (a)	"	18,000	100	
Do. do. without bone	"	20 000	150	
Sheep's feet	No.	18,000	20	
Mutton suet	Lb.	150	5	
Butter, fresh, best	"	5,000	50	
Buttermilk (30 oz. gt.), specific gravity not under 1,034	Pints	22,000	25	
Milk, cows, best, cows to be milked in hospital, specific gravity not under 1,034 grants of 30 oz.	"	570,000	1,000	Do. Rs. 1,000 do.
Cream	Lb.	750	10	
Chickens or half fowls, 18 oz. each in weight when dressed.	No.	30,000	150	
Teal	"	50	5	
Pigeons	"	300	5	
Snipe	"	100	5	Do Rs. 250 do.
Partridge	"	50	5	
Fish, including wastage	Lb	5,000	50	
Eggs, hen, fresh, 1½ oz. in weight each	No	50,000	50	
Cocoanut without shell	Lb	900	5	
Chilies, green	"	50	5	
Coriander leaves	"	5	5	
Limes, fresh 1st class	No.	50,000	5	
Mint and parsley	Lb.	50	5	
Onions	"	500	5	
Oranges	No.	5,000	10	
Apples	"	5,000	10	
Plantains, good, full size	"	5,000	5	
Mangoes do.	"	500	5	
Ginger, green	Lb.	50	5	
Potatoes 1st sort (3 oz. each)	"	12,000	60	Do. Rs. 70 do
Spice, powder	"	25	5	
Vegetable, country, varied daily of such description as can be procurable during the year, exclusive of wastage.	"	70,000	10	
Vegetable, Europe, varied daily of such description as can be procurable during the year, exclusive of wastage.	"	1,000	5	
Prunes	"	500	5	
Nutmegs	"	50	5	
Ginger, dry	"	75	5	
Rice	"	5	5	
Almonds	"	5	5	
Plums	"	5	5	
Currants	"	100	5	
Cocoidas	"	2,500	25	
Peppers, white, fresh, 2 oz. each	No.	150,000	50	
Bread, 1st sort	Lb.	30,000	150	
Biscuits, country	"	10	5	
Bran	"	200	5	
Flour, American	"	3,000	5	Do. Rs. 100 do
Sooji	"	1,000	5	
Benger's food	"	1,000	5	
Horlick's malted milk	Tins.	125	5	
Bovril's essence of chicken	Nu.	75	5	
Do. of mutton	"	45	5	
Do of beef	"	40	5	
Liebig's extract of beef	"	20	5	
Bovril	"	20	5	
Plasmon	"	50	5	
Plasmon cocoa	Lb.	10	5	
Cocoa (Cadbury's)	Tins	12	5	
Cinnamon bark	Lb.	150	5	
Gelatine	"	100	5	
Poppy seeds	"	25	5	Do. Rs. 75 do
Worcester sauce (Lea and Perrins')	"	50	5	
Mellin's food (large)	Bot.	50	5	
Biscuits, arrowroot, thin, English, to be taken, net weight in ½ lb. rolls.	Lb	3,000	20	
Biscuits, milk, thin, English, to be taken, net weight in ½ lb. rolls.	"	100	5	
Ice				
Salad oil	"	70,000	75	
	"	60	5	

(a) Each sheep must weigh not less than 25 lb. Only male sheep will be accepted. The feet of the sheep must be attached when mutton is being passed by the Medical Officer. Goat's flesh will not be accepted as mutton under any condition. The butcher attached to the hospital will attend to the preparation of meat for several diets, etc., and having his glasses either by illness or by other cause, the contractor will provide a butcher for contracting duties and he will be paid according to the sanctioned scale.

Articles.		Minimum number or quantity required	Earnest deposit.	Remarks.
Aerated waters. (Quantities shown in this group represent more or less twelve months' supply.)			Rs.	
Soda water, large	No.	6,000		
Lemonade	"	6,000		
Red water splits	"	26,000	75	
Lemonade splits	"	26,000		
Wines and spirits (Quantities shown in this group represent more or less twelve months' supply.)				
Beer	Pints	24	3	
Porter	"	24	3	
Brandy	Bots.	240	36	
Burgundy	Pots.	12	10	If the whole of this group is included in one tender, Rs. 50 will be received as earnest deposit.
Claret	"	12	5	
Constantia	Bots.	48	8	
Champagne	Pots	48	8	
Gin	Bots.	12	3	
Sherry	"	12	3	
Whisky	"	12	3	
Bedding and clothing (Quantities shown in this group represent more or less twelve months' supply.)				
Blankets, red or white, Europe	No.	125	30	
Cloth, Turkey red, 9 cubits (men's with narrow blue border)	"	600	50	
Curtains, muscquito	"	8	5	If the whole of this group is included in one tender, Rs. 75 will be received as earnest deposit.
Gunnies, flannel, small	"	55	3	
Do. do. large	"	400	25	
Quilts, chintz, length, 7', breadth 4'	"	150	5	
Socks, flannel	"	6	5	
Trousers, flannel	"	6	3	
Day gowns, chintz, 1st class	"	60	3	
Do. do. 2nd class	"	5	3	
Red serges, woman's, 12 cubits	"	180	15	
Straw for mattresses (carts of 1,000 lb. each)	"	15	10	
Cotton for mattresses	Lb.	1,500	30	Do. Re 20 do.
Cowdung cakes, per 100	No.	300	5	

N.B.—All articles of bedding and clothing must be hand-sewn.

Madras, 1st February 1915.

W. MOLESWORTH, M.B., Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,
Senior Medical Officer, General Hospital, Madras.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

TENDERS FOR FIREWOOD.

SEALED tenders for the supply of firewood to the Hospitals, Lunatic Asylum and Medical School specified in the subjoined schedule, for the period from 1st April 1915 to 31st March 1916 will be received by the Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras up to 12 o'clock noon on *Saturday, 13th March 1915*, and opened in the presence of those who may choose to attend at the office of the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras in Temple Gardens, Royapettah.

2. Cover to be superscribed "Tender for supply of firewood to the Madras Government Hospitals, Medical School and Lunatic Asylum."

3. Tender must not only contain the rate but the total value of the item of supply.

4. Tender must be accompanied by an earnest security money of Rs. 300 (in Government promissory note or Bank receipt); and, in default of such deposit, the tender will be rejected, nor will any tender be received after the date fixed for the opening of tenders. *No cash will be received.* This deposit will be returned to the unsuccessful tenderers immediately and to the others as soon as they have lodged the security mentioned in paragraph 6.

5. No tenders shall be allowed to withdraw their tenders for the space of thirty days from the date thereof; and, in the event of their so doing, their deposit shall be forfeited to Government.

6. The successful tenderer must, within three days from date of receiving intimation that his tender has been accepted, lodge security, viz., 10 per cent. on the total value of the article, failing which his deposit will be forfeited to Government.

7. No advance of cash will be made to the contractor.

8. Bills on presentation will be passed by the Accountant-General for payment at the Madras Bank after delivery of the article.

9. A fine not exceeding Rs. 20 will be levied for any infringement of the stipulations of the bond, and, if frequently repeated, the contract will be annulled and the security confiscated to Government.

10. The contract must not be sublet. The contractor's security will be returned to him immediately on completion of his contract.

11. The Surgeon-General reserves to himself the right of rejecting tenders without assigning any reason for so doing.

12. The successful competitor will be required to pay the value of the proper stamp duty on the contract.

13. The Government promissory notes lodged as earnest money or security deposit for a period of twelve months or less shall not be endorsed over to the Surgeon-General with the Government of

Madras, but shall remain in the name of the depositor. Government will appropriate or cancel the notes as per G.O. No. 2358, dated 31st March 1880, authority to that effect being duly entered in the contract or other documents executed by the depositor.

14. With reference to the stipulations contained in the preceding paragraph No. 13, the tenderer should attach a certificate in his schedule to the following effect:—

"I, the tenderer, agree to have the earnest security, if in the Government promissory notes, confiscated to Government in case of my failure to undertake the contract."

SCHEDULE.

Institutions.	Firewood. Probable requirement of each institution during the year.	Firewood. Probable quantity to be tendered for by the contractor.	Earnest security money.	Remarks.
	tons.	tons.	Rs.	
General Hospital	300			(a) Information as to dimension, etc., of firewood may be had on personal application at the hospitals concerned. The wood must be well dried and ready for use. (b) There should be only one rate for the requirements of all the institutions irrespective of size, etc., of wood. (c) The Medical Officers in charge of the institutions will indent on the contractor for the quantity they need from time to time during the year. (d) The contract rate should include delivery charges.
Maternity Hospital	284			
Voluntary General Hospital ..	12			
Ophthalmic Hospital	64	892	300	
Leper Hospital	80			
Lunatic Asylum, Madras ..	200			
Medical School, Royapuram ..	2			

(By Order)

P. HYFFERNAN, Captain, I.M.S.,
Ag. Personal Asst. to Surgn.-Genl. with the Govt. of Madras.

Madras, 5th February 1913.

AUCTION FOR THE SUPPLY OF ARTICLES OF DIET

NOTICE is hereby given that the Superintendent of the Central Jail, Trichinopoly, will hold a public auction at the Central Jail, Trichinopoly, on Saturday the 13th March 1913, at 2 P.M. for the supply of the following articles required during 1913–1914:—

1. Samba paddy, new	420,000 lb.	..	To be supplied within two months.
Do. old	80,000 „	..	Do. do.
2. Thumkur ragi	250,000 „	..	Do. do.
3. Unclean'd new tamarind ..	25,000 „	..	Do. do.
4. Chillies, new and dry ..	4,000 „	..	Do. do.
5. Coriander, new	3,200 „	..	Do. do.
6. Turmeric, dry	400 „	..	Do. do.
7. Country dhall, new ..	150,000 „	..	Do. do.
8. Onions	12,000 „	..	Do. do.
9. Gingelly seeds	30,000 „	..	To be supplied monthly as required.
10. Firewood, dry and in billets.	200 tons	..	Do. do.
11. Bread	800 lb.	..	Do. do.
12. Mutton free from bone ..	800 „	..	Do. do.
13. White sugar	120 „	..	Do. do.
14. Brown sugar	600 „	..	Do. do.
15. Jaggery palmyra ..	1,200 „	..	Do. do.
16. Kerosine-oil	230 tins	..	Do. do.
17. Sago	600 lb.	..	Do. do.
18. Horsegram	10,000 „	..	Do. do.
19. Straw	100,000 „	..	Do. do.

2. Intending bidders must deposit Rs 100 for ragi, paddy and dhall and Rs. 50 for other articles as earnest-money. The deposits of the successful bidders will be returned by the Superintendent and those of the unsuccessful bidders will be returned after the auction is over.

3. The successful bidders will be required to deposit one-tenth of the value of the supplies and to execute a bond within a week of the date of the auction, failing which their deposits will be confiscated. In the case of failure to undertake the supply, the bidders will also be liable to pay the differences between the price accepted and that ultimately obtained.

4. Bidders at the auction must bring with them a sample of each article for which they intend to bid.

5. In the case of merchants who may be unable to attend the auction, sealed tenders will be considered, provided they reach the undersigned on or before the 14th March 1913 with the samples and earnest money referred to.

6. The Superintendent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any bid or tender.

7. Any further information can be had from the Superintendent, Central Jail, Trichinopoly.

Trichinopoly Central Jail,
12th February 1913.

R. SHUBRICK,
Superintendent.

TENDERS FOR MAKING SUITS.

TENDERS are invited for making 67 Sikkari suits for Foresters and Forest Guards, the required cloth being supplied by the undersigned.

2. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for making suits" and should be forwarded to the District Forest Officer, Chittoor, by registered post so as to reach him on or before 25th March 1915.

3. Each tender should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs 25 paid either by the Treasury deposit receipt or in currency notes.

4. The amount to be tendered is only the tailoring charges The cloth required for making 67 suits in three sizes should also be stated.

5. Successful tenderers should execute an agreement binding themselves to prepare and deliver the suits within four weeks from the date of receipt of cloth, failing which the cost of cloth and the value of the suits will be recovered from them as arrears of Land Revenue.

6. The District Forest Officer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender and the right to reject any or all of the tenders is reserved.

7. The deposit of unsuccessful tenderers will be immediately returned

8 Intending tenderers may at any time obtain any further information at the District Forest Office, Chittoor

Chittoor Collector's Office, Forest Branch,
18th February 1915.

A. H JACKSON,
District Forest Officer.

TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES TO THE CENTRAL JAIL, WALTAIR R.S.

Group I.

Name.	Quantity.	Conditions
Turmeric	450 lb.	Free from insects and mud.
Sago	150 „	Of good quality.
Sugar	550 „	Do
Jaggery	1,000 „	Second sort for use in oil mill.
Cocoanut mattaya	200,000	Green or dry, the fibre of 100 mattaya not to be less than 15 (fifteen) lb.

Group II.

Beeswax	50 lb.	Of good quality
Turpentine	30 bottles.	Do.
French polish	50 „	Do.
Sandpaper	300 „	Do
Yellow ochre	28 lb.	Do
Red powder	25 „	Do
Rosin	25 „	Do.
French nails of sorts	50 „	Do.
Iron screws of sorts	20 gross	Do.
Solder	10 lb.	Do
Salamoniac	2 „	Do.
Reel cotton	12 dozens	Do
Lamp oil	100 lb.	Do.
Japan superior	4 bottles	
Glue	20 lb.	Of good quality.
Cocoanut oil	32 „	Do.
Ball thread, Alexander's No. 120	20 bundles of 160 balls each.	Do
Brushes, painting, No. 5, tiger mark	20	Do
Mid, green paint No. 1	2 cwts	Do
Linseed oil	5 gallons	Do.
Rattan, best sort, white, for making furniture.	200 lb	Do.
Mutton, eggs, soap and other miscellaneous items such as lime pickle, rice flour, rolong coffee, tea, bread, hoppers, corn flour, arrowroot, etc., salt fish and fresh fish.	....	Of good quality as required.

Group III.

Garlic	50 lb.	Of good quality as required.	
Ghee	24 „	Do.	do.
Pepper	12 „	Do.	do.
Coffee	24 „	Do.	do.
Vendiam	6 „	Do	do.
Cummin seeds	12 „	Do.	do.
Tower	150 bags	Do.	do.
Horsegram	8,000 seers	Do.	do.

Sealed tenders are invited for the above miscellaneous items required in the Central Jail, Vizagapatam, during the official year 1915-1916, and will be received by the Superintendent, Central Jail, up to 31st March 1915.

1. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for the supply of Raw Materials for the Central Jail, Vizagapatam"

2. Tenders will only be received on printed forms which can be obtained, free of cost, on application.

3. Tenders should specify in words as well as in figures the rate at which each description of article will be supplied, and the total value of each article should also be entered in the appropriate column.

4. No tenders will be received unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 50 which will be kept as security when the tender is accepted. The deposit of the unsuccessful tenderers will be immediately returned.

5. Tenders not complying with the above conditions will be rejected.

6. Tenders may be for one or more articles in schedule I and must be for all in schedule II.

7. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

8. No advance of cash will be made to the contractor; payment for the articles supplied will be made by the Superintendent, Central Jail, Vizagapatam, as soon as the articles are received.

9. The contract must not be sublet.

10. A fine not exceeding Rs. 5 will be levied at the discretion of the Superintendent for any infringement of stipulations of the contract, or for the supply of inferior articles, or if frequently repeated, the contract may be annulled and security confiscated to Government.

11. The decision of the Inspector-General of Prisons will be final in all questions of infringement of contract.

12. The contract is subject to the confirmation of the Inspector-General of Prisons.

13. In case the contractor after taking the contract is not willing to carry out his agreement, he shall give at least one month's notice and shall forfeit the security money to Government; the contractor will also be bound to make good to Government any loss which may arise from his failure or by Government having to purchase the articles specified in the contract in the local market at higher rate than those accounted for.

14. Any further information can be obtained from the Superintendent, Central Jail, Vizagapatam, on application on any office day between the hours of 9 and 11 A.M.

15. Samples of articles must be produced with the tenders and no tender will be accepted unless so accompanied. They should be distinctly described and marked with the name of the tenderer on labels attached to them.

C. A. KERR,
Superintendent.

Vizagapatam Central Jail,
8th February 1915.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

NOTICE is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received up to 12 noon on Thursday the 4th March 1915 by the Superintendent, Central Jail, Salem, for the supply of the following building materials:—

	Probable quantity
Bricks country	10 lakhs.
Stone chunam, burnt	300 parais.
River sand	300 „

2. The rate is to be given per 1,000 in the case of bricks and per parai in the case of chunam and sand.

3. The tender may be for all or any of the above materials.

4. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of earnest money amounting to Rs. 50.

5. The earnest money of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned at once and that of the successful tenderers will be retained by the Superintendent.

6. The Superintendent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

7. The bricks and other materials must be of the best quality and are subject to the approval of the Superintendent.

A. J. WATTS,
Superintendent.

Salem Central Jail.
4th Feb 1915

AUCTION FOR SUPPLY OF ARTICLES OF DIET, ETC.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Superintendent of the Central Jail, Salem, will hold a public auction at the Central Jail, Salem, at 2 P.M., on Thursday the 11th March 1915, for the supply of the following articles required for the use of the Salem Central Jail during 1915-1916.

Maintenance department.

1. Mysore ragi, 250,000 lb. (more or less)—to be delivered in four quarterly instalments free of husk, sand and rotten grain; one half of the quantity to be old and not new grain. Wastage above 5 per cent. to be made good by the contractor.

2. Samba paddy, dry, free from dust, chaff; rice must be white; 140,000 lb. (more or less)—to be delivered in four quarterly instalments; outturn of rice should not be less than 67 per cent.

3. Samba rice, white, dry, clean and free from grit, tower, etc., 80,000 lb. (more or less)—in four lots as required.

4. Thovaram dhall, new, 68,000 lb. (more or less), clean and free from husk, dust, stones and grit not weevil eaten, must boil well—to be delivered in four quarterly instalments.

5. New tamarind, 12,000 lb (more or less), free from stones, fibre, etc —to be delivered in one lot
6. New coriander, dry, 2,500 lb. (more or less), to be free from weevil—to be delivered in one lot.
7. Chillies, new and dry, 2,000 lb. (more or less)—to be delivered in one lot.
8. Turmeric, new and dry, 300 lb.—to be delivered in one lot.
9. Onions, fresh and large, 250 lb. (more or less) monthly.
10. Kerosine oil, bulk,—1,000 lb. (more or less) monthly.
10(a). Kerosine oil, monkey brand, six tins (more or less) monthly
11. Firewood, dry, in billets of not more than 3 feet, 15 tons (more or less), monthly.

Manufactory department.

12. Gingelly seed 60,000 lb yearly (more or less); to be of good quality; seeds should be bulky and brown—to be delivered in such quantities as may be required from time to time. Wastage more than 10 per cent. and deficit in outturn of oil, i.e., less than 40 per cent. to be made good by the contractor.

13. Chunnam, grey wool, 10,000 lb. yearly—to be supplied as required. Wastage more than 30 per cent. to be made good by the contractor.

14. Kurah grass, 4 feet long, 6,000 lb yearly (more or less) to be supplied as required. Quality should be fine and dry. Wastage not to exceed 20 per cent. Any excess to be made good by the contractor.

15. Wood charcoal, 1,500 lb. yearly—to be supplied when ordered.

16. Leather, 300 lb (more or less) to be supplied as required. It must be of good quality with cut brand marks and should weigh from 7 to 8 lb. and from about 32 strips, 20½" × 3½" each.

17. Aloe fibre, 100 lb.

18. Bees wax, 10 lb.—to be supplied in the beginning of the official year.

19. Catgut, 300 yards

20. Cutco reels, No. 300.

21. Poreu wood, 340 lb.

22. Rattan, 100 lb.

23. Ragi, 600 lb —excess wastage should be made good by the contractor.

24. Raw rice, 150 lb.

25. Lamp oil, 80 lb.; Cocoanut oil, 30 lb.

26. Country soap, 40 lb.

27. Jute fibre, 25 lb.

28. Red tape, 24 rolls.

29. Glass panes, 10 inches × 8 inches, 100.

30. Glass panes, 14 inches × 12 inches, 50.

31. Empty dealwood boxes—15 monthly.

32. Jaggery, 60 maunds, good and dry, and palmyrah—to be supplied ten maunds every two months.

33. Intending bidders should deposit Rs. 50 as earnest money. The deposit of the successful bidders will be retained by the Superintendent of the Central Jail, Salem, until the supplies are made, and those of unsuccessful bidders will be returned immediately after the auction is over. Bidders are at liberty to bid for whatever quantity they may wish to supply up to quantity required.

34. Successful bidder will be required to deposit at once a sum equal to 10 per cent. of the value of the articles bid or tendered for, and to execute a bond within seven days of the date of the auction, failing which their deposits will be confiscated. In case of failure to undertake the supply, the bidders will also be liable to pay the difference between the price accepted and that ultimately obtained.

35. Samples of articles of diet can be seen at the time of auction. The date of supply will be intimated by the Superintendent in person.

36. No advance of cash will be made for supplies ordered.

37. In the case of those merchants who may be unable to attend the auction, sealed tenders will be considered provided they reach the Superintendent on or before 12 noon of the 23rd March 1915 and are accompanied by the deposit of Rs. 50. These tenders will be opened only at the time of the auction and the rate offered will be considered with the common bids Tenders should specify in words as well as in figures the rates offered, which should be in lb. per rupee delivered at the Salem Central Jail.

38. The Superintendent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any bid or tender.

39. Sealed tenders will also be received by the Superintendent, Central Jail, Salem, up to 2 P.M. on Thursday the 11th March 1915 from those that are unable to attend the auction Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for the supply of rations and miscellaneous articles to the Central Jail, Salem." No tender will be considered unless accompanied by Rs 50 earnest money. Tenders will be opened at the time of auction.

Salem Central Jail,
15th Feb. 1915.

A. J. IVATTS,
Superintendent.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, GOVERNMENT LEPER HOSPITAL, MADRAS.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF ARTICLES OF DIET AND OTHER HOSPITAL REQUIREMENTS

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received up to 8-30 A.M. on Friday the 26th February 1915 by the Superintendent, Government Leper Hospital, for the supply of articles as per annexed schedules, viz.:—

Schedule A consisting of articles which must be supplied in bulk within seven days from date of order. Payments will be made in full after delivery. Schedules B and C consisting of perishable

articles of diet, etc., which will be indented for monthly or daily in quantities as required. The supplies are to continue for twelve months from 1st April 1915 to 31st March 1916 and payments for the same will be made on monthly bills. Samples of all articles may be seen at the hospital between 7 and 10 A.M.

2. The rate for each article must be separately quoted in the tender and the total value of each item of supply entered in a separate column, the items in which must be totalled up, showing the aggregate value of each entire tender.

3. If the successful tenderer for any articles specified in schedule A shall fail to deliver the same within ten days from date of the order, his earnest-money will be forfeited to Government.

4 Tenders, which should be in duplicate, must be accompanied with samples of each article tendered for, those of rice being of at least one measure, and those of cloth whole pieces. Each tender must be accompanied by a Bank of Madras deposit receipt equal to 10 per cent. of the total value of the tender, and in default of such deposit the tender will be rejected; nor will any tender be accepted after the appointed hour and date. No cash deposit can be received. The deposits will be returned to the unsuccessful tenderers.

5. No person making a tender shall be allowed to withdraw his tender for the space of thirty days from the date thereof; and in the event of his so doing his deposit shall be forfeited to Government.

6. The successful tenderer or tenderers for perishable articles, hereafter termed the "contractor," will be required to execute a bond for the due fulfilment of the contract, and to pay the stamp duty thereon. The contractor shall be required to have ready the articles of daily supply, which must be fresh and of good quality, at 7–30 A.M. for inspection by the Superintendent or any officer appointed by him. No advance of cash will be made to contractors.

7. A fine not exceeding 10 per cent. of the deposit money will be levied for any infringement of the stipulations of the bond, and, if frequently repeated, the contract will be annulled, and the security confiscated to Government.

8. The security deposit will be placed in the Government Savings Bank and will be returned to the contractor, together with any interest that shall have accrued thereon, after the completion of his contract.

9. The contract must not be sublet without the express sanction in writing of the Superintendent.

10. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right to reject any tender or to decline to accept the tender for any one or more of the articles tendered for by the tenderer without assigning any reason for so doing.

11. With reference to the stipulations contained in the preceding paragraphs the tenderer should attach a certificate to his tender to the following effect :—

I, the tenderer, agree to have the earnest-money confiscated to Government in case of my failure to undertake the tender. I further undertake to supply a quantity of any article equal to 25 per cent in excess of that specified in my tender, and at the same rate, should I be required to do so by the Superintendent.

SCHEDULE A.

Bulk supply.

No.	Name of article.	Quality.		Quantity more or less.	No.	Name of article.	Quality.		Quantity more or less.
1	Arrowroot ..	1st sort ..	lb.	50	11	Rice, country * ..	Dry and well cleaned without broken grain.	lb.	60,000
2	Barley ..	Do. ..	"	100					
3	Chaline ..	Old and dry ..	"	500					
4	Coriander * ..	Fresh and well cleaned.	"	500	12	Sago	1st sort ..	"	60
5	Coffee powder ..	1st sort ..	"	500	13	Tamarind ..	Black and well cleaned and without seeds	"	1,400
6	Cummin seed ..	Do.	"	100					
7	Dhall * ..	1st sort, without husk.	"	3,500	14	Tea	Pekoe orange ..	"	50
8	Garlic	1st sort and large in size.	"	50	15	Turmeric ..	New and well cleaned.	"	100
9	Mustard, country	1st sort and brown.	"	100	16	Sugar, brown ..	....		1,000
					17	Sugar, white ..	....		1,200
10	Pepper ..	1st sort, black and dry.	"	120	18	Corn flour ..	Brown and Paisam.	"	10

Surgical dressing.

19	½ Cotton ..	Country, cleaned.	lb.	100

Rumour medicines.

20	Chaulmoogra oil	(Oleum Gynocardiæ)	lb	224	22	Jungle almond oil	(Oleum Hydnocarpus wightiana)	lb.	275
21	Honey ..	....		12					

Hospital necessaries, stores &c.

23	Basket, rattan, large	Strong and well made.	No.	15	34	Mats, date ..	As per hospital sample 3' × 6'.	No.	100
24	Basket, rattan, small.	Do.	"	20	35	Do. cocoa ..	Do.	"	100
25	Candle, wax	2 on each ..	"	40	36	Mixture bottles ..	Graded bottles ..	"	120
26	Cheroy	New and without dust.	lb.	400	37	Wash, kreosine ..	As per hospital samples of sizes.	Yds.	50
					38	Zinc buckets	10" diameter ..	No.	16
27	Enamelled cups.	As per hospital sample.	No.	24	39	Rice tube, oval ..	As per hospital sample ..	"	4
28	Indigo ..	1st sort ..	lb.	1	40	Bute tube round			
29	Lady, wooden ..	As per hospital sample.	No	200	41	Fullers earth ..	to contain 50 measures in bag.	Bag.	60
30	Enamelled Bowls	.. ..		21					
31	Do Plates	.. ..		24	42	Enamelled mugs.	....		20
32	Long cloth ..	.. ..	Yds.	30	43	Linseed ..	.. ..		25
33	Mosch house ..	Safety 2 stars ..	Doz.	20					

Bedding and clothing.

No	Name of article.	Quality.	Quantity more or less.	No.	Name of article.	Quality	Quantity more or less.
44	Blankets ..	Red 7' × 4' .. No	40	51	Thread, sewing	Alexander, Nos. 60 and 40. lb.	5
45	Button, cotton ..	Large size ..	600				
46	Cloth, white ..	Buckingham Mill, 72in.	400	52	Cloth shirt ..	.. .. Yds	500
47	Flannel for bandages.	1st sort ½ yard .. broad.	100	53	Reddoth, Turkey red, 10 slurpes, T. A. Taylor & Co	.. .. "	1,000
48	Pocklum cloth .	....	1,000				
49	Towels ..	....	50				
50	Needle, .	Nos. 6 and 7, Green H. Walker.	1				

* The first instalment of supply in April 1915 and the second in July 1915.
Coffee, sugar, white and brown, to be supplied by instalments as required from 1st April 1915 to 31st March 1916.

SCHEDULE B

Monthly supply.

No.	Name of article.	Quality.	Quantity more or less	No.	Name of article.	Quality	Quantity more or less.
54	Brooms, ordinary	Long .. .. No.	400	63	Oil harness ..	New and pure .. Gals.	400
55	Do cocoanut.	Cleaned .. "	400	64	Pots, large ..	.... No.	24
56	Baskets ..	Cleaned .. "	40	65	Rings for pots ..	.... "	24
57	Chatties, large ..	.... "	10	66	Sand, ..	.... "	1,000
58	Charcoals ..	.... "	30,000	67	Soap, bar ..	.... Kgs.	250*
59	Mallays ..	As per hospital sample.	1,000	68	Do carbolic ..	Cakes .. " No.	625†
60	Matthays ..	Do. "	1,000	69	Straw	New .. .. lb.	500
61	Chatties, large for dressing.	.... "	10	70	Wisps	.... No	24
62	Oil, cocoanut ..	New and pure . lb.	1,500	71	Ladles, cocoanut.	.... "	20
				72	Stoves	.... "	5

* Sunlight 12 oz. † Calvaria 10 per cent. for one bar.

SCHEDULE C.

Daily supply.

No	Name of article	Quality.	Quantity more or less.	No.	Name of article	Quality.	Quantity more or less
73	Bread (3 oz. and 6 oz. loaves).	White and good quality lb.	5,000	87	Mutton without bones	Good quality, each carcass to weigh not less than 25 lb. and not more than 28 lb., the feet of the sheep must be attached, goat's flesh will not be accepted, only male sheep will be accepted lb.	12,000
74	Butter	Fresh and good " quality.	250	88	Mutton with bones.		2,500
75	Chicken or half fowl	To weigh 10 oz when dressed. No.	100				
76	Cocoanut ..	Without shells . lb	300				
77	Eggs, hen ..	Each 1½ oz. .. No.	2,000				
78	Ghee	Pure and good .. lb. quality	2,000				
79	Hoppers (supply at 6—30 A.M.)	Good quality and to weigh 3 oz. each. No	60,000				
				89	Onions ..	Good quality	2,000
80	Milk 30 oz. pint.	Cows to be milked within hospital compound under supervision twice a day at 7 A.M. and 4 P.M., specific gravity not less than 1028°. Pt.	21,900	90	Parcopari patty.	Ripe leaf, ½ oz. & not ¾ oz. each. No.	40,000
				91	Plantains ..	Moderate size .. "	2,000
				92	Snuff bundles ..	New (40 grs. snuff) "	10,000
				93	Vegetable, country, to be supplied whenever indented for.	Fresh and good quality of potatoes, sweet potatoes, brinjals, bandakkai, parangi, Ranikai (ready in two weeks) country spinach, gogu, drumsticks, yams, country beans, plantains, snakegourd, cucumber, ash gourd, lady's finger and gourds of different sorts lb.	18,000
81	Biscuits, butter..	Good .. .. lb	20				
82	Sooji	New and pure "	2				
83	Wheat flour ..	Do. .. "	8				
84	Beef	Good quality with out bone. "	600				
85	Fish *	Good quality, fresh excluding watrage "	400	94	Kahnjie diets ..	Rice meals for a diet to be supplied daily at 12 n.m. and at 7 p.m.	1,000
86	Buttermilk .	Good .. .. Pt.	40,000				

* Seer, Pomphlet, etc.

G. O. POTHAN, M.B., C.M.,
Superintendent, Government Leper Hospital.

Madras, 2nd February 1915.

AUCTION FOR SUPPLY OF RATION ARTICLES.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Superintendent, District Jail, Tanjore, will hold a public auction at his office, in the District Jail, Tanjore, at 2 P.M., on Saturday, the 20th March 1915, for the purchase of the following articles required for jail use, during 1915-16 :—

Name of articles.		Probable quantity required		Remarks.
Samba rice, 2nd quality ..	lb.	100,000	..	To be delivered in quantities that may be ordered every month. No wastage will be allowed. The rice should be not less than six months old. It should not be mill-cleaned. It should be free from stones, etc.
Mysore ragi (clean and dry)	lb.	140,000	..	To be delivered in quantities, as may be ordered, from time to time, every quarter. The grain must not be damaged, or mill-cleaned, and the wastage in cleaning and grinding, etc., should not exceed 10 per cent
Thovari dhall	lb.	35,000	..	Should be clean and free from stones and husk. Wastage should not exceed 5 per cent.
Tamarind	lb.	3,000	..	Half the quantity new and half one year old; should be free from stones and seeds. Wastage should not exceed 5 per cent.
Chillies	lb.	500	..	Should be new crop and free from weevil, damp, stones, etc.
Coriander	lb.	750	..	Do. do.
Turmeric	lb.	125	..	Do. do.
Onions	lb.	4,000	..	To be delivered weekly, as required.
Bread	lb.	720	..	To be delivered daily, as required
Sago	lb.	100	..	To be delivered weekly, as required.
Sugar (white or brown) ..	lb.	300	..	Do. do.
Milk, fresh drawn and milked, at the jail, under supervision.		400	..	Pints a month Specific gravity 1030° to 1028°. Daily as required
Firewood, dry	Tons	120	..	To be supplied monthly as required, in billets of not more than 3 feet length; drysge should not exceed 10 per cent. Jungle wood of superior quality or casuarina preferred. Fuel which takes long to dry and which is smoky will not be accepted.
Gingelly seeds	lb.	12,000	..	To be of good quality and clean; to be delivered quarterly, as required; the wastage not to exceed 10 per cent and outturn should not be less than 40 per cent
Corah grass	lb.	3,000	..	

2. Intending bidders should deposit Rs. 50, as earnest money which, in the case of unsuccessful bidders, will be returned immediately after the auction is over.

3. In the case of successful bidders, a bond should be executed by them, within seven days from the date of auction and a security deposit of 10 per cent. on the total value of the annual supply should be deposited with the Superintendent simultaneously; failing which, the tender deposits will be liable to confiscation. In case of failure to make the supply according to the terms of contract, after it is settled, the contractors will be liable to make good any loss which the Superintendent may incur by purchasing the articles locally or elsewhere.

4. Samples of the articles should be furnished for inspection at the time of auction and the supplies should be strictly in accordance with such samples. The value of the articles will be paid upon delivery at the jail, but no advance will be made on any account

5. The contract should not be sublet and it is subject to confirmation by the Inspector-General of Prisons.

6. Such of the merchants as may not be able to attend the auction personally may submit sealed tenders with a deposit of Rs. 50 so as to reach the Superintendent on or before 12 noon, on the 20th March 1915. All tenders will be opened by the Superintendent at the time of the auction and the rates offered by tenderers who are unable to attend the auction, will be considered along with those offered by the bidders. The rates should be specified in the tenders, in words, as well as in figures; the rates offered should be in lb per rupee.

7. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting any or all tenders and bids, without assigning any reason for so doing.

Tanjore District Jail,
18th February, 1915.

P. SUBRAHMANIA AYYAR,
Ag. Superintendent,

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, GOVERNMENT LUNATIC ASYLUM, MADRAS.

TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF ARTICLES OF DIET AND OTHER HOSPITAL REQUIREMENTS.

NOTICE is hereby given that sealed tenders in duplicate will be received up to 9-30 o'clock (morning) on Friday the 5th March 1915, by the Superintendent, Government Lunatic Asylum, Madras, for the supply of the following articles :—

Diet, Staratle.—Consists of articles which must be supplied in bulk within seven days after acceptance of tender. Payment will be made on bills as soon after receipt as possible.

Diet, Perishable.—Consists of perishable articles of daily supply (supply to continue from 1st April 1915 to 31st March 1916) An indent for each day's requirement will be given to the contractor. Payment will be made on monthly bills.

Bazaar Medicines, Hospital Necessaries, Hospital Miscellaneous, Wines and Spirits, "Bedding and Clothing."—Consist of articles to be indented for in quantities as required. Payment will be made on monthly bills. Supplies to continue from 1st April 1915 to 31st March 1916.

2. The articles required are detailed in the classified schedules annexed, and information as to samples, etc, may be had on personal application at the Asylum.

3. A separate tender must be sent in for each article.

4. Tenders will be opened by the Superintendent at the Government Lunatic Asylum at the appointed time in the presence of those interested who may choose to attend.

5. Tenders to be superscribed in the manner classified in paragraph 1 and on the cover the words "Tender for hospital supplies" written. Each tender must contain not only the rates, but the total value of each item of supply entered in a separate column, the items in which must be totalled up showing the aggregate value of each entire tender.

6. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit (in Government promissory notes or Bank receipts) as earnest-money of the amount noted against each article. When several articles are tendered for, one Bank receipt for the total amount of earnest-money will be received In default of such deposit the tender will be rejected, nor will any tender be received after the time fixed for the opening of tenders *No cash will be received.* This deposit will be returned to unsuccessful tenderers immediately and to the others as soon as they have lodged the security mentioned in paragraph 8

7 No person making a tender shall be allowed to withdraw his tender for the space of thirty days from the date thereof, and, in the event of his so doing, his deposit shall be forfeited to Government.

8 The successful tenderer, must within three days from date of receiving intimation that his tender has been accepted, lodge security, viz, 10 per cent. on the total value of the articles, failing which his deposit will be forfeited to Government.

9. No advance of cash will be made to the contractor.

10. Bills on presentation will be passed by the Deputy Accountant-General for payment at the Madras Bank after delivery of the articles.

11. A fine, not exceeding 10 per cent of deposit money, will be levied for any infringement of the stipulations of the bond, and, if frequently repeated, the contract will be annulled and the security confiscated to Government.

12. The contract must not be sublet. The contractor's security will be returned to him immediately on completion of his contract.

13. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right to decline or accept the tender for any one or more of the articles tendered for by the successful tenderer without assigning any reason for so doing.

14. The Superintendent also reserves to himself the right of rejecting tenders without assigning any reason for so doing.

15. The successful competitor will be required to pay the value of the proper stamp duty on the contract.

16. Government promissory notes lodged as earnest money or security deposit for a period of twelve months or less *shall not be endorsed over to the Superintendent, but shall remain in the name of the depositor,* Government will appropriate or cancel the notes as per G.O. No. 2358, dated 1st March 1890, authority to that effect being duly entered in the contract or other document executed by the depositor.

17. With reference to the stipulations contained in the preceding paragraph No. 16, the tenderer should attach a certificate to his schedule or schedules to the following effect :—

"*I, the tenderer, agree to have the earnest money, if in Government promissory notes or Bank receipts endorsed to Government in case of my failure to undertake the contract.*"

18. No article shall be supplied to the Asylum except on authority signed by the Superintendent or by some responsible person authorised by him in writing to do so.

19. Printed forms of tenders can be had on application at the Government Lunatic Asylum, Madras.

20. Samples are not required unless called for. When called for they must be sent in within two days. If approved and tender accepted, the samples received will be counted as part of the supply. If rejected the samples will be paid for at the tender rates. Tenderers are distinctly to understand that, if the tender be accepted, the balance of the article or articles required must be in every way equal to the approved sample. The opinion of the Superintendent to be final on this point.

Articles.		Probable quantity required	Earnest deposit.	Remarks.
Diet, storable (Bulk supplies. Quantities noted in this group represent six months' supply.)			Rs.	
Gram	Lb.	70	2	If the whole of diet, storable, is included in one tender, Rs. 800 will be received on earnest deposit.
Dry ginger	"	28	1	
Arrowroot	"	70	4	
Rarley	"	80	1	
Chillies, good	"	600	8	
Coriander, good	"	1,100	6	
Cummin seeds, good	"	120	4	
Coffee, good	"	2,100	30	
Mustard, good	"	126	4	
Pepper, good	"	672	10	
Tamarind, good, without seeds	"	2,400	12	
Turmeric, good	"	140	7	
Tea, good	"	120	6	
Vendiyam, good	"	20	3	
Rice, good	"	98,000	150	
Ragi, good	"	24,000	60	
Dhall, good	"	13,000	90	
Poppy, seeds	"	28	1	
Sago	"	800	10	
Diet, perishable (Quantities shown in this group represent twelve months' supply.)				
Cocoa	Lb.	16	3	If the whole of this group is included in one tender, Rs. 60 will be received as earnest deposit.
Ghee	"	100	6	
Butter, best quality, fresh	"	1,100	10	
Buttermilk	Pints	4,000	10	
Milk, cow's of good and wholesome quality, pint of 10 oz. each, cows to be milked at the Asylum premises, fresh, specific gravity 1025	"	55,000	65	
Tyre, of good quality, fresh	"	7,500	9	
Bread, of good and wholesome quality	Lb.	170,000	45	
Flour, wheat, 0 or seri	"	600	6	
Australian flour, fresh and good	"	150	3	
Biscuits, English	"	850	16	Do. Rs. 65 do.
Do. country	"	250	15	
Ragi	"	850	4	
Beef, with bone, best grass fed	"	8,000	35	
Mutton, with bone, grass fed but not best	"	12,100	35	Do. Rs. 60 do.
Do. without bone do.	"	21,000	35	
Eggs, hen, fresh, to weigh 1½ oz. each	No.	40,000	65	Do. Rs. 25 do.
Chickens, or half fowls, 20 oz. each	"	600	3	
Fowls, large	"	850	6	
Fish, fresh, of good quality	Lb.	3,000	20	Do. Rs. 40 do.
Do. salt, dried and good	"	6,000	20	
Prawns, fresh, of large size	"	10	2	
Aprocds	"	200	7	
Betel and nut, fresh	"	1,300	7	
Limes	No.	700	3	
Cocoanuts, of good quality	"	10,000	15	
Cocoanuts, of reasonable size	"	200	7	
Cocoanut	Lb.	400	6	
Currants of good quality	"	40	3	
Dawson's cigars	Boxes.	60	4	
Dudhs of large size	No.	300	4	
Ghee, good and clean	Lb.	500	5	
Cocoanut, good	"	2,200	7	
Peppers, fresh, white, not to weigh less than 2 oz. each	No.	80,000	60	
Ice	Lb.	200	5	
Limes, large	No.	3,000	7	
Mangoes	Lb.	70	5	
Mangoes, large, ripe	No.	60	3	
Melons	"	100	4	Do. Rs. 20 do.
Onions	Lb.	3,000	3	
Oranges, sweet, of full size	No.	1,000	3	
Pigeons	"	10	4	
Plantains, of good size, fully ripe	"	25,000	15	
Potatoes, must to weigh less than 2 oz. each	Lb.	2,500	7	
Prawns, of good quality, fresh	"	30	3	
Salt, white	"	200	3	
Sugar	"	150	5	
Suet, good	"	65	4	
Tapioca	"	10	3	
Tobacco, country	"	500	15	
Do. Europe	"	20	3	
Vegetable, country, fresh, of such description as can be produced during the year	"	60,000	15	
Vegetable, Europe	"	1,000	7	
Vermicelli	"	250	10	
Tomato	"	110	3	
Plants	"	120	12	
Excise medicines. (Quantities shown in this group represent twelve months' supply.)				
Castor oil	Bottles	12	4	If the whole of this group is included in one tender Rs. 20 will be received as earnest deposit.
Linseed meal	Lb	50	4	
Vinegar bottles	No	200	3	

* Each sheep must weigh not less than 25 lb. Only male sheep will be accepted. The feet of the sheep must be attached when mutton is being passed by the Superintendent. Goat's flesh will not be accepted as mutton under any circumstances.

Articles.	Probable quantity required.	Earnest deposit.	Remarks.
Hospital miscellaneous. (Quantities shown in this group represent twelve months' supply)—*contd.*			
Camphor .. .. Lb.		Rs.	
Poppy head .. .. ,,	15	4	If the whole of this group is included in one tender, Rs. 20 will be received as earnest deposit.
Liquorice root .. .. ,,	10	4	
Marking ink .. .. ,,	15	4	
Senna leaves .. .. ,,	20	4	
Chiretta .. .. ,,	15	4	
	10	4	
Hospital conveyance. (Quantities shown in this group represent twelve months' supply.)			
Grain .. .. Lb.	2,100	20	
Baskets, common, large .. .. No.	120	16	
Tiffin boxes, tin .. .. ,,	150	8	
Bricks, cup .. .. Thousand.	20	2	
Bran (wheat) .. .. Lb.	6,000	18	
Brooms, handle .. .. No.	50	3	
Do with large bamboo handles .. .. .. ,,	50	3	
Candles, sperm .. .. Lb.	120	3	
Clay pipes .. .. No.	5,000	10	
Coal, country, well dried .. .. Lb.	2,500	5	
Charcoal .. .. ,,	200	4	
Chatties, large .. .. No.	120	2	
Do. small .. .. ,,	4,000	6	
Chunam .. .. Lb.	4,000	10	
Coal-tar .. .. ,,	50	2	
Cocoanut mattays .. .. No.	16		
Combs, long teeth .. .. ,,	20	4	
Do. country .. .. ,,	100		
Do. fine teeth .. .. ,,	100	2	
Corks .. .. ,,	50	3	
Cotton, wool .. .. Lb.	20	2	
Covers for pots .. .. No.	100		
Goglets .. .. ,,	10	2	
Hemoscope .. .. ,,	20	2	
Hooks and eyes .. .. Box.	100	4	
Husk, paddy .. .. Lb.	25	2	If the whole of this group is included in one tender, Rs. 100 will be received as earnest deposit
Incense .. .. ,,	100	2	
Ladles .. .. No.	40	2	
Longcloth, bleached .. .. Yds.	40	6	
Do. unbleached .. .. ,,	4,000	10	
Mats, leaf of proper size .. .. No.	2,000	8	
Match boxes .. .. ,,	120	2	
Mattays .. .. ,,	50	2	
Needles .. .. Packets.	50	2	
Oil, linseed .. .. Bottles.	50	2	
Oil, lamp .. .. Lb.	5	1	
Opium .. .. No.	10	1	
Pipeclay .. .. lb.	750	3	
Pitch .. .. ,,	25	2	
Pots, water, large .. .. No.	25	2	
Do. small .. .. ,,	50	2	
Do. tuga .. .. ,,	12	2	
Do. large for dhobies .. .. ,,	100	2	
Rope, leather .. .. Yds.	150	2	
Sarees .. .. No.	400	6	
Soap, bar .. .. Lb.	300	6	
Do. country .. .. ,,	35	2	
Do. Europe Vimlia .. .. Cakes.	1,440	2	
Do. nata .. .. Lb.	48	2	
Do. Europe Pear's .. .. Cakes.	240	2	
Do. carbolic .. .. No.	25,000	10	
Straw for bedding .. .. Lb.	20	2	
Strainer .. .. No.	12	2	
Do. wire .. .. ,,	10	2	
Thread, sewing .. .. Lb.	10	2	
Trays, tin .. .. No.	200	2	
Wick, kerosine .. .. Yds.	10	2	
Tube, earthen .. .. No.	1,200	10	
Soap, cosmyle .. .. Cakes	150	2	
Do. Monkey Brand .. .. ,,			
Hospital miscellaneous. (Quantities shown in this group represent twelve months' supply.)			
Basins, enamelled .. .. No.	12	2	
Bed head-tickets .. .. ,,	20	1	
Braid .. .. Yds.	10	1	
Buckets, zinc .. .. No.	10	2	
Do. for drinking water .. .. ,,	5	2	
Do. iron .. .. ,,	4	2	
Do. urine .. .. ,,	1h	2	
Cocoboo mattays .. .. ,,	300	2	If the whole of this group is included in one tender, Rs. 75 will be received as earnest deposit.
Corkscrews .. .. ,,	50	2	
French polish .. .. Bottles.	24	2	
Hair brush .. .. No.	30	2	
Jugs, enamelled .. .. ,,	20	2	
Knives, table .. .. ,,	24	2	
Leaf, umbrella .. .. ,,	50	2	
Lanterns, common .. .. ,,	66	2	
Methylated spirit .. .. Bottles	36	2	

Articles.		Probable quantity required.	Earnest deposit.	Remarks.
Surgical instruments (Quantities shown in this group represent twelve months' supply)—*contd.*			Rs.	
Tube, iron or filth buckets	No.	50	7	If the whole of this group is included in one tender, Rs. 75 will be received as earnest deposit.
Pith hats	"	20	3	
Shoe-blacking	Tins	200	3	
Shoebrush	No.	10	2	
Spoons, pewter	"	20	2	
Straw hats	"	200	3	
Swabs	"	20	3	
Thimbles	"	20		
Thread buttons	Doz.	100	2	
Tiffin-carriers	No.	12	3	
Tooth brush	"	12	2	
Tubs, water, large	"	50	8	
Watering cans	"	50	9	
Whistle with chains	"	50	9	
Zinc baths	"	10	5	
Shower bath	"	10	3	
Wines and Spirits. (Quantities shown in this group represent twelve months' supply.)				
Beer, pints	Doz.	10	3	If the whole of this group is included in one tender, Rs. 20 will be received as earnest deposit.
Brandy bottles	"	6	3	
Whisky bottles	"	6	5	
Porteria bottles	"	3	3	
Gin	"	6	3	
Arrack	"	12	3	
Rum	"	14	5	
Bedding and clothing (Quantities shown in this group represent twelve months' supply.)				
Flannelette	Yds.	200	10	If the whole of this group is included in one tender, Rs. 50 will be received as earnest deposit.
Flannel	"	200	10	
Blankets, Europe, red	No.	100	10	
Jerseys, woollen	"	150	6	
Socks, cotton	Pairs.	120	3	
Stockings	"	100	3	
Blankets, Europe, blue	No.	200	10	

Madras, 4th February 1915.

P. HEFFERNAN, Capt., I.M.S.,
Superintendent, Government Lunatic Asylum.

AUCTION FOR SUPPLY OF RATION ARTICLES TO VELLORE CENTRAL JAIL.

Notice is hereby given that an auction will be held at the Central Jail, Vellore, at 3 P.M. on Monday the 8th day of March 1915, for the supply of ration articles as detailed below:—

2. The successful bidder will be required to deposit as security for the due performance of his contract a sum equivalent to 10 per cent. of the value of articles contracted for and to execute a bond.

3. One-quarter of the articles contracted for must be delivered by the 15th April 1915 and the remainder as ordered.

4. The contract will be subject to the confirmation of the Inspector-General of Prisons.

5. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting any or all bids, without assigning any reason for so doing.

6. Samples of articles proposed to be supplied should be produced at the time of auction and the supplies should be strictly in accordance with the samples.

7. Merchants who are unable to be present may send in their tenders in writing together with their samples and Rs. 50 (Rupees fifty only) earnest money which will be returned to the unsuccessful tenderers. These tenders should reach the Superintendent not later than the 6th March 1915.

8. Any further information can be obtained from the Superintendent.

9. The quantities given in the schedule are approximate and the Superintendent reserves the right of ordering more or less than those quantities as may be required and the contractor will be required to supply according to the written orders of the Superintendent. No verbal orders should be attended to.

Articles.	Probable requirements for the year.
	Lb.
Rice (not less than six months old) white samba, boiled	250,000
Ragi, Mysore, maximum wastage 10 per cent.	350,000
Chillies	3,500
Coriander	3,000
Turmeric	500
Dhal, thuvara (country), maximum wastage 5 per cent.	150,000
Old tamarind (well cleaned)	7,500
New tamarind (well cleaned)	7,500
Gingelly seeds, maximum wastage 10 per cent., outturn of oil 40 per cent.	80,000
	Tons.
Firewood	300
	Lb.
Sago	500
Brown sugar	200

Vellore Central Jail,
16th February 1915.

W. E. MITCHELL,
Superintendent.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, GOVERNMENT OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL.

TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF ARTICLES OF DIET AND HOSPITAL SUPPLIES.

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders, *in duplicate*, will be received up to 10 A.M. on Friday the 26th February 1915 by the Superintendent, Government Ophthalmic Hospital, for the supply of perishable articles and non-perishable articles in bulk, as detailed in schedules A and B, for the Government Ophthalmic Hospital, Madras. The quantity required shown against all articles in Group No. VII of "Non-perishable articles" and all "Perishable articles" in Schedule B is only a probable one and will be more or less according to actual requirements.

2. A separate tender must be sent for each group of articles.

3. Tenders will be opened by the Superintendent, Government Ophthalmic Hospital, Marshall's Road, Egmore, at the appointed time in the presence of those interested who may choose to attend.

4. Tenders to be superscribed showing the number of the group or article and schedule. Each tender must contain not only the rates but the total value of each item of supply entered in a separate column, the items in which must be totalled up.

5. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit in Government Promissory notes or Bank receipts equal to 5 per cent. on the total value of his tender, and in default of such deposit the tender will be rejected, nor will any tender be received after the time fixed for the opening of tenders. *No cash will be received.* The deposit will be returned to unsuccessful tenderers immediately.

6. The successful tenderer for non-perishable articles shall be required to deliver the articles in bulk one week after acceptance of tender. Payment will be made as soon as possible after delivery.

7. The successful tenderer for perishable articles shall be required to have ready daily at 7 30 A.M. the day's supply for the inspection of the Superintendent, Government Ophthalmic Hospital. He will find out daily the requirements of the following day.

8. The successful tenderer for non perishable articles excepting Groups Nos. 6 and 7, after receiving intimation that his tender has been accepted must supply the articles in bulk before the prescribed date, failing which his earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

9. The successful tenderer for perishable articles must, within three days from date of receiving intimation that his tender has been accepted, lodge security, viz., 10 per cent. on the total value of the articles, failing which his deposit shall be forfeited to Government.

10. No advance of cash will be made to the contractor.

11. A fine not exceeding 10 per cent. of the deposit money will be levied from the successful contractor of perishable articles for any infringement of the stipulations of the bond, and if frequently repeated the contract will be annulled and the security confiscated to Government. The contract must not be sublet. The contractor's security will be returned to him on completion of his contract.

12 "*Samples of the different articles must be furnished by each tenderer with his tender.*" The samples of the accepted tenderer will be sealed and lodged in the office of the Superintendent, Government Ophthalmic Hospital.

13. The Superintendent, Government Ophthalmic Hospital, reserves to himself the right to declare to accept the tender for any one or more of the articles tendered for by the successful tenderer without assigning any reason for doing so.

14 The Superintendent, Government Opthalmic Hospital, also reserves to himself the right of rejecting tenders without assigning any reason for doing so.

15. Tenders containing rates manifestly below the market value of articles will be summarily rejected.

16. Every correction in the tender must invariably be initialled by the tenderer, failing which the tender will be rejected.

17. The successful contractor will be required to sign a bond and to pay the value of the proper stamp duty on the contract.

18 Government Promissory notes lodged as earnest security money or security deposit for a period of 12 months or less shall not be endorsed over to the Superintendent, but shall remain in the name of the depositor. Government will appropriate or cancel the notes as per G.O. No 2365 of 31st March 1890, authority to that effect being duly entered in the contract or other agreement executed by the depositors.

19. The tenderer should attach a certificate to his tender or tenders to the following effect:—

"I, the tenderer, agree to have the earnest money [confiscated to Government in case of my failure to undertake the tender."

SCHEDULE A.

Non-perishable articles.

Description of articles.	Quantity required.	Rate.
Group No. 1.		
Coffee, powder, 1st sort, in tins	.. Lb.	672
Sugar, brown, best quality	.. "	1,61
Sugar, white, 1st sort	.. "	
Tea, 1st sort	.. "	
Cubebs	.. "	
Group No. 2.		
Asafœtida	..	
	II.13	.. Lb.

Description of articles.	Quantity required.	Rate.
Group No. 2—cont.		
Cloves, broken		660
Chillies, 1st sort		
Coriander seeds	.. Lb.	28
Cummin seeds	.. "	2
Dhall	.. "	
Mustard seed, country	.. "	
Pepper, black	.. "	
Rice	.. "	12
Sooji	.. "	

SCHEDULE A—*cont.*

Non perishable articles—cont.

Description of articles.	Quantity required.	Description of articles.	Quantity required.
Group No. 2—cont.		*Group No. 4—cont.*	
Dry ginger .. .. .. Lb.	4	Needle, steel, Walker's No. 7, packs of 12 each .. .. .. Pack	6
Salt, white .. .. .. "	20	Matches, safety, boxes, 1 size .. No.	648
Tamarind, good and plain, without seeds .. .. .. "	680	Charcoal .. .. .. Lb.	405
Turmeric .. .. "	25	Washing sods, country .. .. "	33
Vegétyam .. .. "	30	Do. Europe .. .. "	48
Group No. 3.		Candles .. .. .. No.	12
Rice, 1st sort, good and clean .. Lb.	19,500	Globe metal polish tins .. .. "	144
Rice, raw, 1st sort, good and clean .. "	5,000	*Group No. 7.*	
Group No. 4.		Banians, Lascal, first size .. .. No.	20
Pots .. .. No.	48	Do. second size .. .. "	50
Monkeys .. .. "	1,800	Blankets, red .. .. .. "	100
Mullays .. .. "	600	Do. white, 1st sort .. .. "	24
Chatties, large .. .. .. "	20	Cloth, red, Turkey, 1¼ yards wide, 10 stripes, to be supplied torn into pieces of 3 and 5 yards .. .. Yds.	1,000
Gaglets .. .. "	48	Cents, gingham, men's .. .. No.	36
Group No. 5.		Do do. children's .. .. "	18
Oil, kerosene, 75°, in tins .. .. Gallo.	18	Frocks, shorts, children's .. .. "	12
Do. do. 150° do. .. .. "	60	Gowns, white, women's .. .. "	24
Group No. 6.		Do shorts do. .. .. "	24
Monkey brand soap .. .. No	60	Jackets, white, men's .. .. "	100
Baskets, common, large .. .. "	50	Do. do. women's .. .. "	100
Brooms, bundles .. .. .. "	640	Do. do. children's .. .. "	24
Do. cocoanut, bundles .. .. "	480	Mattress, coir .. .. .. "	28
Castor-seed .. .. .. Lb	110	Do. cotton .. .. .. "	2
Soap, Europe, bar, Beach's .. .. No.	120	Mosquito curtains .. .. .. "	16
Sunlight soap, cakes .. .. "	200	Screen, hanging .. .. .. "	4
Soap, Europe, cake, Pears, glycerine .. "	120	Shifts, white, women's .. .. "	24
Sieves .. .. "	72	Do do children's .. .. "	24
Baskets, rattan, large .. .. "	48	Shirts, white, first size .. .. "	30
		Do. do. second size .. .. "	16
		Socks, cotton, pairs .. .. "	48
		Toilet covers .. .. .. "	6
		Counterpanes .. .. .. "	12
		Tea cloths .. .. .. "	12

Groups Nos 5 and 7 to be supplied monthly or occasionally as required from 1st April 1914 to 31st March 1915.

SCHEDULE B.

Perishable articles.

Description of articles.	Probable quantity required.	Period of delivery.	Remarks.
Group No. 1.			
Beef, best grass-fed, without bone .. Lb.	50	To be supplied in such quantities as may be required daily at 7-30 a.m. from 1st April 1914 to 31st March 1915.	Goat's flesh will not be accepted. The feet of the sheep must be attached to the legs when mutton is being passed by the Superintendent. To be supplied in carcass when the daily supply exceeds 25 lb.
Chickens, 18 oz. each in weight when dressed .. No.	400		
Ducks .. .. "	16		
Eggs, hen, fresh, to weigh 1½ oz. each .. "	4,000		
Fish, fresh, excluding wastage .. .. Lb.	6,000		
Fowls, 2lb. 3-4-0 each, dressed .. .. No.	300		
Mutton, grass-fed, first sort, without bone .. Lb.	16,500		
Partridges .. .. No.	30		
Pigeons .. .. "	30		
Snipe .. .. "	30		
Teals .. .. "	30		
Plate leaf for meals (100 per bundle) .. Bdls.	600		
Rabbits .. .. No.	12		
Group No 2.			
Butter, fresh, best quality .. .. Lb	500		
Milk, cow's, of good and wholesome quality, plate of 20 oz. each. Cows to be milked at the hospital; fresh, specific gravity not less than 1029° .. Pts.	40,000		Cows to be ready at the hospital at 8 o'clock in the morning and 4 o'clock in the evening.
Group No. 3			
Hoppers, white, not to weigh less than 1 oz. each .. No.	60,000		To be ready at the hospital at 6-30 a.m.
Group No. 4.			
Apples, sweet, good size .. .. .. No.	50		
Cocoanut, fresh, without shell .. .. Lb	200		
Ghee, fresh, 1st sort .. .. .. "	2,000		
Garlic .. .. "	240		
Green chillies .. .. "	30		
Green ginger .. .. "	30		
Ice .. .. "	1,680		
Leeches .. .. "	2,400		
Karuppilai leaves .. .. .. No.	240		
Limes, fresh, good size .. .. .. Lb.	200		
Mangoes, good, full size .. .. .. No.	50		
Mint and parsley, fresh .. .. .. Lb.	12		

SCHEDULE B—*cont.*

Perishable articles—cont.

Description of articles.		Probable quantity required.	Period of delivery.	Remarks.
Group No 4—cont.				
Oil sassanni, bottles	Dzs.	1	To be supplied in such quantities as may be required daily at 7 a.m. from 1st April 1915 to 31st March 1916.	Vegetables should be varied as available according to season.
Onions	Lb.	700		
Plantains, good size, ripe	No.	20,000		
Oranges, fresh and sweet	"	240		
Potatoes, 1st sort, none to weigh less than 2 oz. each.	Lb	2,000		
Vegetables, country, fresh, exclusive of wastage	"	15,000		
Vegetables, Europe, fresh, exclusive of wastage	"	200		
Lemonade bottle	Dzs.	10		
Soda bottle	"	78		
Group No. 5.				
Bread, 4 oz., 8 oz.; and 1 lb., white best quality	Lb	18,500		
Flour, wheat	"	144		
Sooji	"	80		
Group No. 6.				
Tinning copper pots of sizes to be done twice a month about 10 at a time	No	200		

Madras, 4th February 1915.

H. KIRKPATRICK, Major, I.M.S.,
Ag. Superintendent, Government Ophthalmic Hospital.

TENDERS FOR EXECUTION OF WORKS TO PERUNKOLI TANK.

NOTICE is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received and opened by the Executive Engineer or any agent deputed by him up to noon of the 15th March 1915 for the execution of the works noted below:—

		Estimate.
		Rs.
Perunkoli tank (Imperial No. 571).	Repairs to bund	1,630
	Improvements to weir	500

2. The amount of earnest money to be deposited along with each tender is Rs. 100, failing which the tender will not be valued. The earnest money of those tenders not accepted will be returned immediately.

3. Tenders should be sent in sealed covers superscribed "Tender for the work", the name of the work or works being given without fail as otherwise they are liable to be opened before or after the due date.

4. Any tender not received on the due date will not be considered.

5. Tenders should be written up in Public Works Department Form K-1 complete in every detail. The form may be obtained on application at the Division or Sub-Divisional Offices.

6. Plan and specification may be seen on application at the Chingleput Division Office on all working days between the hours of 12 A.M. and 4 P.M.

7. In the event of the tender being submitted by a firm, it must be signed separately by each member thereof or in the event of the absence of any partner it must be signed on his behalf by a person holding power-of-attorney authorising him to do so.

8. The address of each tenderer should be given in full in the tender form.

9. The successful tenderer will be asked to execute the necessary agreement on a date which will be fixed by the Executive Engineer and if the tenderer fails to do so within that date, his earnest money will be forfeited.

10. The work should not be sub-let.

11. Date of completion of work—30th September 1915. For improvements a bonus of Rs. 21 will be given if the work is completed within the fixed time.

12. The Executive Engineer reserves to himself the right to reject the lowest or any tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

13. The form below is the schedule form printed in Public Works Department Form K-1 and gives the description and quantity of the several items of work to be done.

PERUNKOLI TANK (IMPERIAL No. 571).

Repairs to bund.

Units.			
1,600·000	..	Earthwork raising bund with an extra load of 10 yds. and lift 3 yds. including cartooning complete.	1,630 c.ft.
20·00	..	Grouting and pointing with surki mortar	150 sq.ft.
	..	Rebuilding stone masonry in body wall	100 c.ft.
1,320·00	..	Turfing including watering for three months	100 sq ft.

Improvements to weir.

Units.			
20 00	..	Roughstone work new	180 c. ft.
12 00	..	Providing a puddle wall in front of skin wall of weir with good clay including watering and ramming complete	100 ,,
..		Earthwork excavating foundations for second apron	5,000 ,,

N.B.—The rate should be given for stones etc., exclusive of conveyance.

R. A. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR,
Executive Engineer, Chingleput Division.

22nd January 1915.

TENDERS FOR REPAIRS TO PULIAMBAKKAM TANK.

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received and opened by the Executive Engineer or any agent deputed by him up to noon of the 10th March 1915 for the execution of the works noted below :—

	Estimate.
	Rs.
Reconstructing sellingulah of Puliambakkam tank (Imperial No. 487) ..	3,200

2. The amount of earnest money to be deposited along with each tender is Rs. 100, failing which the tender will not be valued. The earnest money of those tenders not accepted will be returned immediately.

3. Tenders should be sent in sealed covers superscribed "Tender for the work" the name of the work or works being given without fail as otherwise they are liable to be opened before or after the due date.

4. Any tender not received on the due date will not be considered.

5. Tenders should be written up in Public Works Department Form K-I complete in every detail. The form may be obtained on application at the Division or Sub-divisional offices.

6. Plan and specification may be seen on application at the Chingleput division office on all working days between the hours of 12 A.M. and 4 P.M.

7. In the event of the tender being submitted by a firm, it must be signed separately by each member thereof or in the event of the absence of any partner it must be signed on his behalf by a person holding power-of-attorney authorising him to do so.

8. The address of each tenderer should be given in full in the tender form.

9. The successful tenderer will be asked to execute the necessary agreement on a date which will be fixed by the Executive Engineer and if the tenderer fails to do so within that date, his earnest money will be forfeited.

10. The work should not be sub-let.

11. Date of completion of work, 30th September 1915. A bonus of Rs. 150 will be given if the work is completed within the fixed time.

12. The Executive Engineer reserves to himself the right to reject the lowest or any tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

13. The form below is the schedule form printed in Public Works Department Form K-1 and gives the description and quantity of the several items of work to be done.

RECONSTRUCTING SELLINGULAH OF PULIAMBAKKAM TANK (IMPERIAL No. 487).

Unit.			
24 00	..	Concrete stone jelly in surki mortar	100 c. ft.
60 00	..	Country brick in surki mortar	100 ,,
13 00	..	Surki plastering two coats	100 ,,
10 74	..	Old rough stone in surki mortar	100 c. ft.
18 00	..	Rough stone dry packing new	100 c. ft.
5 00	..	Gravel backing, 6" thick	100 ,,
4 5	..	Cutstone work	100 ,,
..	..	Dismantling old masonry	C. ft.
....		Earthwork for foundations	100 c. ft.
			1,000 ,,

N.B.—The rates should be given for stones, stone jelly, gravel and cutstone exclusive of conveyance.

R. A. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR,
Executive Engineer, Chingleput Division.

3rd February 1915.

TENDERS FOR EXECUTION OF WORKS TO AKKARAPAUKAM TANK.

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received by the Executive Engineer up to noon of the 15th March 1915 for the execution of the works noted below :—

Akkarapaukam tank (Imperial No. 105) { (1) Repairs to bund—Estimate Rs. 3,000.
(2) Improvements to weir—Estimate Rs. 870.

2. The amount of earnest money to be deposited along with each tender is Rs. 100, failing which the tender will not be considered. The earnest money may be paid at any time before the date fixed at the office of the Executive Engineer at Chepauk and the receipt of the Manager obtained. This receipt will be replaced by a formal receipt signed by the Executive Engineer which should be produced at the time of repayment of the earnest money.

3. Tenders should be sent in sealed covers superscribed "Tender for the work," the name of the work or works being given without fail, as otherwise they are liable to be opened before or after the due date.

4. Any tender not received on the due date will not be considered.

5. Tenders should be written up in P.W.D. Form K-1 complete in every detail. The form may be obtained on application at the Division or Sub-Divisional offices.

6. Plan and specification and detail estimate may be seen on application at the Chingleput Division office on all working days between the hours of 12 A.M. and 4 P.M.

7. In the event of the tender being submitted by a firm, it must be signed separately by each member thereof or in the event of the absence of any partner it must be signed on his behalf by a person holding power-of attorney authorizing him to do so.

8. The address of each tenderer should be given in full in the tender form.

9. The successful tenderer will be asked to execute the necessary agreement on a date which will be fixed by the Executive Engineer, and if the tenderer fails to do so within that date, his earnest money will be forfeited.

10. The work should not be sub-let.

11. Date of completion of work—30th September 1915. For improvements a bonus of Rs. 27 will be given if the work is completed before 30th September 1915.

12. The Executive Engineer reserves to himself the right to reject the lowest or any tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

13. The form below is the schedule form printed in P.W.D. Form K-1 and gives the description and quantity of the several items of work to be done.

ARKARAVAUKAM TANK (IMPERIAL No. 105).

Repairs.

Units			
170·00	..	Revetment with new laterite stones	100 c. ft.
60·00	..	Gravel backing to revetment	100 "
27·000	..	Earthwork cutting slopes and refacing after excavation of revetment	1,000 c. ft.

Improvements.

9·50	..	Concrete broken brick in mortar	100 c. ft.
4·16	..	Country brick in surki mortar	100 "
12·00	..	Laterite stone work new	100 "
1·50	..	Laterite with pit stones	100 "
....	....	Earthwork excavating foundation and forming bank	1,000 "
6·25	..	Grouting with brush jelly in mortar and pointing with surki mortar	100 sq. ft.
3·00	..	Plastering with mortar two coats	100 "

N.B.—The rates should be given for stones and gravel exclusive of seigniorage.

22nd January 1915. R. A. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR,
Executive Engineer, Chingleput Division.

TENDERS FOR REPAIRS TO ARAPAKKAM GUNDU MADUGU ANICUT.

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received and opened by the Executive Engineer or any agent deputed by him up to noon of the 15th March 1915 for the execution of the works noted below :—

	Estimate.
	Rs.
Repairs to Arapakkam Gundu madugu anicut (Imperial No. 631)	5,000

2. The amount of earnest money to be deposited along with each tender is Rs 100, failing which the tender will not be valued. The earnest money of those tenders not accepted will be returned immediately.

3. Tenders should be sent in sealed covers as prescribed "Tender for the work," the name of the work or works being given without fail, as otherwise they are liable to be opened before or after the due date.

4. Any tender not received on the due date will not be considered.

5. Tenders should be written up in P.W.D. Form K-1 complete in every detail. The form may be obtained on application at the Division or Sub-Divisional offices.

6. Plan and specification may be seen on application at the Chingleput Division office on all working days between the hours of 12 A.M. and 4 P.M.

7. In the event of the tender being submitted by a firm, it must be signed separately by each member thereof or in the event of the absence of any partner it must be signed on his behalf by a person holding power-of attorney authorizing him to do so.

8. The address of each tenderer should be given in full in the tender form

9. The successful tenderer will be asked to execute the necessary agreement on a date which will be fixed by the Executive Engineer, and if the tenderer fails to do so within that date, his earnest money will be forfeited.

10. The work should not be sublet.

11. Date of completion of work—30th September 1915. A bonus of Rs. 108 will be given if the work is completed within the fixed time.

12. The Executive Engineer reserves to himself the right to reject the lowest or any tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

13. The form below is the schedule form printed in P.W.D. Form K-1 and gives the description and quantity of the several items of work to be done.

REPAIRS TO ARAPAKKAM GUNDU MADUGU ANICUT (IMPERIAL No. 631).

Units 24·00	..	Concrete stone jelly in surki mortar	100 c. ft.
" 42·00	..	Rough stone in mortar	100 "
" 29·00	..	Rough stone work new	100 "
" 4·00	..	Removing and repacking revetment	100 "
" 26·00	..	Pointing with surki mortar	100 sq. ft.
" 26·00	..	Grouting and pointing with surki concrete	100 "
		Excavating foundations	1,000 c. ft.

N.B.—The rates should be given for stone jelly and stones exclusive of seigniorage.

22nd January 1915 R. A. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR,
Executive Engineer, Chingleput Division.

TENDERS FOR REPAIRS TO PUDUMAVILANGAI TANK SUPPLY CHANNEL.

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received by the Executive Engineer up to noon of the 15th March 1915 for the execution of the works noted below :—

	Estimate.
	Rs.
Repairs to the Padumavilangai tank supply channel	750

2. The amount of earnest money to be deposited along with each tender is Rs. 50, failing which the tender will not be considered. The earnest money may be paid at any time before the date fixed at the office of the Executive Engineer at Chepauk and the receipt of the Manager obtained. This receipt will be replaced by a formal receipt signed by the Executive Engineer which should be produced at the time of repayment of the earnest money.

3. Tenders should be sent in sealed covers superscribed "Tender for the work," the name of the work or works being given without fail, as otherwise they are liable to be opened before or after the due date.

4. Any tender not received on the due date will not be considered.

5. Tenders should be written up in P.W.D. Form K-1 complete in every detail. The form may be obtained on application at the Division or Sub-Divisional offices.

6. Plan and specification and detail estimate may be seen on application at the Chinglepet Division office on all working days between the hours of 12 A.M. and 4 P.M.

7. In the event of the tender being submitted by a firm, it must be signed separately by each member thereof or in the event of the absence of any partner it must be signed on his behalf by a person holding power-of-attorney authorising him to do so.

8. The address of each tenderer should be given in full in the tender form.

9. The successful tenderer will be asked to execute the necessary agreement on a date which will be fixed by the Executive Engineer and if the tenderer fails to do so within that date, his earnest money will be forfeited.

10. The work should not be sublet.

11. Date of completion of work—30th September 1915.

12. The Executive Engineer reserves to himself the right to reject the lowest or any tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

13. The form below is the schedule form printed in P.W.D. Form K-1 and gives the description and quantity of the several items of work to be done :—

REPAIRS TO PUDUMAVILANGAI TANK SUPPLY CHANNEL.

Units.			
1,000	..	Earthwork	1,000 c. ft.
		Plastering	100 sq. ft.

22nd January 1915.

R. A. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR,
Executive Engineer, Chinglepet Division.

TENDERS FOR EXECUTION OF WORKS TO PERUNAGAR TANK SUPPLY CHANNEL.

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received by the Executive Engineer up to noon of the 15th March 1915 for the execution of the works noted below :—

	Estimate.
	Rs.
Clearing silt, repairing and strengthening the left bank of Perunagar tank supply channel (Imperial No. 635)	4,450

2. The amount of earnest money to be deposited along with each tender is Rs. 100, failing which the tender will not be considered. The earnest money may be paid at any time before the date fixed at the office of the Executive Engineer at Chepauk and the receipt of the Manager obtained. This receipt will be replaced by a formal receipt signed by the Executive Engineer which should be produced at the time of repayment of the earnest money.

3. Tenders should be sent in sealed covers superscribed "Tender for the work," the name of the work or works being given without fail, as otherwise they are liable to be opened before or after the due date.

4. Any tender not received on the due date will not be considered.

5. Tenders should be written up in P.W.D. Form K-1 complete in every detail. The form may be obtained on application at the Division or Sub-Divisional offices.

6. Plan and specification and detail estimate may be seen on application at the Chinglepet Division office on all working days between the hours of 12 A.M. and 4 P.M.

7. In the event of the tender being submitted by a firm, it must be signed separately by each member thereof or in the event of the absence of any partner it must be signed on his behalf by a person holding power-of-attorney authorising him to do so.

8. The address of each tenderer should be given in full in the tender form.

9. The successful tenderer will be asked to execute the necessary agreement on a date which will be fixed by the Executive Engineer and if the tenderer fails to do so within that date, his earnest money will be forfeited.

10. The work should not be sub-let.

11. Date of completion of work—30th September 1915.

12. The Executive Engineer reserves to himself the right to reject the lowest or any tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

13. The form below is the schedule form printed in P.W.D. Form K-1 and gives the description and quantity of the several items of work to be done.

PERUNAGAR TANK SUPPLY CHANNEL (IMPERIAL No. 533).—CLEARING SILT, REPAIRING AND STRENGTHENING THE LEFT BANK OF THE —. ESTIMATE—Rs. 4,456.

Units.			
518·000	.. ..	Earthwork, clearing silt, ordinary soil-extra lift 1 yard	.. .. 1,000 c. ft.
287·000	.. ..	Earthwork for banking, extra lead 30 yards and lift 1½ yards	.. .. 1,000 „
2,000·00	.. ..	Removing bushes from slopes of bank	.. .. .. 100 sq. ft.
1,684·00	.. ..	Removing prickly-pear and throwing it at a distance	.. .. 100 „

22nd January 1916.

R. A. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR,
Executive Engineer, Chingleput Division.

TENDERS FOR EXECUTION OF WORKS TO UTTRAMÉBUR CHITTERI.

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received and opened by the Executive Engineer or any agent deputed by him up to noon of the 15th March 1916 for the execution of the works noted below :—

	Estimate. Rs.
Uttramerur Chitteri (Imperial No. 537)—Repairs to the bund and masonry works	6,350

2. The amount of earnest money to be deposited along with each tender is Rs. 100, failing which the tender will not be valued. The earnest money of those tenders not accepted will be returned immediately.

3. Tenders should be sent in sealed covers superscribed "Tender for the work" the name of the work or works being given without fail as otherwise they are liable to be opened before or after the due date.

4. Any tender not received on the due date will not be considered.

5. Tenders should be written up in P.W.D Form K-1 complete in every detail. The form may be obtained on application at the Division or Sub-Divisional offices

6. Plan and specification may be seen on application at the Chingleput Division office on all working days between the hours of 12 A.M. and 4 P.M.

7. In the event of the tender being submitted by a firm, it must be signed separately by each member thereof or in the event of the absence or any partner it must be signed on his behalf by a person holding power-of-attorney authorizing him to do so.

8. The address of each tenderer should be given in full in the tender form.

9. The successful tenderer will be asked to execute the necessary agreement on a date which will be fixed by the Executive Engineer and if the tenderer fails to do so within that date, his earnest money will be forfeited

10. The work should not be sublet.

11. Date of completion of work—30th September 1916.

12. The Executive Engineer reserves to himself the right to reject the lowest or any tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

13. The form below is the schedule form printed in P.W.D. Form K-1 and gives the description and quantity of the several items of work to be done.

UTTRAMERUR CHITTERI (IMPERIAL No. 537)—REPAIRS TO THE BUND AND MASONRY WORKS. ESTIMATE—Rs. 6,350

Units			
514·750	.. ..	Earthwork raising bank with extra lead 30 yards and lift 6 yards	.. 1,000 c. ft.
142·31	.. ..	Removing prickly-pear including destroying	.. .. .. 100 sq. ft.
61·26	.. ..	Removing bushes	.. .. 100 „
264·50	.. ..	Gravel backing on top of bund	.. .. 100 „

23rd January 1916.

R. A. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR,
Executive Engineer, Chingleput Division.

NOTICE OF TENDERS.

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received and opened by the Executive Engineer or any agent deputed by him up to noon of the 15th March 1916 for the execution of the works noted below :—

	Estimate. Rs.
Improvements and repairs to Tirumangalam tank (P.A.S. No. 191) ..	3,740 (950 + 2,800)

2. The amount of earnest money to be deposited along with each tender is Rs. 100, failing which the tender will not be valued. The earnest money of those tenders not accepted will be returned immediately.

3. Tenders should be sent in sealed covers superscribed "Tender for the work" the name of the work or works being given without fail as otherwise they are liable to be opened before or after the due date.

4. Any tender not received on the due date will not be considered.

5. Tenders should be written up in P.W.D Form K-1 complete in every detail. The form may be obtained on application at the Division or Sub-Divisional offices.

6. Plan and specification may be seen on application at the Chingleput Division office on all working days between the hours of 12 A.M. and 4 P.M.

7. In the event of the tender being submitted by a firm, it must be signed separately by each member thereof or in the event of the absence of any partner it must be signed on his behalf by a person holding power-of-attorney authorizing him to do so.

8. The address of each tenderer should be given in full in the tender form.

9. The successful tenderer will be asked to execute the necessary agreement on a date which will be fixed by the Executive Engineer and if the tenderer fails to do so within that date, his earnest money will be forfeited.

10. The work should not be sub-let.

11. Date of completion of work—8th September 1915.

12. The Executive Engineer reserves to himself the right to reject the lowest or any tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

13. The form below is the schedule form printed in P.W.D. Form K-1 and gives the description and quantity of the several items of work to be done:—

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS TO TIRUMANGALAM TANK (P.A.S. No. 191).

Repairs to bund.

Units		
223·000	Earth work hard clay including sectioning extra lead 10 yards and lift 3 yards.	1,000 c. ft.
12·00	New stone revetment	100 "
11·67	Rough stone dry packing, old	100 "
1·70	Gravel backing	100 "
22·23	Reading slopes of bund, three rows	100 s. ft.
6·00	Grouting and pointing with surki mortar	100 sq. ft.
1·70	Concrete stone jelly in surki mortar	100 c. ft.
4·00	Brick in surki mortar	100 "
2·00	Plastering with surki mortar, two coats	100 sq. ft.

Improvements.

7·46	Concrete with stone jelly in surki mortar	100 c. ft.
12·75	Concrete brick in surki mortar	100 "
0·65	Arch work do.	100 "
35	Cutazine work	s ft.
11·00	Plastering with surki mortar, two coats	100 sq. ft.
	Ring with rod and locking arrangements	Each.
	Pure-blocking old masonry	100 c. ft.

B. A. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR,
Executive Engineer, Chingleput Division.

Madras, 4th February 1915.

TENDERS FOR EXECUTION OF WORKS TO VOYALUR MAMONICAL TANK.

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received and opened by the Executive Engineer or any agent deputed by him up to noon of the 15th March 1915 for the execution of the works noted below:—

		Estimate.
		Rs.
Voyalur Mamonical tank (Imperial No. 128)	Improvements to weir ..	2,170
	Repairs to bund and masonry works	5,200

2. The amount of earnest money to be deposited along with each tender is Rs. 200, failing which the tender will not be valued. The earnest money of those tenders not accepted will be returned immediately.

3. Tenders should be sent in sealed covers superscribed "Tender for the work," the name of the work or works being given without fail, as otherwise they are liable to be opened before or after the due date.

4. Any tender not received on the due date will not be considered.

5. Tenders should be written up in P.W.D. Form K-1 complete in every detail. The form may be obtained on application at the Division or Sub-Divisional offices.

6. Plan and specification may be seen on application at the Chingleput Division office on all working days between the hours of 12 A.M. and 4 P.M.

7. In the event of the tender being submitted by a firm, it must be signed separately by each member thereof or in the event of the absence of any partner it must be signed on his behalf by a person holding Power-of-Attorney authorising him to do so.

8. The address of each tenderer should be given in full in the tender form.

9. The successful tenderer will be asked to execute the necessary agreement on a date which will be fixed by the Executive Engineer and if the tenderer fails to do so within that date, his earnest money will be forfeited.

10. The work should not be sub-let.

11. Date of completion of work—30th September 1915.

12. The Executive Engineer reserves to himself the right to reject the lowest or any tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

13. The form below is the schedule form printed in P.W.D. Form K-1 and gives the description and quantity of the several items of work to be done.

VOYALUR MAMONICAL TANK (IMPERIAL No. 128).

Weir.

Units.	Description.	Unit for calculation.
6·00 ..	Dismantling masonry	100 c. ft.
41·00 ..	Concrete brick jelly in mortar	100 "
11·7 ..	Brick in surki mortar	100 "
84·00 ..	Plastering with surki mortar two coats	100 "
	Earthwork excavating foundation	100 sq. ft.
11·00 ..	New rough laterite stone packing	1,000 c. ft.
	.. ..	100 "

Bund.

731 000	..	Earthwork in ordinary soil with extra lift including sectioning, lifting, 1,000 c. ft. etc., complete
12-562	..	Ramming sand in rows .. .. 100 sq. ft.
3,250 00	..	Lifting the bund and giving watering for three months .. .. .. 100 ,,
64. 00	..	Removing and destroying prickly, poor, growing light jungle here and there .. 100 ,,

Repairs to sluices 1, 2 and 4.

4 00	..	Plastering two coats with surki mortar .. .. 100 sq. ft.
2 No.	..	Providing a stone shutter .. .. Each.
2 No	..	Fastening p'ug with iron rod and bottom shutter .. ..

The rates should be entered for stones, etc., exclusive of conveyance.

R. A. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR,
Executive Engineer, Chingleput Division.

Madras, 8th February 1915.

TENDERS FOR EXECUTION OF WORKS TO SADAYANKUPPAM TANK

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received and opened by the Executive Engineer or any agent deputed by him up to noon of the 16th March 1915 for the execution of the works noted below :—

	Estimate. Rs.
Repairs to the bund and masonry works of the Sadayankuppam tank (Imperial No. 196)	2,886

2. The amount of earnest money to be deposited along with each tender is Rs. 100, failing which the tender will not be valued. The earnest money of those tenders not accepted will be returned immediately.

3. Tenders should be sent in sealed covers superscribed "Tender for the work" the name of the work or works being given without fail as otherwise they are liable to be opened before or after the due date.

4. Any tender not received on the due date will not be considered.

5. Tenders should be written up on P.W.D. Form K-1 complete in every detail. The form may be obtained on application at the Division or Sub-Divisional offices.

6. Plan and specification may be seen on application at the Chingleput Division office on all working days between the hours of 12 A.M. and 4 P.M.

7. In the event of the tender being submitted by a firm, it must be signed separately by each member thereof or in the event of the absence of any partner it must be signed on his behalf by a person holding Power-of-Attorney authorising him to do so.

8. The address of each tenderer should be given in full in the tender form.

9. The successful tenderer will be asked to execute the necessary agreement on a date which will be fixed by the Executive Engineer and if the tenderer fails to do so within that date, his earnest money will be forfeited.

10. The work should not be sub-let.

11. Date of completion of work, 30th September 1915.

12. The Executive Engineer reserves to himself the right to reject the lowest or any tender as going any reason for so doing.

13. The form below is the schedule form printed in P.W.D. Form K-1 and gives the description and quantity of the several items of work to be done.

SADAYANKUPPAM TANK (IMPERIAL No. 196).

Repairs to the bund and masonry works

Units.			
381 000	..	..	Earthwork in ordinary soil with extra average lift 7 yards including sectioning complete 1,000 c. ft.
....			Removing and destroying prickly-poor .. .. 100 sq. ft.
....			Do. bushes .. .. 100 ,,
....			Ramming bund one row .. .. 100 s. ft.
2420 00			Lifting including watering for three months .. .. 100 sq. ft.
1·70	..	..	Plastering with surki mortar two coats .. .. .. 100 ,,
·80	..	..	Concrete bank jelly in mortar .. .. 100 c. ft.
·38	..	..	Country brick work in surki mortar .. .. .. 100 ,,
14	No.		Cement concrete pipe 9" diameter including fixing in cement .. 1 No.
....			Earthwork excavating foundation .. .. 1,000 c. ft.

R. A. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR,
Executive Engineer, Chingleput Division.

22nd January 1915.

TENDERS FOR EXECUTION OF WORKS TO MADAVARAM TANK

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received and opened by the Executive Engineer or any agent deputed by him up to noon of the 15th March 1915 for the execution of the works noted below :—

	Estimate. Rs.
Improvements and repairs to Madavaram tank (Imperial No. 136)	1,790 (1,790)

2. The amount of earnest money to be deposited along with each tender is Rs. 100 the tender will not be valued. The earnest money of those tenders not accepted immediately.

3. Tenders should be sent in sealed covers superscribed "Tender for the work" the name of the work or works being given without fail as otherwise they are liable to be opened before or after the due date.

Lump sum.
Approximately.
Entered.

STONEY,
Executive Engineer, Madras Special Division.

4. Any tender not received on the due date will not be considered.

5. Tenders should be written up in P.W.D. Form K-1 complete in every detail. The form may be obtained on application at the Division or Sub-Divisional offices.

6. Plan and specification may be seen on application at the Chingleput Division office on all working days between the hours of 12 A.M. and 4 P.M.

7. In the event of the tender being submitted by a firm, it must be signed separately by each member thereof or in the event of the absence of any partner it must be signed on his behalf by a person holding Power-of-Attorney authorising him to do so.

8. The address of each tenderer should be given in full in the tender form.

9. The successful tenderer will be asked to execute the necessary agreement on a date which will be fixed by the Executive Engineer and if the tenderer fails to do so within that date, his earnest money will be forfeited.

10 The work should not be sub-let.

11 Date of completion of work—30th September 1915.

12 The Executive Engineer reserves to himself the right to reject the lowest or any tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

13. The form below is the schedule form printed in P.W.D. Form K-1 and gives the description and quantity of the several items of work to be done:—

MADAVARAM TANK (IMPERIAL No. 186).

Repairs.

Units.			
40 000	.. ..	Earthwork filling in gullies	1,600 c. ft.
9·00	.. ..	Removing and repacking old stone revetment	100 c. ft.
2·00	.. ..	Repacking old stone revetment with 1/3 new stones	100 "
·50	.. ..	Country brick in work in earth mortar	100 "
23·20	.. ..	Plastering with earth mortar, two coats	100 s. ft.
7	.. ..	Cutstone work	C. ft.
Nos. 2	.. ..	Providing pings with iron rod, complete	Each.

Improvements.

10·80	.. ..	Concrete brick jelly in mortar	100 c. ft.
10·10	.. ..	Country brick in earth mortar	10 0 "
44·00	.. ..	Plastering with earth mortar, two coats	100 s. ft.
107	.. ..	Cut stone work	C. ft.
2 50	.. ..	Arch work brick in earth mortar	100 c. ft.
Nos. 1	.. ..	Providing ping with iron rod and locking arrangements	Each.
Nos. 8	.. ..	Fixing old stone and R. M. stones	Do.
	....	Demolishing old masonry	100 c. ft.

R. A. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR,
Executive Engineer, Chingleput Division.

Madras, 4th February 1915.

AUCTION FOR SUPPLY OF GRAINS, ETC.

NOTICE is hereby given that an auction will be held at the Central Jail, Visagapatam, at 2 P.M. on Monday, 15th March 1915, for the supply of grains, etc., detailed below.

2. The amount noted against each item will be the security for the due performance of the contract and no contractor will be allowed within the auction room unless he pays down the security amount in advance. The amount of the unsuccessful bidders will be returned immediately.

3. The contract will be subject to the confirmation of the Inspector-General of Prisons.

4. Successful bidders should execute a bond in the usual course.

5. Samples of articles should be furnished at the time of auction.

6 No supply should be made before an order is sent by the Superintendent.

7. The Superintendent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any bid.

Name.		Probable quantity.	Deposit.	Conditions.
			Rs	
Rice	To be supplied in quantities as may be required from time to time.	140,000 lb.	1,200	Should be six months' old, thin and of white colour, not to be damped, wastage not to exceed 4 per cent.
Ragi		225,000 "	800	Free from husk and not to be damaged wastage not to exceed 12 per cent.
Dhal (thavarai)		96,000 "	400	Clean and free of stones, wastage not to exceed 3 per cent.
Tamarind, cleaned		15,000 "	70	Free of stones and not be damped.
Coriander		2,500 "	30	Free of weevil and mud.
Chillies		3,000 "	60	Dry not to contain much seed.
Onions		10,000 "	25	Clean and good quality.
Kerosene oil		800 gallons	96	Of good quality, monkey brand.
Coal		100 tons.	300	Do.
Country coal		10 "	200	Do.
Gingelly seed		50,000 lb.	500	Brown, wastage and dryage not to exceed 10 per cent. uniform should not be less than 40 per cent.
Jute		10,000 "	200	Good quality, white, fresh, soft and free from chaff.
Grey wool first sort		4,000 "	100	Good, wastage not to exceed 30 per cent.
Black wool first sort		1,000 "		
Straw		100,000 "	60	Good quality, not damped.
Milk		As required daily.	60	The cows should be milked in jail.

Visagapatam Central Jail,
8th February 1915.

C. A. KEER,
Superintendent.

TENDERS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF QUARTERS FOR THE OVERSEER, TOWN WORKS, MADURA.

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received by the Executive Engineer, Madura Special Division, at his office at Madura up to 3 P.M., on 17th March 1915, for the work, constructing quarters for the Overseer, Town Works, Madura, estimate Rs 3,520.

2. Each tender must be sealed and super cribed "Tender for constructing quarters for the Overseer, Town Works, Madura," and accompanied by a remittance of Rs. 100 and the Executive Engineer reserves the right of rejecting any tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

3. Printed tender forms (K 1 and K 2) can be had on application at the Madura Special Division Office, P.W.D.

4. Plans, specifications and schedules of quantities may be seen at the Executive Engineer's Office, Madura Special Division, on all days except Sundays and holidays between 11 A.M. and 5 P.M.

5. Tenders should show clearly the rates offered for the various descriptions of work at which the tenderer will agree to execute the work.

6. The tenders will be opened by the Executive Engineer, Madura Special Division on 17th March 1915, and the successful tenderer will be expected to start work within fifteen days' of receipt of notice that his tender has been accepted, failing which his deposit will be forfeited to Government.

7. The deposits of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned after allotment of contract.

8. The contract will not be allowed to be sublet

9. The Executive Engineer does not undertake to notify the unsuccessful tenderers of the rejection of their tenders.

10. Telegraphic tenders will not be considered.

11. No extra rate will be paid above the accepted tender rates for any material on account of its having to be obtained from special localities to conform to the specifications or to approved samples.

TENDER FOR CONSTRUCTING QUARTERS FOR THE OVERSEER, TOWN WORKS, MADURA.

Quantity.	Particulars of work.	Per
	Earthwork.	
4,000 c. ft.	Earthwork excavating foundations	1,000 c. ft
1 010 ,,	Filling in basement	1,000 ,,
	Concrete.	
800 c. ft.	Concrete broken stone jelly in lime mortar	100 c. ft.
	Brickwork.	
1,800 c. ft.	Ground moulded country brick in lime mortar	100 c. ft.
1,134 ,,	Brick in lime mortar superstructure, around doors and windows and 1 foot on top of walls, etc.	100 ,,
189 ,,	Archwork in lime mortar	100 ,,
2,165 ,,	Brick in mud superstructure	100 ,,
	Stone work.	
15 c. ft.	Cut stone work dressed and set in position	1 c. ft.
	Iron work.	
·08 ton	Rolled steel joists including hoisting *	1 ton
	Wood work.	
96 31 c. ft.	Pillai Maruda wrought and put up	1 c. ft.
	Doors and Windows.	
433 sq. ft.	Doors Pillai Maruda panelled with frames fittings, etc., complete	1 sq. ft.
16 ,,	Do. do. battened	1 ,,
179 ,,	Windows Pillai Maruda panelled with iron bars	1 ,,
	Roofing.	
916 sq. ft.	Terracing with brick on edge, 3" concrete 3 courses of flat tiles top and bottom plastered	100 sq. ft.
600 ,,	Roofing with pan tiles over flat tiles, rafters, etc.	100 ,,
	Flooring.	
313 sq. ft.	Flooring with Mangalore tiles 6" square on 4" concrete and pointed with cement	100 sq. ft.
126 ,,	Flooring with 1½" Cuddapah slabs on 3" sand and pointed with cement †	100 ,,
398 ,,	Flooring with 4" concrete rendered over with cement	100 ,,
	Miscellaneous.	
184 r. ft.	Cornice brick in mortar plastered 2 coats	1 r. ft.
3 Nos.	Almirahs with frames and plank with shutters	Each.
	Mango planks all over top of store room	Lump sum.
216 c. ft.	Filling in with gravel 6" thick well watered and rolled	100 c. ft.
	Finishing.	
3,339 sq. ft.	Plastering with mortar 2 coats including whitewashing	100 sq. ft.
1,152 ,,	Wood oiling 2 coats	100 ,,
1,200 ,,	Painting 3 coats of doors and windows, etc. ‡	100 ,,
	Quinquenna charges including latrine and water-supply, etc.	Lump sum.

* Steel joists will be supplied departmentally † Cuddapah slabs will be supplied departmentally.
‡ Paint will be supplied departmentally, only labour charges are to be entered

R. F. STONEY,
Executive Engineer, Madura Special Division.

16th February 1915.

TENDER FOR SUPPLY OF CARTS AND BULLS.

WANTED, from 1st April 1915, cart contractors to supply the Government Hobart Training School for Muhammadan Mistresses, Royapettah, 4 akras, with eight carts and 4 bulls at Rs. 20 per month per cart. No allowance will be given for the two months during which the school is closed for vacation and Ramzan.

2. A security of Rs. 50 must be deposited with the Headmistress of the school and an agreement entered into for one year.

3. Applications for the contract should be sent to the Headmistress of the school on or before the 1st March 1915.

Government Hobart Training School,
Royapettah, 13th February 1915.

M. KARNEY,
Headmistress.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, GOVERNMENT VOLUNTARY VENEREAL HOSPITAL, MADRAS.

TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF ARTICLES OF DIET AND OTHER HOSPITAL REQUIREMENTS.

NOTICE is hereby given that sealed tenders in duplicate will be received up to 9-30 o'clock (morning) on Saturday 27th February 1915 by the Superintendent, Voluntary Venereal Hospital, for the supply of the following articles :—

Diet, Sterilized and Non-diet, Sterile—consists of articles which must be supplied in bulk within seven days after acceptance of tender. Payment will be made on bills as soon after receipt as possible.

Diet, Perishable—consists of perishable articles of daily supply (supply to continue from 1st April 1915 to 31st March 1916). An indent for each day's requirement will be given to the contractor. Payment will be made on monthly bills.

Non-diet, Perishable, and Surgical Dressings—consists of article to be indented for in quantities as required. Payment will be made on monthly bills. Supplies to continue from 1st April 1915 to 31st March 1916.

2. The articles required are detailed in the classified schedules annexed, and information as to samples, etc., may be had on personal application at the hospital.

3. Tenders will be opened by the Superintendent at the Voluntary Venereal Hospital at the appointed time in the presence of those interested who may choose to attend.

4. Tenders to be superscribed in the manner classified in paragraph 1 and on the covers the words "Tenders for hospital supplies" written. Each tender must contain not only the rates, but the total value of each item of supply entered in a separate column, the items in which must be totalled up showing the aggregate value of each article tendered.

5. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit (in Government Promissory notes or Bank receipts) as earnest-money of the amount noted against each article. When several articles are tendered for, one Bank receipt for the total amount of earnest-money will be received. In default of such deposit the tender will be rejected, nor will any tender be received after the time fixed for the opening of tenders. *No cash will be received.* This deposit will be returned to unsuccessful tenderers immediately and to the others as soon as they have lodged the security mentioned in paragraph 7 *infra*.

6. No person making a tender shall be allowed to withdraw his tender for the space of thirty days from the date thereof, and, in the event of his so doing, his deposit shall be forfeited to Government.

7. The successful tenderer must within three days from date of receiving intimation that his tender has been accepted, lodge security, viz., 10 per cent. on the total value of the articles, failing which his deposit will be forfeited to Government.

8. No advance of cash will be made to the contractor.

9. Bills on presentation will be passed by the Accountant-General for payment at the Madras Bank after delivery of the articles.

10. A fine, not exceeding 10 per cent. of deposit money, will be levied for any infringement of the stipulations of the bond, and, if frequently repeated, the contract will be annulled and the security confiscated to Government.

11. The contract must not be sublet. The contractor's security, if not confiscated, will be returned to him immediately on completion of his contract.

12. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right to decline or accept the tender for any one or more of the articles tendered for by the successful tenderer without assigning any reason for so doing.

13. The Superintendent also reserves to himself the right of rejecting tenders without assigning any reason for so doing.

14. The successful competitor will be required to pay the value of the proper stamp duty on the contract.

15 Government promissory notes lodged as earnest-money or security deposit for a period of twelve months or less *shall not be endorsed over to the Superintendent but shall remain in the name of the depositor.* Government will appropriate or cancel the notes as per G.O. No. 2358, dated 31st March 1890, authority to that effect being duly entered in the contract or other document executed by the depositor.

16. With reference to the stipulations contained in the preceding paragraph 15, the tenderer should attach a certificate to his schedule or schedules to the following effect :—

"*I, the tenderer, agree to have the earnest-money of in Government promissory notes or Bank receipts confiscated to Government in case of my failure to undertake the contract.*"

17. No articles shall be supplied to the hospital except on authority signed by the Superintendent or by some responsible person authorised by him in writing to do so.

18. Printed forms of tender can be had on application at the Voluntary Venereal Hospital, Madras.

19. If approved and tender accepted, the samples received will be counted as part of the supply. If rejected, the samples will be paid for at the tender rates. Tenderers are distinctly to understand that, if the tender be accepted, the bulk of the article or articles required must be in every way equal to the approved sample. The opinion of the Superintendent to be final on this point.

20. The number or quantity entered in the form of tender is the minimum number or quantity which the Superintendent undertakes to require to be supplied, but the contractor will be under an obligation to supply such larger number or increased quantity as the Superintendent may require him to supply up to 25 per cent.

Articles.		Probable quantity more or less required.	Earnest deposit.	Remarks.
Diet, cereals. (Bulk supply. Quantities noted in this group represent six months' supplies.)			24	
Barley	Lb.	50	1	Samples required.—If the whole of this group is included in one tender Rs. 35 will be received as earnest money
Chillies, dry, 1st sort	"	40	1	
Coffee powder	"	40	1	
Cocoa-nuts	"	120	6	
Coriander, 1st sort, clean	"	125	6	
Dholl, 1st sort, clean	"	40	2	
Garlic	"	4	1	
Mustard	"	25	1	
Pepper, black, 1st sort, clean	"	3	1	
Rice, 1st sort, clean, stones picked (x)	"	30	3	
Salt, white, good	"	6,000	30	
Tamarind, 1st sort, stones, seeds, picked	"	125	2	
Turmeric	"	120	3	
Vermicelli	"	4	1	
Non-diet, cereals. (Bulk supplies.)				
Basket, common, small	No.	6	1	
Do. ditto, large	"	3	1	
Brooms, bundles, 12 in each	"	45	1	
Chunam	Lb.	75	6	
Soup, carbolic, Calvert's	"	6	1	
Winnows	No.	3	1	
Surgical dressing. (Quantities noted in this group represent twelve months' supply.)				
Cotton, clean	Lb.	70	3	
Non-diet, perishable. (Quantities noted in this group represent twelve months' supply.)				
Coal tar, good quality	Lb.	100	2	If the whole of this group is included in one tender Rs. 10 will be received as earnest money
Dry earth	Cartload.	10	1	
Mullays	No.	300	1	
Munthays	"	900	1	
Oil, cocoanut	Lb.	25	1	
*Oil, kerosine, American, 150° test, to be supplied in tins.	Gallons	200	6	
Straw	Lb.	4,000	5	
Soap, country	"	50	1	
Diet-perishable. (Quantities noted in this group represent twelve months' supply.)				
Betal and nut	Lb.	100	2	If the whole of this group is included in one tender Rs. 10 will be required as earnest money
Bread, 1st sort	"	650	6	
Eggs, hen fresh, to weigh 1½ oz. each	No.	1,200	5	
Mutton with bone, best quality (1)	Lb.	100	1	
Mutton without bone, best quality (2)	"	2,000	10	
Peppers, fresh, white, to weigh 2 oz. each	No.	20,000	15	
Buttermilk, fresh (20 oz. pint) specific gravity not under 1014	Pint.	5,000	5	
Milk, cows, best cows to be milked in hospital, specific gravity not under 1028, pint of 20 oz.	Pints.	6,000	20	
Vegetable, country, varied daily of such descriptions as can be procurable during the year exclusive of weddas	Lb.	4,500	10	
Bedding and clothing. (Quantities noted in this group represent twelve months' supply.)				
Saree, Turkey red (women's) with narrow blue borders, 12 cubits	No.	40	10	

* Time to be returned after all is used up.

(x) Will be taken in two instalments.

(1) Each sheep must weigh not less than 20 lb. Only male sheep will be accepted. The feet of the sheep must be attached when mutton is being passed by the Medical Officer.—Goat's flesh will not be accepted as mutton under any circumstances.

Madras, 19th February 1915.

P. C. GABRIEL, Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,
Superintendent, Government Voluntary Venereal Hospital.

TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF DEMARCATION STONES.

SEALED tenders are invited as to reach before 31st March 1915 for the supply of demarcation stones, whose dimensions are given below, for the survey of Villupuram Inlak, South Arcot district.

2. Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for the supply of demarcation stones for Villupuram taluk" and should be addressed to the Officer in charge by name.

3. Stones must be of good granite or some other durable stone to be approved by the Officer in charge.

4 The undersigned reserves to himself the right of rejecting any or all tenders without giving any reason therefor.

5. The successful tenderer will have to enter into a written agreement with the Officer in charge and deposit Rs. 500 in cash as security for the due performance of the terms of the contract.

6. No advance of cash will be made to the contractor. Payments for the stones supplied will be made by the Officer in charge by bills on a Government treasury within three months from the date of passing of the stones.

7. The successful tenderer must be prepared to supply 10,000 to 12,000 stones per month.

8. Tenderer must clearly state whether the rates quoted are for the delivery at the depot or village, and if the former, the rate of cartage from depot to village should also be quoted.

Description of stones—

First class stones.—3' × 9" × 9". Marks, broad arrow on a side, a plummet hole on the top with a triangle enclosing the hole for village trijunction stations, or with two parallel lines on the other side of the hole, for other boundary stations.

Second class stones.—2½' × 8" × 8". Broad arrow on the side, a plummet hole on the top with a circle round it.

Third class stones.—2' × 6" × 6". Broad arrow on the side.

Survey Office, Cuddalore,
11th February 1915.

M. N. RAMASWAMI AYYAR,
Officer in charge of No. V Party.

MADRAS STATIONERY DEPARTMENT.

TENDERS FOR DEALWOOD CASES FOR PACKING.

SEALED tenders for the supply of the undermentioned descriptions of dealwood boxes for packing stationery articles during the year 1915–16 will be received by the undersigned up to 12 noon on Monday the 15th March 1915:—

Dealwood cases for packing of same.

		Probable quantity required.
(*a*) With tin linings	No.	3,000
(*b*) Without tin linings	"	100

N.B.—(i) The planks should be clearly over ½" in thickness.

(ii) Payment will be made according to inside measurements.

(iii) The inside measurements of a case will be calculated by deducting one inch from each length of the outside measurements.

(iv) The top and side planks should be strong; they should not be made of narrow planks patched up.

General conditions.

1. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for dealwood cases for packing," and should specify the rates at which the tenderers undertake to supply the cases. They should be accompanied by a deposit of 5 per cent. on the value of the tender. This deposit should be remitted into the Bank of Madras and the Bank's receipt attached to the tender. No money will be accepted.

2. A sample case in each of the patterns measuring about 30" × 28" × 20" should invariably accompany the tender; it should be distinctly described and marked with the name of the tenderer on label attached to it. Standard samples may be inspected at the Stationery office.

3 The dealwood cases should be delivered at the Stationery office, Madras, at the cost and risk of the contractor.

4 The successful tenderer will be required to pay a security of 10 per cent. on the value of his tender together with the necessary stamp duty and to sign a contract bond (form of which can be seen at the office) within fifteen days from the date of his being informed of the acceptance of his tender. In case of failure, his deposit of 5 per cent. delivered with the tender will be forfeited and credited to Government and his tender considered to be cancelled.

5. The actual quantities required will be stated in the orders given from time to time, agreeably to which the contractor should supply the articles.

6 The Superintendent of Stationery reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

7. Forms of tender and any further information can be obtained on application to the Stationery office on any office day between the hours of 11 A.M. and 6 P.M.

Stationery Office, Madras,
3rd February 1915.

D. W. G. COWIE,
Superintendent of Stationery.

TENDER NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received by the Executive Engineer, Tank Restoration Scheme Division, VII Circle, at his office at Egmore up to 2 P.M. on the 1st March 1915, for the works noted below.

2. The cover containing each tender should be addressed to the Executive Engineer, Tank Restoration Scheme Division, VII Circle.

3 In addition to the address, each cover should bear on it the number of notice for which the tender is given, and the name of the tenderer.

4. Mufassal tenderers may send in their tenders by post duly registered to reach the Divisional Office on the due date. Any tender not reached in due time will not be considered.

5. The Executive Engineer, Tank Restoration Scheme Division, VII Circle, reserves to himself the right of rejecting any or all the tenders without assigning any reason.

6. Printed forms of tender can be had on application either at the Tank Restoration Scheme Divisional or Tank Sub-Divisional offices.

7. Plan, specification and detailed estimate may be seen on application at the Tank Restoration Scheme Division office at Egmore on all working days between the hours of 12 A.M. and 4 P.M.

8. Work must not be sublet.

9. In the event of the tender being submitted by a firm it must be signed separately by each member thereof or in the event of the absence of any partner it must be signed on his behalf by a person holding a power-of-attorney authorising him to do so.

10. The address of each tenderer should be given in full in the tender form.

11. Tenders will be opened by the Executive Engineer, Tank Restoration Scheme Division, at 2 P.M. on the 1st March 1915.

12. Work is given out on the piece-work system.

13. Earnest money as noted against the work should accompany each tender.

1. 2வது குத்தக வேலைக்கு 1915-ஆவது மாசமி 1ந பகல் 2 மணிக்கு தாக்கல்கள், 7-வது சர்வே, ந. தூ. எஞ்சினியர், எழிலுடைய இரவிசர் தாலுகா செலவுப்பணம் எழுபத்தாயிரத்து ஐநூற்றுப் பதினெட்டு ரூபாய் மொத்த மதிப்புள்ள வரைவு ரேகை பிரகாரம் செய்யப்படுகிறது.

2. ஒவ்வொரு தாக்கலுக்கு தடவில் பிரமாணமாக 7-வது சர்க்கிள், ந. தூ. எஞ்சினியர், எழில் ஆவுடை இரவிசர் தாலுகாவுக்கு என்ற பிரகாரம் எழுதப்படவேண்டியது.

3. பிரமாணம் விரத்தோடுகூட தாக்கலை மேலெழுதி பிரகாரம் செய்யப்பட்ட வேலைக்கு நேர் செலவுக்கு தாக்கலுடைய பெயரைக் குறிக்கவேண்டியது.

4. வேண்டிய தாக்கலுதாரர்கள் தங்களுடைய தாக்கலை தாலுகாவுக்கு செலவு பண தாக்கல் செலுவைத்த குறித்த தேதியை முடிந்து தபாலுக்கு வந்திருக்கும்படி அனுப்பவும். குறித்த தேதியை வரை தாக்கலுகளிலுக்கு கவனிக்கப்படாது.

5. 7வது சர்வே, ந. தூ. எஞ்சினியர், எழிலுடைய இரவிசர் தாலுகா வரைவு குத்தக வரை தாக்கலுகளையும் எந்த காரணமும் தெரிவிக்காமலே நிராகரிக்க தெரிவு பாதுகாக்கும் உரிமையுடையது.

6. தாக்கல்கள் தாரை (பாரம்) தாலுகாவுக்கு ந. தூ. எஞ்சினியர் ஆபிசிலாவது தாலுகா செலவுப்பணம் மிச்சப்படுத்தும் பேரில் வேண்டிய ஆபிசிலாவது இலவசமாக பெற்றுக்கொள்ளலாம்.

7. தாக்கலுக்கும் தாலுகா விதிகளும் பிரமாண தெரிவுகளும் காலை 12 மணி முதல் 4 மணி வரைக்கு ந. தூ. எஞ்சினியர் ஆபிஸ், எழும்பூரில் எல்லா நேரமும் பார்க்கலாம்.

8. வேலை பிறருக்கு விடக்கூடாது.

9. பிரமாணமாகத்தான் தாக்கலை தெரிவுபடுத்தியிருந்தால் அந்த தாக்கலில் கண்டுள்ள ஒவ்வொரு தனிப்பட்டவர்களும் மேற்படியாரின் இலாபத்துக்கு வருவதை அறிய தக்க அதிகாரப்பிரகாரம் வேறொருவரை கையொப்பமிடவேண்டியது.

10. தாக்கலை தருபவரின் தாக்கலுதாரரின் முழுவிலாசமும் தெரிவிக்கவேண்டியது.

11. ந. தூ. எஞ்சினியர் எழிலுடைய இரவிசர் தாலுகா 1915-ஆவது மாசமி 1ந பகல் 2 மணிக்கு தாக்கல் திறக்கப்படும்.

12. வேலை பிறவேறு முறைப்படியே தெரிவுபடுத்தப்படும்.

13. அந்தந்த வேலைக்கு ஏற்ற குறித்த இருக்கும் முன்பணத்துடன் ஒவ்வொரு தாக்கலும் அனுப்பப்படவேண்டியது.

No. 25, MANGALAM MANAL BED, KOLLAMBAKKAM TANK GROUP, MADHANTAKAM UPPAR MINOR BASIN (O.S. No. 57 T/C. No. 14–18). EARNEST MONEY—Rs. 30.

Number.	Description.	Quantity.	Quantity to which rates are to be given.
1.	Earth for raising and strengthening the bund	71 000	1,000 c. ft.
2.	Removing prickly-pear and bushes	20 000	100 sq. ft.
3.	Earthwork for cleaning the bund to F.T.L.	5 0 0	1,000 c. ft.
4.	Dry rough stone work	2 50	1,000 ,,
5.	Gravel backing 6" thick	0 81	100 ,,
6.	Brick work in surki mortar	0-75	100 ,,

Madras, 13th February 1915.

G. R. RAMASWAMI AYYANGAR,
Offg. Executive Engineer, T.R.S. Division, VII Circle.

TENDERS FOR EXECUTION OF WORKS TO ESUR TANK.

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received by the Executive Engineer, Tank Restoration Scheme division, VII Circle, at his office at Egmore up to 2 P.M. on the 1st March 1915 for the works noted below.

2. The cover containing each tender should be addressed to the Executive Engineer, Tank Restoration Scheme division, VII Circle.

3. In addition to the address, each cover should bear on it the number of notice for which the tender is given, and the name of the tenderer.

4. Mofussil tenderers may send in their tenders by post duly registered to reach the Divisional office on the due date. Any tender not reached in due time will not be considered.

5. The Executive Engineer, Tank Restoration Scheme division, VII Circle, reserves to himself the right of rejecting any or all the tenders without assigning any reason.

6. Printed forms of tender can be had on application either at the Tank Restoration Scheme Divisional or Tank Sub-divisional offices.

7. Plan, specification and detailed estimate may be seen on application at the Tank Restoration Scheme Division office at Egmore on all working days between the hours of 12 A.M. and 4 P.M.

8. Work must not be sublet.

9. In the event of the tender being submitted by a firm it must be signed separately by each member thereof or in the event of the absence of any partner it must be signed on his behalf by a person holding a power-of-attorney authorising him to do so.

10. The address of each tenderer should be given in full in the tender form.

11. Tenders will be opened by the Executive Engineer, Tank Restoration Scheme division, at 2 P.M. on the 1st March, 1915.

12. Work is given out on the piece-work system

13. Earnest money as noted against the work should accompany each tender.

1. இந்த ஏரிக்கு வேண்டுவதான 1915-ம்வது வருஷம் மார்ச்சு 1ந் தேதி 2 மணிக்கு தாசுகளைச், 7-வது சர்க்கிள், டாங்க் ரெஸ்டோரேஷன் ஸ்கீமின் நிர்வாகப் பொறியாளர் பெரியகுளம் எனும் ஊரில் அவருடைய ஆபீஸ் பொலிவாட்டில் வைத்துக் கையில் வைத்துக் கொண்டிருக்கும் வேலைகளுக்கு தனித்தனி டெண்டர்கள் கேட்கப்படுகிறது.

2. டெண்டரை நிர்வாகப் பொறியாளர் 7-வது சர்க்கிள், டாங்க் ரெஸ்டோரேஷன் ஸ்கீம் டிவிஷன், VII சர்க்கிள் என்பவருக்கு அனுப்பிவைக்கவேண்டியது.

3. டெண்டர் கோரப்பட்டுள்ள வேலைகளின் நம்பரையும் பெயரையும் டெண்டர் பாரத்தில் குறிப்பிடவேண்டியது.

4. தபாலில் அனுப்பப்படும் டெண்டர்களை நிர்வாகப் பொறியாளர் மேற்படி தேதி 1915-ம்வது வருஷம் மார்ச்சு 1ந் தேதி பகல் 2 மணிக்குள் ஆபீசில் கிடைக்கும்படி அனுப்பிவைக்கவேண்டியது. தவறி தாமதமாய் வரும் டெண்டர்கள் ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்படமாட்டாது.

5. 7-வது சர்க்கிள், டாங்க் ரெஸ்டோரேஷன் ஸ்கீமின் நிர்வாகப் பொறியாளர் எந்த டெண்டரையும் ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளவோ அல்லது தள்ளிவிடவோ முழு அதிகாரம் உள்ளவர்.

6. டெண்டர் பாரங்கள் பெரியகுளம் ஏரி டிவிஷன் ஆபீசில் வேலை நாட்களில் காலை 10 மணி முதல் 4 மணி வரையில் கிடைக்கும்.

7. திட்டமும் திட்டமிதிலுள்ள விவரமான மதிப்புரையும் பெரியகுளம் ஏரி டிவிஷன் ஆபீசில் காலை 10 மணி முதல் 4 மணி வரையில் வேலை நாட்களில் பார்வைக்கு வைக்கப்படும்.

8. ஒப்பந்தம் மாற்றக்கூடாது.

9. டெண்டரை நிர்வாகப் பொறியாளருக்கு அனுப்பும்போது அதில் கண்டுள்ள வேலைக்கு நாம் ஒப்புக்கொள்ளுகிறோம் என்று டெண்டர் கொடுத்தவர் கையெழுத்துப் போடவேண்டியது. டெண்டர் கொடுத்தவர் ஒரு கம்பெனியாக இருந்தால் அதிலுள்ள ஒவ்வொரு அங்கத்தினரும் தனித்தனியாகவோ அல்லது அவர்களுக்காக அதிகாரம் பெற்றவர் ஒருவரோ கையெழுத்துப் போடவேண்டியது.

10. டெண்டர் கொடுத்தவரின் முழு விலாசமும் கொடுக்கவேண்டியது.

11. டெண்டர்கள் நிர்வாகப் பொறியாளர் 7-வது சர்க்கிள், டாங்க் ரெஸ்டோரேஷன் ஸ்கீம் டிவிஷன், VII சர்க்கிள் என்பவரால் 1915-வது வருஷம் மார்ச்சு 1ந் தேதி பகல் 2 மணிக்கு திறக்கப்படும்.

12. வேலை ஒப்பந்தப்படி செய்யப்படும்.

13. ஒவ்வொரு டெண்டர் ஏற்கும் முன்பாக அதனுடன் குறிப்பிட்டுள்ள முன்பணத்தை அனுப்பிவைக்கவேண்டியது.

WORK No. XIV, ESCR TANK, ISOLATED WORK—MADURANTAKAM UPPER MINOR BASIN, EARNEST Rs. 10.

Serial number.	Description of work.	Quantity	Quantity to which rates are to be given.
1.	Stone facing the bund (soft, hard clay)	17·300	1,000 c. ft.
2.	Ramming pr ky rock	1,554 00	100 sq. ft.
3.	Cone ete broken stone in surki mortar	4 25	100 c. ft.
4.	Brickwork in ordinary mortar	4 75	100 ,,
5.	Roughcasting in ordinary mortar	4 50	100 ,,
6.	Dry rough stone work	3 80	100 ,,
7.	Gravel backing 6" thick	1·80	100 ,,
8.	Plastering with surki mortar two coats	5 50	100 sq. ft.
9.	Pointing with surki mortar	2 50	100 ,,
10.	Cutaway work	30 00	100 c. ft.

Madras, 6th February 1915.

G. R. RAMASWAMI AYYANGAR,
Offg. Executive Engineer, T.R.S. Division, VII Circle.

TENDERS FOR EXECUTION OF WORK TO MANGALAM PERIA ERI.

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received by the Executive Engineer, Tank Restoration Scheme Division, VII Circle, at his office at Lemoore up to 2 P.M. on the 1st March 1915 for the works noted below.

2. The cover containing each tender should be addressed to the Executive Engineer, Tank Restoration Scheme Division, VII Circle.

3. In addition to the address, each cover should bear on it the number of notice for which the tender is given, and the name of the tenderer.

4. Mofussil tenderers may send in their tenders by post duly registered to reach the Divisional Office on the due date. Any tender not received in due time will not be considered.

5. The Executive Engineer, Tank Restoration Scheme Division, VII Circle, reserves to himself the right of rejecting any or all the tenders without assigning any reason.

6. Printed forms of tender can be had on application either at the Tank Restoration Scheme Divisional or Tank Sub Divisional offices.

7. Plan, specification and detailed estimate may be seen on application at the Tank Restoration Scheme Division office at Lemoore on all working days between the hours of 12 A.M. and 4 P.M.

8. Work must not be sublet.

9. In the event of the tender being submitted by a firm it must be signed separately by each member thereof or in the event of the absence of any partner it must be signed on his behalf by a person holding a power-of-attorney authorising him to do so.

10. The address of each tenderer should be given in full in the tender form.

11. Tenders will be opened by the Executive Engineer, Tank Restoration Scheme Division, at 2 P.M. on the 1st March 1915.

12 Work is given out on the piece-work system.

13. Earnest money as noted against the work should accompany each tender.

1. இந்த குறித்த வேலைகளு 1915 ம்இரு மார்ச்சி 1ந பகல 2 மணிக்கு தாசில்தார், 7-வது சரகம், டி. நரசராஜபுரம், எழுமூர்ல இருக்கிற அலுவலில் செயல்பட்டுவரும் பூரண புனருத்தாரண திட்ட கோட்டப்பட்ட பிரிவின் மேலதிகாரி வசமாக இதனுடன் இணைக்கப்பட்டுள்ள படிவத்தில் டெண்டர்கள் அனுப்பப்படவேண்டும்.

2. மேற்படி டெண்டர்கள் அடங்கிய உறைகளை 7-வது சரகம், டி. நரசராஜபுரம், எழுமூர் இருக்கிற அலுவலில் மேற்படி தேதியில் ஒப்படைக்கப்படவேண்டும்.

3. உறையின் மீதான முகவரியுடன் மேற்படி டெண்டர்கள் எந்த அறிவிப்புக்கு உரியவை என்பதையும் டெண்டர்தாரரின் பெயரையும் எழுதவேண்டும்.

4. மேற்படி தேதிக்குள்ளாகவே தங்கள் டெண்டர்கள் தபாலில் சேரும்படி தபால் மூலமாக குறித்த தேதிக்கு முன்னே டெண்டர்களை அனுப்பலாம். குறித்த தேதிக்கு பிறகு வரும் டெண்டர்களைப்பற்றி கவனிக்கப்படமாட்டாது.

5. 7-வது சரகம், டி. நரசராஜபுரம், எழுமூர்ல இருக்கிற அலுவலில் உரிய அதிகாரி எந்த டெண்டரையும் ஏற்க வேண்டும் தெரிவிக்காமலே தனது வசதியும் பரிசீலனையை மேற்கொள்ள.

6. தாசில்தார் அல்லது (பாசன) நிறுவாக பொறியாளர், டி. நரசராஜபுரம் குறிப்பிட்ட அளவுக்கு மேற்படி திட்டங்களுக்கு விண்ணப்பிக்கப்பட்டுள்ள டெண்டர்களை ஏற்கலாம்.

7. திட்டங்களும் திட்டமதிப்பீடும் விபரமான தோரணைகளும் எழுமூர்ல் உள்ள சரகம் 12 மணி முதல் 4 மணி வரையில் டி. நரசராஜபுரம் தாலுகா, எழுமூர் மேலதிகாரி அலுவலில் பார்வைக்கு வைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன.

8. வேலை ஒப்புதலுக்கு விடப்பட்டது.

9. விபரமறிந்தவர்கள் தாசில்தார் அல்லது அவருடைய அதற்கான கட்டளையின் மேலாவது தனிப்பட்டவர்களாவது டெண்டர்களை ஏற்கலாம். மேற்கொண்டவை ஏற்கப்படாமலும் இருக்கலாம்.

10. தாசில்தார் தரும்படி தாசில்தாரரிடம் முன்னரும் வேலைசெய்தவர்.

11. டி. நரசராஜபுரம் எழுமூர்ல இருக்கிற அலுவலில் 1915-ம்இரு மார்ச்சி 1ந பகலில் 2 மணிக்கு தாசில்தாரால் திறக்கப்படும்.

12 வேலை ஒப்புதல்படி முறைப்படியே வேலைக்கப்படும்.

13. குறித்த வேலைக்கு தொகை குறித்த இருக்கும் முன்பணத்துடன் டெண்டர் தாசில்தாரிடம் ஒப்படைக்கவேண்டும்.

No. 18, Mangalam press ent, Kollambakkam tank group, Madhurantakam taluk Minor basin (O.B. No. 65 T./O.N. of 1914-15). Earnest—Rs 40.

Number.	Description.	Quantity.	Quantity to which rates are to be given.
1	Earthwork (loamy clay) for raising and strengthening the tank bond	137 000	1 000 c. ft.
2	Do. (gravel) do.	30 000	1 000 "
3	Removing prickly-pears and burning them	19 00	100 sq. ft.
4	Removing bushes	183 61	100 "
5	Removing and repacking the displaced revetment	26 00	100 c. ft.
6	Raising the old revetment to M W L	13 50	100 "
7	Gravel backing to the above revetment (6" thick)	9 00	100 "
8	Concrete broken stone in ordinary mortar	7 50	100 "
9	Masonry rough stone in mortar	6 50	100 "
10	Dry rough stone work	11 00	100 "
11	Pointing with surki mortar	6 00	100 sq. ft.
12	Brick masonry in mortar	6 25	100 c. ft.
13	Cut stone work	25 50	C. ft.
14	Plastering with surki mortar, two coats	4 50	100 sq. ft.

G. R. RAMASWAMI AYYANGAR,
Offg. Executive Engineer, T.R.S. Division, VII Circle.

Madras, 8th February 1915.

TENDERS FOR EXECUTION OF WORK TO VALAPATTU THANGAL.

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received by the Executive Engineer, Tank Restoration Scheme division, VII Circle, at his office at Egmore, up to 2 P.M. on the 1st March 1915 for the works noted below.

2. The cover containing each tender should be addressed to the Executive Engineer, Tank Restoration Scheme division, VII Circle.

3. In addition to the address, each cover should bear on it the number of notice for which the tender is given, and the name of the tenderer.

4. Mufassal tenderers may send in their tenders by post duly registered to reach the Divisional office on the due date. Any tender not reached in due time will not be considered.

5. The Executive Engineer, Tank Restoration Scheme division, VII Circle, reserves to himself the right of rejecting any or all the tenders without assigning any reason.

6 Printed forms of tender can be had on application either at the Tank Restoration Scheme Divisional or Tank Sub-divisional offices.

7. Plan, specification and detailed estimate may be seen on application at the Tank Restoration Scheme Division office at Egmore, on all working days between the hours of 12 A.M. and 4 P.M.

8. Work must not be sublet.

9. In the event of the tender being submitted by a firm it must be signed separately by each member thereof or in the event of the absence of any partner it must be signed on his behalf by a person holding a power-of-attorney authorising him to do so.

10. The address of each tenderer should be given in full in the tender form.

11. Tenders will be opened by the Executive Engineer, Tank Restoration Schems division, at 2 P.M. on the 1st March 1915.

12 Work is given out on the piece-work system.

13 Earnest money as noted against the work should accompany each tender.

1. இந்த குறிய வேலைகளுக்கு 1915-ம்இரு மார்சுமீ 1உ பகல் 2 மணிக்கு தங்களுடைய, 7-வது சர்கில், உ. டீ. எஸ். டிவிஜன், கண்டிருக்கிய இதனில் அலுவலில் செலுத்தப்படவும் மற்ற நிபந்தனைகளுடைய குறிய வேலைபோட்ட பிரகாரம் காலையும் கல்பத இதழ் பிரகாரம் செய்யப்படுக.

2. ஒவ்வொரு தர்வாக்கு தடவிய விபரங்களுக்கு 7-வது சர்கில், உ. டீ. எஸ். டிவிஜன், எக்ஸிகியூடிவ இஞ்சினீர் அலுவலுக்கு மாத்த வேண்டும் முத்திரை செய்யப்பட்ட விண்ணப்ப நிர்ணயத்தை அனுப்பவேண்டும்.

3. விலாசம் வேர்ப்பதேடை தவறாது போலுக்கு பிரகாரம் செய்யப்பட்ட விண்ணப்ப நிர்ணயத்தை அனுப்பவேண்டும்.

4. வெளிநாட்டு தர்வாக்குதாரர்கள் தங்களுடைய தர்வாக்கை தபாலில் மூலம் அனுப்பலாம். குறிய வேலை மாத தர்வாக்குகளின்றி வைக்கப்படாது.

5. 7-வது சர்கில், உ. டீ. எஸ். டிவிஜன், எக்ஸிகியூடிவ இஞ்சினீர் அலுவலில் ஒவ்வொரு ஒப்பந்த வேலை தர்வாக்குகளும் எந்த காலமும் தெரிவிக்காமல் தள்ளுபடி செய்யும் பத்திரத்தை வைத்திருக்கும்.

6 தர்வாக்க தர்க (பரம்) தமிழுலை உ. டீ. எஸ் டிவிஜன் குறிப்பாக அலுவ டாகு சம்பந்தமான குறிப்பாக விலாவரித்தெரிவிக்க வேண்டும்.

7. தகுந்தவர்கள் திருவாலிதெரு விபரமான வேலைகளும் நன்றாக தயாரும் சோர்வில் பகல் 12 மணி முதல் 4 மணி வரையில் உ. டீ. எஸ். டிவிஜன் ஆபீஸ், எழும்பூரில் விலாவரித்தெரிவு பார்க்கலாம்.

8. மொலை நிராகரிக்கும் பிடிக்கலாம்.

9. மொலைக்காரர்கள் தர்வாக்கு வேலைகளுக்கு தர்க சம்பந்தமான கட்டளைகள் வரவேற்கப்படவேண்டும். மற்றொரு பகுதி இலாபமிருந்தால் அதனை தர்க அதிகாரத்தைச் சார்ந்திருக்கவேண்டும்.

10. தர்வாக்கு கடிதங்கள் தர்வாக்குதாரரின் முழுவிலாசம் தெரிவிக்கவேண்டும்.

11 உ. டீ. எஸ் டிவிஜன் எக்ஸிகியூடிவ இஞ்சினீர் அலுவலால் 1915-ம்இரு மார்சுமீ 1உ பகல் 2 மணிக்கு தர்வாக்கு திறக்கப்படும்.

12. வேலை பிரிவொன்றாக ஏற்பட்டவரே தெரிவிக்கப்படும்.

13 தர்வாக்க வேண்டிய தொக முன்பணத்துடன் ஒவ்வொரு தர்வாக்கும் அனுப்பப்படவேண்டும்.

No. 13, VALAPATTU THANGAL, ARIYUR TANK GROUP, VILUPURAM MINOR BASIN (C.E. No. 13 T./S.A. of 1914-15). EARNEST—Rs. 50

Serial number.	Description.	Quantity.	Quantity to which rates are to be given.
1.	Earthwork in hard clayey soil	81·000	1, 00 c. ft.
2	Removing and destroying prickly-pear	234·00	100 sq. ft.
3.	Concrete under sleeper in surkhi mortar	1 071	100 c. ft.
4.	Rough stone in surkhi mortar	6 67	100 ,,
5.	Dry rough stone work	16 40	100 ,,
6.	Gravel backing of ditch	3 00	100 ,,
7.	Cost in work	28 0	C. R.
8.	Pointing with surkhi mortar	7 60	100 s. ft.

Madras, 6th February 1915.

G. R. RAMASWAMI AYYANGAR,
Offg. Executive Engineer, T.R.S. Division, VII Circle.

TENDERS FOR EXECUTION OF WORK TO MANGALAM PUDU ERI.

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received by the Executive Engineer, Tank Restoration Scheme Division, VII Circle, at his office at Egmore up to 2 P.M. on the 1st March 1915 for the works noted below

2. The cover containing each tender should be addressed to the Executive Engineer, Tank Restoration Scheme Division, VII Circle.

3 In addition to the address, each cover should bear on it the number of notice for which the tender is given, and the name of the tenderer

4. Mofussil tenderers may send in their tenders by post duly registered to reach the Divisional Office on the due date Any tender not reached in due time will not be considered.

5. The Executive Engineer, Tank Restoration Scheme Division, VII Circle, reserves to himself the right of rejecting any or all the tenders without assigning any reason

6 Printed forms of tender can be had on application either at the Tank Restoration Scheme Divisional & Tank Sub-Divisional offices.

7. Plan, specification and detailed estimate may be seen on application at the Tank Restoration Scheme Division office at Egmore on all working days between the hours of 12 A.M. and 4 P.M.

8. Work must not be sublet.

9. In the event of the tender being submitted by a firm it must be signed separately by each member thereof or in the event of the absence of any partner it must be signed on his behalf by a person holding a power-of-attorney authorising him to do so.

10. The address of each tenderer should be given in full in the tender form.

11. Tenders will be opened by the Executive Engineer, Tank Restoration Scheme Division, at 2 P.M. on the 1st March 1916.

12. Work is given out on the piece-work system.

13. Earnest money as noted against the work should accompany each tender

1 மேற் குறித்த வேலைகளுக்கு 1915-ஆவது மார்கழி 14 ந் தேதி 2 மணிக்கு தாசில்தாரை, 7-வது சர்க்கிள், டி. ஆர். எம். டிவிஷன், எழிலூரில் இருக்கிற அலுவலில் சென்று பார்த்து அவருடைய ஆபீஸ் வேலைபோட்ட விபரங்களில் வரிப்படியே வேலை நிறைவு செய்யவேண்டியது.

2. ஒவ்வொரு தாசில்தார் அடங்கிய விபரங்களை 7-வது சர்க்கிள், டி. ஆர். எம். டிவிஷன், கரி பேஷன் இன்ஜினீர் அலுவலுக்கு வந்த பிறகு எழுதப்படவேண்டியது.

3 பிரபலிய் விலாதேகேட தாசில்தார் வேலைக்கு பிரசு செய்யப்பட்ட விலைப் தின் தொகையும் தாசில்தாருடைய வேலையும் வகைசெய்யவேண்டியது.

4 வெளிநாட்டு தாசில்தார்கள் தங்களுடைய தாசில்தார் தாலுகாவைப் பிரிப் தாசில் செய்வதைக் குறித்த தெளிவு டிவிஷன் ஆபீஸர் மூலமாகப் பெறவேண்டியது. குறித்த தெளிவு வராத தாசில்தாரிடமாறி வேலைகொடுக்கப்படாது.

5. 7-வது சர்க்கிள், டி. ஆர். எம். டிவிஷன், எழிலூரில் இருக்கிற அலுவலில் ஒரு அல்லது தாசில்தாரையும் ஏன் எவரும் தெரிவிக்காமலே தாலுகா செய்யும் பாத்திரத்தை விடுதல்.

6. தாசில்தார் தான (பாரம்) தாலுகா டி. ஆர். எம். டிவிஷன் ஆபீஸாக அங்கு பாரு சப்டிவிஷன் ஆபீஸாக விண்ணப்பத்தில் போடவேண்டும்.

7. தாசில்தாரும் சிரஸ்தாரிடமும் பிறவான தொழிலாளரும் வரிசெலுத்தும் நாளில் பகல் 12 மணி முதல் 4 மணி வரையில் டி. ஆர். எம். டிவிஷன் ஆபீஸ், எழிலூரில் வேலைப்பதிவு போடப்படவேண்டும்.

8. வேலை மற்றவர்களுக்கு விடக்கூடாது.

9. விலாசாவத்தாரால் தாசில்தார் தொழிலாளர்கள் தான் சார்ந்த வேலைப்பாடு தாசில்தாரிடமே வேண்டியது. ஒவ்வொரு பாகங்கள் மேல் இவைகளிருக்கிற தாருக்கு அதன் தாசில்தாரைப்பெறுதல் வேலைபார்க்கவேண்டியது.

10. தாசில்தார் தாலுகாவில் தாசில்தாரர்களின் முழுவிலாசமும் கொடுக்கவேண்டியது.

11. டி. ஆர். எம். டிவிஷன் எழிலூரில் இன்ஜினீர் அலுவலில் 1916-வது மார்கழி 1 ந் தேதி 2 மணிக்கு தாசில்தார் திறப்பார்.

12. வேலை பீஸ்வொர்க் முறைப்படியே கொடுக்கப்படும்.

13. அந்த வேலை தொடர்ந்து குறித்த இருக்கும் முன்பணத்துடன் ஒவ்வொரு தாசில்தாரும் அனுப்பவேண்டியது

No. 17, MANGALAM PUDU ERI, KOLLAMBAKKAM TANK GROUP, MADURANTAKAM UPPER MINOR BASIN (G.R. No. 66 T./C.N. of 1914-15). EARNEST—Rs. 20.

Serial number.	Description.	Quantity.	Quantity to which rates are to be given.
1.	Earthwork for raising and strengthening the bund (soil loam)	12 000	1,000 c.ft.
2.	Removing prickly-pear to allow of the execution of earthwork	32·00	100 sq. ft.
3.	Removing bushes	10·10	100 ,,
4.	Rough stone revetment, one foot thick, dry packing with new stones	14 00	100 c.ft.
5.	Gravel backing, six inches thick	0 25	100 ,,

G. R. NAMASWAMI AYYANGAR,
Offg. Executive Engineer, T.R.S. Division, VII Circle.

Madras, 9th February 1916.

TENDERS FOR REPAIRS TO UTHUKADU TANK.

NOTICE is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received by the Executive Engineer, Tank Restoration Scheme division, VII Circle, at his Office at Egmore up to 2 P.M. on the 1st March 1915, for the works noted below.

2 The cover containing each tender should be addressed to the Executive Engineer, Tank Restoration Scheme Division, VII Circle.

3. In addition to the address, each cover should bear on it the number of notice for which the tender is given, and the name of the tenderer.

4. Modified tenderers may send in their tenders by post duly registered to reach the Divisional Office on the due date Any tender not reached in due time will not be considered.

5. The Executive Engineer, Tank Restoration Scheme Division, VII Circle, reserves to himself the right of rejecting any or all the tenders without assigning any reason.

6 Printed forms of tender can be had on application either at the Tank Restoration Scheme Divisional or Tank Sub-divisional offices.

7. Plan, specification and detailed estimate may be seen on application at the Tank Restoration Scheme Division office at Egmore on all working days between the hours of 12 noon and 4 P.M.

8. Work must not be sublet.

9 In the event of the tender being submitted by a firm it must be signed separately by each member thereof or in the event of the absence of any partner it must be signed on his behalf by a person holding a power-of-attorney authorising him to do so.

10. The address of each tenderer should be given in full in the tender form.

11. Tenders will be opened by the Executive Engineer, Tank Restoration Scheme Division, at 2 P.M. on the 1st March 1915.

12. Work is given out on the Piece-work system.

13. Earnest money as noted against the work should accompany each tender.

1. சிற்ற குறிக்க வேலைகளு 1915-வது மார்ச்சி 1ம் பகல் 1 மணிக்கு தாக்கீதுகள், 7-வது சர்க்கிள், டி. ஆர். எஸ். டிவிஷன், எழும்பூரில் இருக்கிற தலைவர் பொறியாளர் அலுவலகத்தில் ஒரு பூரண ஒப்பந்தத்தின் பேரிலும் விபரமான மாதிரியின் படியும் இதன் பிறகு வேலையிற்கு

2 ஒவ்வொரு தாக்கீதுடனும் விபரமான 7 வது சர்க்கிள், டி. ஆர். எஸ். டிவிஷன், எழும்பூரில் தலைவர் பொறியாளருக்கு வந்து சேரும்படியாக இருக்க வேண்டியது.

3. விபரமில் வேலைகளுக்கு தாக்கீதுகள் பொலுத்து பிறகு செய்யப்பட்ட விலைபத்திரத்தில் தெரியாமும் தாக்கீதுகளுடைய பெயர்களும் எழுதியிருக்கவேண்டியது.

4. வேலைக்கு தாக்கீதுதாரர்கள் தாக்கீதுகளுடைய தலைவை தாங்குவதாம் இரும்பு தலை செய்வதற்கு குறித்த தேதியில் டிவிஷன் ஆபீஸை வந்திருக்கும் அதிகாரம் குறித்த தேதியில் வரத் தாக்கீதுகளைப்பற்றி கலிக்கப்படாதது.

5. 7-வது சர்க்கில், டி. ஆர். எஸ். டிவிஷன், எழும்பூரில் இருக்கிற அலுவலர் யாதொரு அல்லது எல்லா தாக்கீதுகளையும் ஏற்க காரணமும் தெரிவிக்காமல் தனது செயல் பரத்தியதாக கருதுவர்.

6. தாக்கீதாரர் அல்ல (பாரம்) நமூனாவில் டி. ஆர். எஸ். டிவிஷன் ஆபீஸரால் அல்லது பேரது கட்டுப்பாட்டின் கீழ் வேலைத்திட்டத்தில் வேலை செய்கிறவர்களிடம்.

7. தாக்கீதுகளும் இரண்டு பிரதியாக விபரமான தொகையுடனும் கச்சிதி தட்டும் இலக்கில் பகல் 12 மணி முதல் 4 மணி வரையில் டி. ஆர். எஸ். டிவிஷன் ஆபீஸ், எழும்பூரில் விலைப்பத்திரம் வேண்டியவர்களால்.

8. வேலையை மற்றவர்களுக்கு விடக்கூடாது.

9 விலாசத்தாரர்கள் தாக்கீது செய்யப்படுகிற அந்த சமயத்தில் கூட்டாளிகள் ஒவ்வொரு தாக்கீதிலும் கையெழுத்து செய்யவேண்டியது. யாதொரு பங்காளி இல்லாமலிருந்தால் அவருடைய அதற்கு தகுந்த அதிகாரமுள்ளதாக ஒப்பேற்றிருக்கவேண்டியது.

10 தாக்கீது எழுதுகிறவர்கள் தாக்கீதுகளில் முழுவிலாசமும் கொடுக்கவேண்டியது.

11 டி. ஆர். எஸ். டிவிஷன் எழும்பூரில் இருக்கிற அலுவலர் 1915-வது மார்ச்சி 1ம் பகலில் 2 மணிக்கு தாக்கீதை திறக்கப்படும்.

12. வேலை பீஸ்வேர்க்கு எற்பாட்டின்படி கொடுக்கப்படும்.

13. தாக்கீது வேலைக்கு நேரே குறித்த இருக்கும் முன்பணத்தை ஒவ்வொரு தாக்கீதும் அனுப்பவேண்டியது.

REPAIRS TO THE TANK BUND AND SURPLUS WORKS WHICH WILL BE IN THE INTEREST OF THE SAFETY OF TANK NO. 16, UTHUKADU TANK AMOUNT OF DEPOSIT TO BE MADE—Rs 200.

Bund.

Serial No	Detail of work.	Quantity.	Units.
1.	Earthwork (gravelly soil) for raising and strengthening the bank bund	160.140	1,000 c. ft.
2.	Earthwork (clayey soil) do. from C S. 13 to 6,500 ft. in L.S	212-000	Do.
3.	Do. do. from 6 500 ft. to end towards right.	105 000	Do.
4.	Removing and destroying the prickly-pears grown over the bund to allow of the execution of earthwork.	1134-00	100 sq. ft.
5.	Dry rough stone work new	54 00	100 c ft.
6.	Gravel backing 6" thick	24 00	Do.

Improving the existing sullingulah at L.F.

7.	Concrete broken stone in surki mortar	10-70	100 c. ft.
8	Masonry roughstone in surki mortar	28 00	Do.
9.	Pointing with surki mortar	27 00	100 sq. ft.
10.	Earthwork excavating foundation, demolishing, etc., sundry works	L.S.	..
11.	Cutting down dam stones to the level of F.T.L.	L.S.	..

Constructing a sullingulah at the R F

12	Concrete broken stone in surki mortar	25 60	100 c ft.
13	Masonry rough stone in surki mortar	12 28	Do.
14	Dry rough stone work new	12 28	Do.
15	Cut stone work	81 0	1'c.ft.
16.	Gravel backing	2 76	100 c. ft.
17	Pointing with surki mortar	6-70	100 sq. ft.
18.	Earthwork excavating foundation, etc.	8 000	1,000 c ft.

Madras, 12th February 1915.

G. R. RAMASWAMI AYYANGAR,
Offg. Executive Engineer, T R S. Division, VII Circle.

MADRAS STAMP AND STATIONERY DEPARTMENT.

TENDERS FOR CONVEYANCE OF STAMP CASES AND STATIONERY ARTICLES, ETC.

Tenders for conveyance of stamps and stationery to and from the undermentioned places during the official year 1914–1915 will be received by the Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery, Madras, at his office up to 12 noon on Monday the 15th March 1915 :—

(A) Rates for the conveyance of stationery articles.

Stationery Office (Old High Court Buildings)—		
to the Salt Cotaurs	and *vice versa*.	per 100 lb.
to the Central Station	"	"
to the Penitentiary Press	"	"
to the Godowns of the Agent for Government Consignments.	"	"
to the Government Press, Mint Buildings	"	"
to the Government Press Branch, Mount Road	"	"
to the Public Works Stores	"	"
to the Beach Goods Station	"	"
to the Beach Railway Station	"	"
to the Royapuram Railway Station	"	"
to other places not mentioned above, within the limits of Madras, per mile or fraction of a mile.	"	"
to the Stations outside Madras such as Poonamallee	"	"

For parcels below 100 lb.

Stationery Office (Old High Court Buildings)—		
to the Salt Cotaurs	and *vice versa*	per package.
to the Government Press, Mint Buildings	"	"
to the Government Press Branch, Mount Road	"	"
to the Penitentiary Press	"	"
to the Royapuram Railway Station	"	"
to the Beach Goods Station	"	"
to the Beach Railway Station	"	"
to other places not mentioned above within the limits of Madras.	"	"

Piling charges.

Charges for removing and piling in the Stationery Office godown.	per case.
	per bale.

(B) Rates for the conveyance of stamps.

Stamp Office—		
to the Royapuram Railway Station	and *vice versa*.	per case
to the Beach Goods shed	"	"
to the Beach Station	"	"
to the Salt Cotaurs	"	"
to the Egmore Station	"	"
to Saidapet	"	"
to the Taluk Office, Madras	"	"
to the Royapuram Railway Station	"	1 to 6 cases.
to the Beach Goods shed	"	"
to the Beach Station	"	"
to the Salt Cotaurs	"	"
to the Egmore Station	"	"
to Saidapet	"	"
to the Taluk Office, Madras	"	"
removing stamp cases from Superintendent's stores for issues and arranging.	"	per case.
arranging and piling stamp cases (from England) and removing to Superintendent's stores.	"	"
removing stamp cases from the packing room into the verandah.	"	"
coolies for arranging 50 stamp cases for addressing	"	per coolie.
weighing and loading 35 stamp cases at railway stations.	"	"

Piling charges.

Charges per case or bale (*a*) for removing and (*b*) for arranging stamp cases or bales in the godowns.

Conditions.

1. Tenders should be sent under sealed covers superscribed "Tender for conveyance of stamps and stationery articles, etc."

2. A deposit of Rs. 100 should be paid into the Bank of Madras and the receipt of the Bank annexed to the tender. The amount will be returned to the tenderer on his executing the required bond, or on his tender being rejected. Deposits in any other shape will not be accepted.

3. The successful tenderer will be required to furnish a security of Rs. 200 with the necessary stamp duty, and to execute a bond for the due performance of his contract within one week from the

date of intimation of the acceptance of his tender. If he fails to do so, the deposit amount received with his tender will be forfeited and his tender considered to be cancelled.

4. The form of contract bond to be executed can be seen at the Stamp and Stationery Office.

5. The contractor should be able to execute the orders of the Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery or any other officer on his behalf within one hour's notice when not more than three carts are required, within three hours' notice when not more than six carts are required, and within six hours' notice when more than six carts are required for a trip during the day.

6. In case of goods despatched to and from the Stamp and Stationery Office, the contractor should take delivery as directed by the consignor and arrange and pile, if required, the packages as directed by the consignee in their respective places within the premises of the offices without extra charge.

7. All cases and bales of papers not-ruled for issue to the several branches of the Government Press on account of forms, etc., shall be taken delivery of by the contractor at the places where they are piled in the godowns and shall be removed into the carts by his own men at his own cost, but the cases and bales intended for issue to mofussil stations shall be delivered to him at the entrance to the stores.

8. When packages are despatched to railway stations, the contractor should obtain the railway receipts and deliver them at the Stamp and Stationery Office on the same day that they are granted.

9. In the case of packages received from the Jails and mofussil offices the contractor should examine the seals if any and have the packages weighed in the presence of the Railway authorities before taking delivery of the packages and should bring promptly to the notice of the Superintendent any differences in weight, failing which he will be held responsible for the differences.

10. The Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

11. For forms of tender and other particulars, tenderers should apply to the Stamp and Stationery Office on any office day between the hours of 11 A.M. and 5 P.M.

Stationery Office, Madras,
6th February 1915.

D. W. G. COWIE,
Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery.

TENDERS FOR EXECUTION OF WORKS TO PALAVEDU TANK.

NOTICE is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received and opened by the Executive Engineer or any agent deputed by him up to noon of the 15th March 1915 for the execution of the works noted below:—

	Estimate. Rs.
Palavedu tank (Imperial No. 197)—	
(1) Constructing a new sluice and improvements to sluice No. 3	1,920
(2) Repairs	2,560

2. The amount of earnest money to be deposited along with the tender is Rs. 200, failing which the tender will not be valued. The earnest money of those tenders not accepted will be returned immediately.

3. Tenders should be sent in sealed covers superscribed "Tender for the work," the name of the work or works being given without fail, as otherwise they are liable to be opened before or after the due date.

4. Any tender not received on the due date will not be considered.

5. Tenders should be written up in P.W.D. Form K-1 complete in every detail. The form may be obtained on application at the Division or Sub-Divisional offices.

6. Plan and specification may be seen on application at the Chingleput Division office on all working days between the hours of 12 A.M. and 4 P.M.

7. In the event of the tender being submitted by a firm, it must be signed separately by each member thereof or in the event of the absence of any partner it must be signed on his behalf by a person holding power-of-attorney authorising him to do so.

8. The address of each tenderer should be given in full in the tender form.

9. The successful tenderer will be asked to execute the necessary agreement on a date which will be fixed by the Executive Engineer and if the tenderer fails to do so within that date, his earnest money will be forfeited.

10. The work should not be sub-let.

11. Date of completion of work—Repairs, 30th September 1915; improvements, 30th September 1915. A bonus of Rs. 70 will be given if the work is completed within the fixed time.

12. The Executive Engineer reserves to himself the right to reject the lowest or any tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

13. The form below is the schedule form printed in P.W.D. Form K-1 and gives the description and quantity of the several items of work to be done.

PALAVEDU TANK (IMPERIAL No. 197).

Repairs.

Units			
852 000	..	Earthwork with extra lead 50 yards and extra lift 2 yards	1,000 c. ft.
600 00	..	Removing prickly-pear and burning	100 sq. ft.
1,570 00	..	Turfing including watering for three months	100 ,,
53 80	..	Renewing and repairing old stone revetment	100 c. ft.
15 00	..	Revetment with rare stones	100 ,,
10 00	..	Gravel backing 6" inches thick	100 ,,
2 50	..	Plastering two coats with surki mortar	100 sq. ft.
1 75	..	Brick work in surki mortar	100 c. ft.
10	..	Teakwood wrought and put up	C. ft.
100	..	Wrought iron work	Lbs.

Units			
1	..	Providing shutter for vent	Each.
12	..	Cutstone work	C.ft.
2	..	Providing plug with iron rod etc., complete	Each.

Constructing a new sluice and improvements to sluice No. 8.

20·75	..	Concrete brick jelly in mortar	100 c. ft.
16·75	..	Country brick in curki mortar	100 ,,
11·00	..	Plastering with surki mortar, two coats	100 sq. ft.
116	..	Cutstone work, old (labour only)	C. ft.
46	..	Calstone work, new	,,
20·000	..	Earthwork excavating and filling for new sluice	1000 c. ft.
2	..	Date stones	Each.
6	..	Providing plug with iron rod complete	,,
240	..	Arch work in surki mortar	100 c. ft.

R. A. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR,
Executive Engineer, Chingleput Division.

8th February 1915.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES FOR THE PENITENTIARY, MADRAS.

SEALED tenders for the supply of the undermentioned articles required during the period 20th March 1915 to 19th March 1916 will be received by the Superintendent of Prisons, Madras, up to 12 noon on 13th March 1915.

SCHEDULE OF MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES REQUIRED DURING THE YEAR 1915 IN THE PENITENTIARY, MADRAS.

Description of articles		Probable requirements.
Group I.		
Eggs, hen, fresh, 1½ oz. to lb. weight each.	No.	456
Chicken, 10 oz. each in weight when dressed.	,,	23
Sloppers, white, fresh, 6 oz. each	,,	469
Essence of chicken	Tins	10
Sajee	Lb.	3
Arrowroot	Tins.	15
Barley, 1st sort	Lb.	25
Corn flour	Tins	4
Corn flour	Lb.	1
Meat pickle	No	21
Milk tins	Lb	10
Butter	,,	200
Ice	Bottles.	8
Brandy	Lb	6
Linseed	,,	46
Cocoanut oil	Bottles.	2
Olive oil	Lb.	4
Essence	Pieces.	18
Safety-matches	No.	100
Limes, fresh, 1st sort	Lb.	2
Dry ginger	,,	6
Onions	Bottles	2
Mustard (Keruja), ½ lb. bottles (Colman's).	Tins.	6
Candy's Lall	Dozen.	1
Medicine glasses	No.	15
Empty glass bottles, large	Cakes.	70
Carbolic soap	,,	50
Sunlight soap	No	70
Bar soap, Pears	Pkts.	4
Lux	Yds.	20
Flannel	,,	24
Long-cloth	,,	4
Water-proof cloth	,,	25
Mosiac cloth	Pieces.	20
Sand	Lb.	300
Charcoal	Cwts.	120
Fuller's earth	Pieces.	100
Chunam	Lb.	675
Soapnuts	,,	12
Marking nets	,,	2
Sapphaina	Tins.	6
Enamel paint	Lb.	25
Gold powder	Pairs	30
Spectacles	No	60
Combs for females	Pkts	6
Needles	Tins.	55
Shoe black	No.	3
Do brushes	Tins.	36
Hymo	No.	2
Bath bricks		

Description of articles		Probable requirements.
Group I—cont.		
Kraps pudpoks	No.	2
Do Alsatian locks	,,	4
Group II.		
Slates	No.	100
Winnows	,,	60
Baskets, large	,,	300
Ladles	,,	120
Leaf umbrellas	,,	45
Large gairwyn leaf fans	,,	6
Kulsys and pots	,,	6,000
Urinal earthen pots	,,	400
Earthen basins	,,	35
Do shallow pans	,,	33
Do. pots, small	,,	35
Do. goolahs	,,	80
Big water pots	,,	30
Cook's mats	,,	30
Lota mats	,,	12
Soil brooms	,,	100
Cocoanut brooms	,,	1,750
Chunam beaters	,,	100
Group III.		
Cl ipping and hackets	No.	12
Scissors, large pattern	,,	6
Do. barber	,,	4
Do. tailors	,,	2
Do. chamber pots	,,	6
Do. lumblers	,,	2
Hone tumblers	,,	4
Lamp globes, large	,,	6
Harness, English, large and small	,,	15
Chimneys ordinary	,,	172
Wicks, lamp	Yds.	48
Blue pillars	No	18
Candles, Belmont	Lb	4
Group IV.		
Raisins	Lb.	600
Coffee	,,	310
Tea	,,	197
Potatoes	,,	2,650
Pepper	,,	61
Brown sugar	,,	1,440
Garlic	,,	170
Sago	,,	540
Flour, Australian wheat, good quality	,,	1,200

Note.—The articles to be delivered as required.

General conditions.

1. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for the supply of miscellaneous articles for the Penitentiary, Madras."

2. Tenders will only be received on printed forms which can be obtained, free of cost, on application.

3. Tenders should specify in words as well as in figures the rate at which each description of article will be supplied, and the total value of each article should also be entered in the appropriate column.

4. No tenders will be received unless accompanied by a deposit of 2 per cent. on the total value of articles tendered for.

5. Tenders not complying with the above conditions will be rejected.

6. Tenders may be for one or more groups but must be for ALL articles in each group.

7. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

8. The successful tenderer will be required to pay a security of 10 per cent. on the value of his tender together with the necessary stamp duty, and to sign a contract bond within fifteen days from the date of his being informed of the acceptance of the tender. In the case of failure his deposit of 2 per cent. delivered with the tender will be forfeited and credited to Government.

9. No advance of cash will be made to the contractor; payment for the articles supplied will be made by the Superintendent of Prisons, Madras, as soon as the articles are received.

10. The contract must not be sublet.

11. A fine not exceeding Rs. 5 will be levied at the discretion of the Superintendent for any infringement of stipulations of the contract, or for the supply of inferior articles, or if frequently repeated, the contract may be cancelled and security confiscated to Government.

12. The decision of the Inspector-General of Prisons will be final in all questions of infringement of contract.

13. The contract is subject to the confirmation of the Inspector-General of Prisons.

14. In case the contractor after taking the contract is not willing to carry out his agreement, he shall give at least one month's notice and shall forfeit the security money to Government; the contractor will also be bound to make good to Government any loss which may arise from his failure or by Government having to purchase the articles specified in the contract in the local market at higher rate than those accounted for.

15. Any further information can be obtained from the Superintendent of Prisons, Madras, on application on any office day between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

16. Government promissory notes lodged as security deposit (for a period of twelve months or less) will not be endorsed over to the Superintendent of Prisons, Madras, but will remain in the name of the depositor. Government will appropriate or cancel the notes as per G.O. No. 2360, dated 1st March 1890 authority to that effect being duly entered in the contract executed by the depositor.

The Penitentiary, Madras,
17th February 1915.

G. W. DEANE,
Ag. Superintendent of Prisons.

NOTICE.

LICENSE TO EXTRACT AND PURCHASE TIMBER FROM THE NORTH AND MIDDLE ANDAMAN ISLANDS.

Notice is hereby given that the Government of India are prepared to consider tenders for a license to extract and purchase padauk and other timbers from—

(i) The North Andaman with Interview, Bennett, and all other islands North of Austin Strait.

(ii) The Middle Andaman excepting that portion to the west of Yejig and South of the main line cleared from the junction of the Chara-lung to and Bom-lung-ta streams westwards to Mount Oldham and on to the sea.

2. Sites for depots, sawmills, residences, and other purposes essential to the carrying out of the terms of the license will be made available at Port Cornwallis, Stewart Sound, and Long Island at the discretion of the Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

3. Tenders may be submitted for either or both of the above areas. The license will be for 20 years from the 1st January 1916 or such later date within six months of the acceptance of the tender as may be agreed upon, with the option of renewal for another 20 years on terms to be notified by the Government of India hereafter; but those persons whose tenders have been accepted will be permitted to clear land for buildings, and other purposes connected with the license, and to start the erection of such buildings, as from the date on which the agreement is signed and the security money deposited.

4. The fellings will be regulated by the working plans sanctioned, or to be sanctioned, by the Government of India. The two areas mentioned in paragraph 1 above will each be divided into three sub-periodic blocks. Felling and extraction of timber and the payment of royalty thereon must be completed in sub-periodic block I by the end of the first seven years of the license, work being similarly completed in sub-periodic blocks II and III by the end of the 14th and 18th years, respectively. Throughout the period of the agreement the Secretary of State for India in Council will retain the right to extract from the licensed areas timber required for local other than trade purposes and for local public works, and in any sub-periodic block on the expiry of the period allotted for the working thereof to same licensee or otherwise provide for the felling, extraction, and disposal of timber which the licensee have omitted or are not bound to extract.

5. The padauk trees to be felled will be marked previously by the Forest Department, and none but marked trees shall be felled. The first sub-periodic block in each area will be located in the neighbourhood of Stewart Sound.

6. The minimum annual outturn of padauk timber for the first fourteen years after which the present working-plan will be revised, is estimated as follows, but the accuracy of the estimate is not guaranteed :—

(*i*) From the North Andaman including Interview and Bennett islands—
- 1,200 sound trees of and over 8 feet in girth,
- 1,000 exploitable unsound trees,

which may be expected to yield :—
- 2,100 tons of first class logs
- 1,400 tons of second class logs
- 2,000 tons of third class logs

(*ii*) From the Middle Andaman—
- 2,600 sound trees of and over 8 feet in girth,
- 2,000 exploitable unsound trees,

which may be expected to yield :—
- 4,200 tons of first class logs,
- 2,800 tons of second class logs,
- 4,000 tons of third class logs.

The outturn for the last six years of the lessee will be determined by working plans to be drawn up hereafter.

7. In addition the licensees will be permitted to cut, subject to previous marking, should this in the opinion of the Forest Officer be considered desirable, and to such limits as to area and number as may be imposed by the Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands from time to time, other species as follows :—

Gurjan over 8 ft. in girth, *dilli* and *pyinma* over 7½ ft. in girth, and *kole*, black *chuglam*, white *kulpaw*, white *kumbra*, red *kumbra*, and *taungpein* over 6 ft. in girth.

8. The timber will, in all cases, be measured in the round log either at the stump or at collecting depots as may be found convenient by the Forest Department. All felled timber will be held to be at the risk of the licensees and to be liable to the payment of royalty which must be paid before removal from the Islands or conversion in a sawmill

9. For the first three years of the license royalty will be payable at the rates agreed on and on the amount of timber felled : but thereafter minimum annual royalties will be payable as follows :—

(*i*) For the North Andaman, Rs. 1,00,000 per annum.

(*ii*) For the Middle Andaman, Rs. 1,00,000 per annum.

(*iii*) in case of a combined license for both islands Rs. 2,00,000 per annum.

10. Except with the special permission of the Divisional Forest Officer all padauk trees sound or unsound which have been marked by the forest officers as in their opinion worth conversion must be felled and royalty paid on them

11. Should the licensees desire to exploit any form of minor produce or any timber other than those species mentioned above, they may be permitted to do so on terms to be settled hereafter by the Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

12. The licensees will be subject to such restrictions as the Government of India may prescribe to prevent communication between their employés and the convict population in the Andamans.

13. Subject to the general control of the Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands the cultivation of field crops solely for the support of the labour force will be permitted free of taxation.

14. Facilities will be provided at Stewart Sound for wireless telegraphy, and as far as may be possible for a weekly steamer or launch connection for postal purposes between this place and Port Blair.

15. Such padauk timber as may be available from departmental working in the areas not included in the first paragraph of this notice, or in sub-periodic blocks in which felling and extraction of timber has been completed by the licensees in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 4 above and as has not been required for local consumption in the islands or for issue to State-worked Railways or other Government departments in India and Burma, will be sold either by public auction or by public tender, provided that the quantity to be so sold annually, commencing from the first of January 1917, shall not exceed 600 tons of squares and 1,000 tons of scantlings There will be no limit to the quantity of timber other than padauk which may be extracted from the areas under reference, and no restriction as to its disposal.

16. The Inspector-General of Forests, Simla, will answer calls for further information.

17. Tenders must be submitted on forms to be obtained from the Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, and must be accompanied by a receipt for the payment into any Government Treasury of a sum of Rs 1,500 in cash or in Government securities. This deposit will be returned to unsuccessful tenderers, but in the case of persons whose tenders have been accepted will be subject to forfeiture in the event of their failure to execute within the time specified, the agreement referred to below.

18. All persons whose tenders have been accepted will be required to execute an agreement in a form approved by the Government of India, copies of which can be obtained on application to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, Simla. This agreement must be signed within three months of the acceptance of the tender.

19. Tenders marked "Tender for Andamans Timber Leases", should be submitted so as to reach the Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, Simla, on or before the 1st September 1915. The Government of India do not undertake to accept the highest or any tender either for padauk or for other timbers, or to assign any reasons for the refusal or acceptance of any tender.

20. Without the written sanction of the Government of India no transfer, assignment or sub-letting of their license by the licensees will be valid.

L. J. KERSHAW,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Dept. of Rev. and Agri.

Simla, 19th February 1915.

II-16

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES FOR THE MANUFACTORY DEPARTMENT OF THE CENTRAL JAIL, COIMBATORE.

SEALED tenders for the supply from 1st April 1916 to 31st March 1919 of the articles enumerated in the accompanying schedules will be received by the Superintendent, Central Jail, Coimbatore, up to 11 A.M. on Saturday the 20th March 1915.

2. No tender will be received after the date and hour specified above.

3. Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for the supply of miscellaneous articles for the Coimbatore Central Jail."

4. No tender will be considered unless accompanied by Rs. 25 earnest money, which will be returned to the unsuccessful tenderers and which will be forfeited in the case of successful tenderer if he fails to deposit 5 per cent. of the value of the articles contracted for by him and to execute a bond for the due performance of his contract within one week from the date of the acceptance of the tender being made known to him.

5. Tenders to be for all of the articles enumerated in the schedules B and C and may be for one or more or all in schedule A.

6. The quantities given in the schedules are only approximate and the contractor will be required to supply more or less according to the Superintendent's orders.

7. The contract is subject to the confirmation of the Inspector-General of Prisons.

8. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting any or all tenders without assigning any reason for so doing.

9. Further information if required can be had from the Superintendent, Central Jail, Coimbatore.

10. All articles should be of best quality.

11. Quotations of local tenderers should be for "*Delivery at the Central Jail, Coimbatore*" and those on outside tenderers "*Free on Rails, Coimbatore*" and no tender at any other station will be accepted.

Names of articles.	Probable quantity.	Remarks.
SCHEDULE A.		
Baize, red, superior, in pieces of 18 or 18 yards	200 Yds.	
Do. buff do.	60 "	
Do. green do.	10 "	Samples with widths should accompany the tender with the tenderer's name written legibly on them.
Do. black, superior	200 "	
Do. black, inferior	200 "	
Welsh flannel	150 "	
Fringes, black, woollen	10 "	
Do. yellow, silk	8 "	
Lace, gold, narrow, for head warders	250 "	
Do. broad, for chief warder	10 "	
Do. ½", for duffadars, belts	125 "	
Do. ¾" do.	100 "	
Gold crown for warders	28 No.	
Thread buttons	10 Gross.	
Hooks and eyes, large	150 Doz.	
Tape, English, white, ½" broad	500 Rolls	Each roll to be of 18 yards.
Do. ¾" do.	200 "	Do.
Reels, cotton, white, J.P. coats No. 40	50 Gr.	
Do. coloured do.	8 Gross.	
Do. white, J.P. coats No. 18	10 "	
Firewood	1,200 Tons	From 3" to 9" thick, reasonably straight wall stacked junglewood, 80 c.ft. per ton, bungum 55 c.ft. per ton.
English hide	100 Lb.	
Calf skin	6 "	
Cow or bullock hide	500 "	Hide above 10 lb. and below 16 lb. for water buckets.
Cylinder oil No. 856	200 Gal.	Samples to accompany.
Spindle oil No. 70	400 "	
Paraffin wax	1,500 Lb.	
Lamp or castor oil	200 "	
Rattan, Rangoon best quality	500 "	White for cane furniture.
Charcoal, wood, hard	150 Cwt.	
Do. for dhobies, wood, hard	50 "	
Paint, zinc, white, genuine	1 "	
Do. French grey	6 "	
Do. dark green	3 "	
Powder zinc, genuine	1 "	
Do. red lead, genuine	1 "	In all these the maker's name should be noted in the tender.
Lamp black, 2½ packets	8 Lb.	
Linseed-oil, double boiled, genuine, 8 gallons	10 Drums.	
Turpentine, genuine	8 "	
Copal varnish	2 Gal.	
Japan, best quality	3 "	
Enamel paint of colours	72 Tins.	
Emery steel	30 Quires	Sample to accompany.
Do. powder	10 Lb.	
Silver leaf (tin blank)	65 "	
Pig lead	8 Cwt.	
Brass sheet of different thickness	112 Lb.	
Brass rod and wire	68 "	
Copper rod and wire	56 "	
Steel rod and wire	112 "	
Galvanized iron wire	28 "	
Rivets, mild steel, up to ¾", flat and round head	1 Cwt.	
Do. ¾" and above do.	2 "	
Iron of sorts, English	30 "	Rod, ¼, ½, ¾ and ¾" flat up to ¾" thick, and sheets of different thickness, 1 foot sample to accompany tender.

Names of articles.	Probable Quantity	Remarks.

SCHEDULE A—*contd.*

Hoop iron, ¾" broad	Ton.	1	
Tin sheet, 14 lb.	No.	100	
Zinc sheet of different thickness	Cwt.	2	
Galvanized iron buckets, thick	No.	75	Diameter at top 12", sides rivetted.
Cow tiles	Candies.	15	White, well dried and free from husk.
Hessian cloth	Yds	20,000	Width 6½", to weigh 1 lb. per yard.
Date mats	No.	4,000	Size about 5 × 3½'
Cartridge paper or packing paper	Reams.	10	Size 36" × 24", weight 40 lb. per ream.
Chrome picking bands	Cwt.	2	
Zinc chloride	"	50	
Wheat flour No. 1	Bags.	200	Each bag to weigh 180 lb. nett.

SCHEDULE B.

Ball thread No. 120	Packets.	2	Alexander 1 lb. pack = 120 balls.
Card thread No. 6 coloured	Doz.	20	
Brattus, large size	No.	5,000	
Bath brick	"	6	
Needles, stitching	Packets.	50	Walker Sultana.
Needles, gunny, English	Doz.	6	
Soap, country, dried	Lb	250	
Sunlight soap	Bars.	150	Each bar to weigh 10 ozs.
Bow-wow	Lb.	1,000	
Dhobies' indigo, best quality	"	6	
Malsh lozes	Doz.	3	
Brass polish	Tins.	100	
Appalakaram	Lb.	25	
Sugar, brown	"	40	
Bamboos, large	No.	500	Not less than 12' long.
Do. basket, green	"	200	
Fowl-box, small	"	100	
Borax	Lb.	2	
Twine, country	"	100	
Oil, cocoanut, pure	"	100	
Glue	"	50	
Glass panes of sizes	Sq. ft.	100	
Paddy husk	Bags.	40	Each bag 80 lb.
Beans	Lb.	25	
Shamoontas	"	10	
French polish, best quality	Bottles.	80	
Hand paper (W. J. Dawe & Sons' make)	Quires.	24	
Paint brush, round	Doz.	3	
Varnish brush, flat, 2"	"	1	
Gold powder	Lb.	50	
Relong	Rms.	24	
Bees wax, pure	Lb.	50	
Pyramid mill thread	"	1	1 lb. packet = 24 balls
English twine	"	10	
Kerosene oil, monkey brand	Tins.	12	
Chalk	Lb.	50	
Pencils, black lead	Doz.	10	
Do. blue lead	"	4	

SCHEDULE C.

Hoop and staple iron	No.	48	
Iron screws below 1"	Gross.	50	
Do. 1" to 2"	"	24	
Do. 2½" to 3"	"	10	
Hinges, iron, 1½" thick	Doz.	10 pairs	
Do. 2" do.	"	10 "	
Do. 2½" do.	"	10 "	
Do. 3" do.	"	10 "	
Do. brass, 2"	"	6 "	
Do. 3"	"	3 "	
Brass locks, superior, country, 2 lever, 2"	No.	12	
Do. do. do. do. 3"	"	12	
Do. do. do. 4 lever 2"	"	12	
Do. do. do. do. 3"	"	12	
Do. English, 2 lever, 2"	"	6	
Do. do. do. 3"	"	6	
Do. do. 4 lever, 2"	"	6	
Do. do. do. 3"	"	6	
Push bolts or thumb bolts, brass, 6"	"	24	
Wire nails, 1½", 2", 2½" and 3"	Lb.	125	
Panel pins	"	5	
Copper tacks, ½", ¾", 1"	"	5	
Iron tacks, ½", ¾", 1"	"	20	

Coimbatore Central Jail,
19th February 1915.

E. H. GADSDEN,
Superintendent.

AUCTION FOR THE SUPPLY OF ARTICLES OF DIET AND MANUFACTURES.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Superintendent of the Central Jail, Bellary, will hold a public auction at the Central Jail Office, Bellary, on Thursday the 18th March 1915 at 8-30 P.M., for the supply of the following articles required for the Jail during 1915–1916:—

Articles.	Probable quantity (more or less).	
Paddy	225,000 lb. ..	To be delivered in quantities as may be ordered from time to time
or Rice boiled not less than six months old.	150,000 ,, ..	
Cholam, white	200,000 ,, ..	To be delivered in quantities as may be ordered from time to time, free from husk, wastage in cleaning must not exceed 8 per cent.
Tamarind free from seed ..	6,000 ,, ..	To be delivered in quantities as may be ordered from time to time, clean and free from seed and stone.
Chillies	2,000 ,, ..	To be delivered in quantities as may be ordered from time to time, new and well dried.
Turmeric	250 ,, ..	To be delivered in quantities as may be ordered from time to time, free from weevil and mud.
Onion	8,000 ,, ..	To be delivered in quantities as may be ordered from time to time, clean and good quality.
Dhal Thovaram (not Kesari) ..	80,000 ,, ..	To be delivered in quantities as may be required from time to time, clean and free from stones, husk and mud; wastage not to exceed 6 per cent.
Sago	200 ,, ..	To be delivered in quantities as may be ordered from time to time, and to be of good quality.
Sugar	800 ,, ..	To be delivered in quantities as may be ordered from time to time, and to be of good quality.
Firewood, dry	250 tons ..	To be in billets of ordinary size and cut in logs.
Ghee	250 lb. ..	Best sort daily as required
Vegetables	40,000 ,, ..	Daily or weekly as required.
Mutton about or as much as required.	2,500 ,, ..	Daily, without bones—as required.
Kerosene oil	4,800 ,, ..	Of good quality, in quantities as may be ordered from time to time.
Cocoanut oil	60 ,, ..	Of good quality, in quantities as may be ordered from time to time.
Cow milk	10,000 pints ..	Best quality, up to specific gravity. To be drawn at the Jail.
Chunam, mixed wool, first quality, soft, long, staple for grey blankets.	3,000 lb. ..	Wastage not to exceed 20 per cent.
Chunam, black wool, first quality, soft, long, staples for black blankets.	2,000 ,, ..	Do. do. 20 ,,
Chunam, mixed wool, second quality, for Forest Guard cumblies.	5,000 ,, ..	Do. do. 20 ,,
Chunam, mixed wool, third quality, for Jail cumblies.	8,010 ,, ..	Do. do. 20 ,,
Chunam, black wool, second quality, for Forest Guard cumblies.	6,100 ,, ..	Do. do. 20 ,,
Rawgut	250 rolls. ..	Each roll to contain 12 smaller lengths measuring 20 yards.
Ginnelly seed best	30,000 lb. ..	Wastage must not exceed 10 per cent. Ont-turn should be not less than 40 per cent. on cleaned seed.
Jaggery	750 ,, ..	Of good quality.
Aloe fibre	6,000 ,, ..	Wastage must not exceed 20 per cent.
Date-mats	No. 500 ..	....
Twist No. 4's white	600 ,, ..	....
Twist No. 10's white	1,000 ,, ..	....
For the purchase of cilloaks, monthly average.	1,000 ,, ..	Agent or purchaser required
For the purchase of cholum puttu, monthly average.	400 ,, ..	
For the purchase of rice grit and tower, monthly average.	200 ,, ..	
For the purchase of dhal grit and puttu, monthly average.	100 ,, ..	

The articles, firewood, milk wood, rawgul, gingelly seed and jaggery should be delivered in such quantities as may be ordered from time to time.

2. Intending bidders should deposit Rs. 50 as earnest money. The deposits of successful bidders will be retained by the Superintendent, Central Jail, Bellary, until the supplies are made and those of unsuccessful bidders will be returned immediately after the auction is over. Bidders are at liberty to bid for all or any of the articles they may wish to supply up to the quantity required.

3. The successful bidders will be required to deposit as security for the due performance of the contract a sum equivalent to 10 per cent of the value of articles contracted for and to execute a bond within ten days of the date of auction failing which the deposits will be liable to confiscation. In case of failure to undertake the supply, the bidders will also be liable to pay the difference between the price accepted and that ultimately obtained.

4. Samples of articles also Id be furnished for inspection at the time of auction and bidders by tender should not fail to send in their samples in time. The date of supply will be intimated by the Superintendent in person or by letter. The cost of the articles will be paid upon delivery but no advance will be made on any account.

5. The contract will be subject to the confirmation by the Inspector-General of Prisons.

6. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting any or all tenders without assigning any reason for so doing, also the right of requiring the successful tenderer to supply greater or smaller quantities of articles than those mentioned above. The quantities ordered by the Superintendent shall be delivered within ten days from the date of order.

7. In the case of those merchants unable to attend the auction, sealed tenders will be considered provided they reach the Superintendent on or before 4-30 P.M. of the 18th March 1915 and are accompanied by the deposits. Those tenders will be opened only at the time of the auction and the rates offered will be considered with the auction bids. Tenders should specify in words as well as in figures the rates offered which should be in pounds per rupee delivered at the Central Jail, Bellary. The envelopes should be addressed to the Superintendent, Central Jail, Bellary, superscribed "Tenders for the supply of articles."

8. The Superintendent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any bid or tender.

9. Excess wastage will be made good by the contractor.

10. No contractor will be permitted to sublet his contract to any one on any account.

Bellary Central Jail,
16th Feb. 1915.

S. DAVIS,
Superintendent.

RECOVERY OF WRECKS.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 76 of Act VII of 1880, that the undermentioned property has been salvaged within the limits of the Port of Madras, and claimants should submit their claim within a week's time from the date of the circular and remove the articles claimed within the close of the month on payment of the salvage charge. Should they fail, the articles will be sold in the following month by the order of the Engineer, Port Trust, Madras.

Description of article	Mark	Date of recovery	Place of recovery
Seven pot sleepers	Nil	4th February 1915.	Within the Madras Harbour
Two jungle-wood planks	"	9th "	
One jungle-wood scantling	"	9th "	
One flat iron bar	"	9th "	
Five flat iron bars	"	10th "	
Five square iron bars	"	10th "	
One pig iron piece	"	20th "	
Three jungle-wood planks	"	30th "	
One jungle-wood scantling bundle	"	30th "	
One wood-en sleeper	"	31st "	
One jungle-wood square	"	31st "	
Five jungle-wood scantlings	"	6th "	
Ten jungle-wood planks	"	7th "	
One jungle-wood scantling	"	13th "	
Two pot sleepers	"	13th "	
Two jungle-wood planks	"	16th "	
One jungle-wood scantling bundle	"	16th "	
Two galvanized iron telegraph posts	"	10th "	
One galvanized iron wire rope bundle	"	14th "	
Two flat iron bars	"	15th "	
Two flat iron bars	"	16th "	
One flat iron bundle	"	14th "	
One round iron bar	"	16th "	
One keg broken containing bolts and nuts	A diamond with "I.P.T." in the centre and "Madras 77" on the right side.	10th "	
One keg containing paint	A diamond with "J" in the centre, "White lead, 28lb." at the top and "Madras 178" on the right side.	10th "	
One keg containing paint	A diamond with "Scott" in the centre, "White lead, 28 lb." at the top and "Madras" on the right side.	10th "	
One keg containing paint	Light green, Oakes & Co. Madras 178.	16th "	
One iron block part of machinery	Nil	26th "	
Nine flat iron bars	"	17th "	
Six square iron bundles	"	17th "	
Two square iron rods	"	17th "	

விளம்பரம்.

நேரம் 1915-ஆம் ஆண்டு 7-வது சென்னைத் துறைமுகத்தை பரிசோதனை செய்ய ஒரே கப்பலில் கீழ்க்கண்ட இந்த வேலைகளை செய்ய ஒப்பந்தம் செய்யப்படுகின்றன. ஒரு தனிப்பட்டவரை அல்லது பல்வேறு இந்த வேலைகளிற்கும் தனித்தனியாக ஒப்பந்தம் செய்ய, கீழே குறிப்பிட்டுள்ள பெறுமதிகளுக்கு ஒப்பந்தங்களை அப்படியே ஏற்றுக்கொள்ள, தனக்கு சரியானதாக படாத போட்டி கம்பனி இல்லை என்ற உரிமை எனக்கு இருக்கின்றது.

எவ்வளவு வேலை			அப்பட்டி இருக்க வேண்டிய ஆழம்		கவனிக்க வேண்டிய இடம்
				1915 ம் ஆண்டு	
7 இருபது இருபது சட்டங்கள்	...	...	முன்பகல் ...	பிற்பகல்	9 அடி.
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1 தட்டை இருபது சட்டம்	...	...	ஒரு ...	ஒரு	9 அடி.
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5 தக்க இருபது மரங்கள்	..	...	ஒரு ...	ஒரு	10 அடி.
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1 கப்பலில் இருபது கப்பல் கட்டு	...	..	ஒரு ...	ஒரு	15 அடி.
2 தட்டை இருபது சட்டங்கள்	...	...	ஒரு ...	ஒரு	16 அடி.
2 தட்டை இருபது சட்டங்கள்	...	...	ஒரு ...	ஒரு	16 அடி.	அதன் தாழ்ந்த ஆழ.
1 தட்டை இருபது ஒ	..	..	ஒரு ...	ஒரு	16 அடி.
1 உயர் இருபது கவி	...	...	ஒரு ...	ஒரு	16 அடி.
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1 கலை பம்ப்	...	...	...	Light green Oakes & Co. Madras 218	ஒரு	16 அடி.
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9 தட்டை இருபது சட்டங்கள்	...	...		ஒரு ...	ஒரு	17 அடி.
6 தக்க இருபது கட்டுகள்	...	...		ஒரு ...	ஒரு	17 அடி.
2 தக்க இருபது இருகை	...	...		ஒரு ...	ஒரு	17 அடி.

Port Office, Madras,
20th February 1915.

A. S. BALFOUR, Commander, R.I.M.,
Deputy Conservator of the Port,
for Remover of Wrecks for the Port of Madras.

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3rd February 1915

A. R. BANERJI,
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Cuddapah Collector's Office,
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Calicut, 8th February 1915.

APPLICATIONS are invited to the post of Head Clerk on Rs. 45—3—60 from candidates already experienced in Government office work and also fully qualified under Government service rules to hold the post. Candidates must have a thorough knowledge of office routine and be able to conduct all the correspondence and other duties ordinarily entrusted to a senior clerk in a public office.

The post is permanent and pensionable but the successful candidate will be on probation for one year and be subject to reversion if the permanent incumbent returns.

Applications should state caste, age, examinations passed, period service under Government and with copies of testimonials should be sent to the undersigned *by post only* before the 16th March 1915.

Fishery Bureau, Cheyaur, Madras,
9th February 1915.

F. A. NICHOLSON,
Honorary Director, Madras Fisheries.

APPLICATIONS are invited for acting clerkships on Rs. 20 in this Court in the accompanying form:—

(1) Name and family name of the applicant, his caste or religion, his residence, his age; (2) applicant's relatives in the public service; (3) whether applicant holds any landed property, if so, to what amount of annual value and in what taluk; (4) applicant's past and present occupations and length of service in each, if a public situation; (5) examinations passed by the applicant, with reference to the gazette page; (6) abstract of any testimonials of qualifications and character held by applicant; and (7) if the applicant has passed the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Examination the percentage of marks obtained by him in English.

District Munsif's Court, Arni,
10th February 1915.

C. S. DEVARAJA AYYAR,
Ag. District Munsif.

APPLICATIONS are invited from Graduates in Arts for the post of a Probationary Revenue Inspector in this district which is to fall vacant shortly. None who is above 25 years of age need apply.

Applications should be in the handwriting of the applicants themselves and should be accompanied by testimonials granted to the applicants by Principals and Professors of Colleges and by the Heads of Offices in which the applicants may be employed as well as by certificates granted by competent medical authorities as to the applicants' physical fitness for out-door work involved in the duties of a Revenue Inspector.

Applications should also contain information on the following points:—

(1) Name and occupation of the applicant's father; (2) Age; (3) Relations of applicant, if any, in public service; (4) Caste and sect of the applicant; (5) Class taken in each Branch of the B.A. Degree examination.

Applications should reach this office on or before the 1st April 1915.

Coimbatore Collector's Office,
14th February 1915.

A. R. CUMMING,
Collector.

APPLICATIONS are invited from duly qualified candidates who are willing to type with their own machines and who can read and write Tamil for the post of a Typist-copyist in this Court. The appointment is at present temporary but the first permanent vacancy of a copyist's post will be given to the typist. Applications with copies of testimonials should reach the undersigned on or before the 10th March 1915.

District Court, Chingleput,
15th February 1915.

V. VENUGOPAUL CHETTI,
District Judge.

WANTED an acting Tracer on Rs. 20 per mensem.

2. None but those who have passed the Government Technical Examinations in the following subjects need apply :—

(i) Geometrical Drawing.
(ii) Building Drawing and Estimating.
(iii) Freehand and Outline Drawing.

3. Applications should be sent so as to reach the undersigned not later than 1st March 1915.

(By order)

Madras, 15th February 1915. F. E. MORGAN,
Assistant Chief Engineer for Irrigation.

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates who have passed the Lower Subordinate Test of the College of Engineering, Madras, for the appointment of acting second Draftsman in this office, on a salary of Rs. 30 per mensem.

The appointment is likely to last for a considerable period.

Executive Engineer's Office, Salem Division, 16th February 1915. J. INGLIS,
Executive Engineer, Salem Division.

APPLICATIONS are invited from qualified persons for the post of (1) a Minor Irrigation Supervisor in this district on Rs. 120—4—140 and (2) a Clerk Draftsman in the Collector's office on Rs. 25—1—35, the increments in both the cases being annual.

Applicants should furnish full information regarding their qualifications and age, with copies of testimonials. Telugu-knowing candidates will be preferred.

Anantapur Collector's Office, 19th February 1915. I. MacIVER,
Collector.

REQUIRED for the Office of Persian and Hindustani Translator to Government and Examiner in Hindustani, a young Irani for a post of Persian Munshi on Rs. 30 per mensem. Preference will be given to the candidate who, in addition to possessing a good knowledge of Persian, is able to write "Shikasta" and "Nastaliq."

Persian and Hindustani Translator's Office, Royapettah, 20th February 1915. W. J. PRINDERGAST,
Offg. Persian and Hindustani Translator to Govt.

APPLICATIONS are invited from duly qualified candidates for the post of European or Eurasian Bailiff and Court-keeper of this Court carrying a salary of Rs. 60 per mensem. The appointment will be on probation for a period of six months and is likely to become permanent. Applications should reach the undersigned with copies of testimonials on or before the 31st March 1915.

City Civil Court, Madras, 22nd February 1915. C. R. TIRUVENKATA ACHARIYAR,
Principal Judge.

PRIVATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

I, S. K. PALANIVELU SERVAY, son of Karuppan Servay, residing in Palaiyanam of Arumbugi taluk, Tanjore district, hitherto known variously as Palanivelu Ambalam, Palanivelu Servay and Palanivela Valuvedyar, do make known to all that I will be hereafter described as Palanivelu Servay of Agambadiya caste and will sign as S. K. Palanivelu Servay.

Pattukkottai, 11th February 1915. S. K. PALANIVELU SERVAY.

NOTICE is given that I, Burra Venkata Kameswra, intend changing my name to Burra Kameswara Rao with effect from this date.

Chatrapur, 15th February 1915. B. KAMESWARA RAO.

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SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 8.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 23, 1915. [Price, *two annas.*

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

The following report on the working of the Madras Proprietary Estates' Village Service Act (II of 1894) and the Hereditary Village Offices Act (III of 1895) during the official year 1913–14, with the appended statements, is published for general information.

2. *Statement I—Appointments made under sections* 6, 10 *and* 11 *of Act III of* 1895.—Out of 2,786 appointments falling under sections 10 and 11 of the Act, 415 appointments were given to strangers owing apparently to the absence of competent men in the hereditary families. The corresponding figures for 1912–13 were 3,167 and 692.

3. *Statement II—Punishments inflicted under sections* 7, 8 *and* 9 *of Act III of* 1895.—There was on the whole a slight decrease, as compared with the preceding year, in the number of punishments.

4. *Statement III—Suits filed under section* 13 *of Act III of* 1895.—There was an increase in pendency at the close of the year as compared with that at the beginning, which was due mainly to the larger number of suits filed during the year.

5. *Statement VIII—Proprietary estates into which Act II of* 1894 *has been introduced and in which establishments have been revised.*—This statement shows the progress made in revising establishments in proprietary estates. The total number of estates in which revision was sanctioned up to the end of 1913–1914 was 6,097 against 6,017 for 1912—1913.

6. *Statement XI—Punishment of proprietors.*—No proprietors were dealt with during the year under section 31 of Act II of 1894.

7. The other statements call for no remarks.

8. *Reference to the Board under section* 13 *of Act III of* 1895.—There was only one reference to the Board under this section during this year.

9. *General remarks.*—Acts II of 1894 and III of 1895 worked generally satisfactorily during the year. The Collectors of Kistna, Rāmnād and Tinnevelly refer to the inadequacy of the pay of monials in their districts. The Board will be prepared to consider any definite proposals the Collectors may submit on the subject.

Board of Revenue (Land Revenue),
Madras, 15th January 1915.

W. G. McFARLAND,
Secretary.

APPENDIX.

STATEMENT I.—Appointments made under sections 6, 10 and 11 of Madras Act III of 1895 during the year 1913–14.

Offices.	Number of appointments under			Number of cases in which the appointees under sections 10 and 11 were			
	Section 6 clause (1).	Section 6, clause (2).	Total.	Next heirs.	Persons next in order of succession.	Strangers	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Government villages.							
Headmen and manigars	129	3	132	350	132	98	580
Karnams	41	..	47	266	96	72	434
Talayaris	179	45	231	544	152	96	792
Vettis	524	15	229	824	152	81	565
Nirgantis	90	2	92	35	17	70	122
Total of offices in Government villages.	570	63	841	1,852	539	418	2,736
Proprietary estates.							
Nirgantis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vettis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shroffs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other offices falling under clause 3 of section 3.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of offices in Proprietary estates ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total of offices in Government villages and in Proprietary estates.	570	63	841	1,852	539	418	2,736

STATEMENT II.—Punishments inflicted under sections 7, 8 and 9 of Madras Act III of 1895 during the year 1913–14.

Offices.	Fines imposed by				Number of persons suspended by		Number of persons dismissed or removed by order of		Total number of punishments by			
	Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars under section 7 (2).		Divisional-officers and District Collectors under section 7 (1)		Divisional officers and District Collectors under section 7 (1).	Proprietors under section 8.	Divisional officers and District Collectors under section 7 (1).	Proprietors under section 8.	Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars (column 2).	Divisional officers and District Collectors (columns 4, 6 and 8).	Proprietors (columns 7 and 9).	Total.
	Number of fines.	Amount of fines.	Number of fines.	Amount of fines.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Government villages.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.								
Headmen and manigars	4,332	3,016 4 8	580	1,166 5 2	561	..	181	..	4,893	1,442	..	6,364
Karnams	4,557	3 057 8 13	378	1,324 8 0	440	2	114	..	5,157	1,327	2	6,486
Karnams or headmen (triana officers).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Talayaris	794	357 11 3	55	84 4 0	288	..	83	..	794	438	..	1,232
Vettis	866	373 4 7	55	43 7 0	272	..	115	..	866	443	..	1,309
Nirgantis	74	37 11 3	7	8 8 3	13	..	15	..	74	38	..	112
Total of Government village officers	11,814	6,882 0 3	1,055	2,626 13 2	1,576	2	513	..	11,824	3,678	2	14,503
Proprietary estates.												
Nirgantis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vettis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shroffs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other offices falling under clause 3 of section 3.	5	2 12 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	5
Total of Proprietary estate officers.	5	2 12 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	5
Grand Total of officers in Government villages and Proprietary estates.	11,819	6,885 1 3	1,055	2,626 13 2	1,576	2	513	..	11,819	3,678	2	14,507

STATEMENT III.—Suits filed and disposed of under section 13 of Madras Act III of 1895 during 1913–14.

Offices.	Number of suits pending on 1st April 1913.			Number of suits filed between 1st April 1913 and 31st March 1914			Total number of suits for disposal.			Disposed of									Number of suits pending on 31st March 1914 and relating to			Number of cases in which assignments of revenue were treated as encumbrances under proviso (iv) to section 13 (1).	Number of cases referred under section 18		Number of applications for execution of decrees under section 14.
										Number of suits dismissed or rejected				Number of suits decided in favour of											
														Plaintiffs in suits for		Defendants in suits for							To the file of the District Collector.	From the file of any Divisional officer to that of another Divisional officer or an Assistant or Deputy Collector.	
	For offices.	For emoluments.	Total.	For offices.	For emoluments.	Total.	For offices.	For emoluments.	Total.	For defaults.	Under section 13 (1), proviso (i).	Under section 13, sub-section (2).	As time-barred under section 14.	Offices.	Emoluments.	Offices.	Emoluments.	Total of columns 11 to 14.	Offices.	Emoluments.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Government villages.																									
Headmen and menigars	—	—	—	66	—	66	66	—	66	1	—	10	1	13	—	13	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karnams	10	—	10	33	—	33	43	—	43	2	—	8	1	11	—	11	—	33	14	—	14	—	—	—	—
Talaiyaris	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vettis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kurgatis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	10	..	10	99	1	100	109	1	110	3	0	18	1	24	1	13	..	41	14	..	14	..	..	..	..
Village servants and servants in Government villages.																									
Carpenters	1	—	1	7	—	7	8	—	8	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	—	7	1	—	—	—
Blacksmiths	—	—	—	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	—	5	—	—	—	—
Barbers	—	—	—	12	—	12	12	—	12	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	10	—	10	—	—	—	—
Washermen	—	—	—	4	—	4	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	—
Potters	—	—	—	4	—	4	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	—
Parchits or priests	1	—	1	1	—	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
Other village	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Total ..	*2	*1	3	34	1	35	36	1	37	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	33	0	33	1	0	0	0
Total of officers and artisans in Government villages.	*12	*1	13	133	1	135	145	1	147	3	0	22	1	24	1	13	0	45	47	0	47	1	0	0	0

* These are the correct figures.

Statement III.—Suits filed and disposed of under section 13 of Madras Act III of 1895 during 1913-14—*concl.*

Offices	Number of suits pending on 1st April 1913.			Number of suits filed between 1st April 1913 and 31st March 1914.			Total number of suits for disposal.			Disposed of								Number of suits pending on 31st March 1914 and relating to			Number of cases in which assignments of revenue were treated as encumbrances under proviso (4) to section 13 (3).	Number of cases transferred under section 16.		Number of applications for execution of decrees under section 14.
										Number of suits dismissed or rejected.				Number of suits decided in favour of				Total of columns 11 to 18.						
														Plaintiffs in suits for		Defendants in suits for								
	For offices.	For emoluments.	Total.	For offices.	For emoluments.	Total.	For offices.	For emoluments.	Total.	Per default.	Under section 13 (1), proviso (3).	Under section 13, sub-section (3).	Otherwise barred under section 14.	Offices.	Emoluments.	Offices.	Emoluments.		Offices.	Emoluments.	Total.		To the file of the District Collector.	From the file of one Divisional officer to that of another Divisional officer or an Assistant or Deputy Collector.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Proprietary estate.																									
Headmen and moniagars	4	2	6	23	9	32	27	11	38	7	1	1	1	11	6	13	4	43	1	4	5				1
Karnams	31	11	42	87	30	117	118	41	159	27	6	10	1	34	12	13	3	106	12	4	16				15
Karnams or headmen (triune officers).	4	1	5	22	6	28	26	7	33	2	1	2	1	12	3	6	1	28	1	1	2				2
Talayaris	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	1	1	2				1
Nirgantis	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	1	1	2				1
Vettis	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	1	1	2				1
Shrotis	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	1	1	2				1
Other offices falling under clause 3 of section 6.	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	1	1	2				1
Total ..	*43	*21	60	71	103	224	69	184	270	40	7	16	5	19	33	29	24	122	20	28	48	..	-	..	34
Village officers and servants.																									
Carpenters	1	4	5	43	28	71	44	32	76	6	1	..	..	..	6	3	5	16	2	13	15	..	..	..	..
Blacksmiths	1	3	4	2	2	4	3	5	8	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	4	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Barbers	..	..	..	2	2	4	2	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Washermen	..	..	..	2	2	4	2	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Purchits or priests	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Other classes	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Total of artisans in Proprietary estates.	*2	*9	11	4	34	38	6	43	49	8	2	2	..	1	10	3	6	28	2	18	20	..	..	..	3
Total of officers and artisans in Proprietary estates.	*47	*30	47	75	137	270	92	227	319	48	9	18	5	20	43	32	30	202	22	46	68	..	..	..	37
Grand Total of officers and artisans in Government villages and Proprietary estates.	*40	*48	88	104	262	477	321	328	649	31	29	12	8	43	124	75	56	438	62	73	124	..	..	..	38

* These are the correct figures.

STATEMENT IV.—Appeals to District officers against punishments under sections 7 and 8 of Act III of 1895 during 1913-14.

Offices.	Number of appeals against fines by								Number of appeals against suspensions by			
	Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars.				Divisional officers				Divisional officers.			
	In which the original orders were				In which the original orders were				In which the original orders were			
	Reversed.	Modified.	Confirmed.	Pending on 1st April 1914.	Reversed.	Modified.	Confirmed.	Pending on 1st April 1914.	Reversed.	Modified.	Confirmed.	Pending on 1st April 1914.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Government villages.												
Headmen and monigars	5	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	15	15	56	20
Karnams	1	..	2	..	1	1	3	1	9	14	29	16
Talaiyaris	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	1
Vettis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Nirgantis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paisa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of officers in Government villages	6	..	3	..	1	1	6	1	19	31	142	37
Proprietary estates.												
Vettis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nirgantis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other officers falling under clause 5 of section 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of officers in Proprietary estates.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total of officers in Government villages and Proprietary estates ..	1	..	3	..	1	1	6	1	19	31	142	37

Statement IV.—Appeals to District officers against punishments under sections 7 and 8 of Act III of 1895 during 1913–14—*cont.*

Offices.	Number of appeals against exactions by—*cont.*				Number of appeals against dismissals or removals by								Total number of appeals				
	Proprietors				Divisional officers				Proprietors.				In which the original orders were				Total
	In which the original orders were				In which the original orders were				In which the original orders were								
	Reversed.	Modified.	Confirmed.	Pending on 1st April 1914.	Reversed.	Modified.	Confirmed.	Pending on 1st April 1914.	Reversed.	Modified.	Confirmed.	Pending on 1st April 1914.	Reversed.	Modified.	Confirmed.	Pending on 1st April 1914.	
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Government villages.																	
Headman and contigara	..	..	..	..	11	10	36	34	..	..	..	..	35	16	149	14	214
Karnam	..	..	..	..	11	7	10	17	..	..	..	..	14	12	111	16	189
Talaiyaris	..	..	..	..	3	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	11	1	16
Vettis	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	9	..	..	..	..	3	..	6	9	18
Nirganti	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	..	5
Peons	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of officers in Government villages.	..	..	..	..	28	20	127	44	..	..	..	..	52	52	273	52	474
Proprietary estates.																	
Vettis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nirganti	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sheriffs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other offices falling under clause 3 of section 3.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of officers in Proprietary estates ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total of officers in Government villages and Proprietary estates.	..	..	..	..	28	20	127	44	..	..	..	..	52	52	273	52	474

STATEMENT V.—Appeals to the District Collectors against departmental orders of appointments and against decisions in suits during 1913–14.

Office.	Appeals pending on 1st April 1913 which related to				Appeals filed during the year in regard to				Total number of appeals for disposal.				Appeals disposed of												Appeals pending on 1st April 1914 which related to				
	Departmental orders of appointments.	Decisions in suits			Decisions appointments under section 6	Appointments in cases of succession.	Decisions in suits		Decisions appointments.	Appointments in cases of succession.	Decisions in suits		Number of cases dismissed		Number of cases remanded.	Number of cases decided in favour of									Decisions appointments under section 6.	Appointments in cases of succession.	Decisions in suits		
		For offices.	For emoluments.	Total			For offices	For emoluments.			For offices.	For emoluments.	For default.	As time-barred.		Appellant		Respondent		In other cases.	Total of columns 18 to 20.	Total of columns 10, 17, 18 and 21.					For offices.	For emoluments.	Total.
																To suits for offices.	In suits for emoluments.	To suits for offices	In suits for emoluments.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Government villages.																														
Headmen and managers	20	12	..	32	40	88	25	..	105	55	37	38	..	130	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Karnams	14	2	..	16	4	14	10	..	27	16	14	4	..	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Talayaris	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vettis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Neigandis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paiks	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	35	17	..	53	84	89	35	..	148	94	58	62	..	314	..	..	13	..	..	23	41	..	35	159	159	11	14	7	..	32
Village artisans and servants.																														
Carpenters	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Blacksmiths	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Barbers	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Washermen	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Potters	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Potkatis or priests	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other classes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	2	15	..	21	21	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total of offices and artisans on Government villages.	35	17	4	57	84	89	35	9	148	94	58	62	..	314	..	..	13	3	2	23	41	15	56	180	180	11	14	7	..	32

Statement V.—Appeals to the District Collectors against departmental orders of appointments and against decisions in suits during 1913–14—*cont.*

Office.	Appeals pending on 1st April 1913 which related to				Appeals filed during the year in regard to				Total number of appeals for disposal					Appeals disposed of									Appeals pending on 1st April 1914 which related to				
	Departmental orders of appointments	Decisions in suits			Revision appointments under section 31	Appointments in cases of succession	Decisions in suits		Revision appointments	Appointments in cases of succession	Decisions in suits			Number of cases disposed.		Number of cases rejected.	Number of cases decided in favour of						Revision appointments under section 31	Appointments in cases of succession.	Decisions in suits		
		For offices	For emoluments.	Total.			For offices.	For emoluments.			For offices.	For emoluments.	Total.	For Estate.	As time-barred.		Appellant		Respondent						For offices	For emoluments.	Total.
																	In suits for offices.	In suits for emoluments.	In suits for offices.	In suits for emoluments.	In other cases.	Total of columns 19 to 24.	Total of columns 19, 17, 18 and 25.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Proprietary estates.																													
Headmen and menigars																													
Karnams																													
Talayaris																													
Nirganties																													
Vettis																													
Shecdis																													
Other officers falling under clause II of section 2.																													
Total	..				..																								
Village artisans and servants.																													
Carpenters																													
Blacksmiths																													
Barbers																													
Washermen																													
Potters																													
Purohits																													
Other classes																													
Total	..				..																								
Grand Total of officers and artisans in Proprietary estates.	..				..																								
Grand Total of officers and artisans in Government villages and in Proprietary estates.																													

* These are the correct figures.

STATEMENT VI.—Appeals to the Board against punishments under section 7 of Act III of 1895 during 1913-1914

Offices	Appeals pending on 1st April 1913 relating to			Appeals preferred during the year which related to			Total appeals.		
	Suspension.	Dismissal.	Total.	Suspension.	Dismissal.	Total.	Suspension.	Dismissal.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Government villages.									
Headmen and monigars	..	..	..	8	63	71	8	63	71
Karnams	..	..	..	..	20	20	..	22	22
Headmen or karnams (deputy officers).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Talayaris	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	3	3
Vettis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	4	4	12	86	72	12	60	72
Proprietary estates.									
Headmen and monigars	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Karnams	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Talayaris	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total ..	..	4	4	12	86	72	12	60	72

Offices concerned.	Appeals disposed of in regard to												Appeals pending on 1st April 1914 which related to		
	Suspension.						Dismissal.								
	Number of cases rejected as inadmissible.	Rejected as time-barred.	Reversed.	Modified.	Confirmed.	Total.	Number of cases rejected as inadmissible.	Rejected as time-barred.	Reversed.	Modified.	Confirmed.	Total.	Suspension.	Dismissal.	Total.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Government villages.															
Headmen and monigars	4	..	..	..	4	8	14	1	2	..	18	35	..	1	1
Karnams	4	..	..	..	4	8	..	..	..	..	13	13	..	1	1
Headmen or karnams (deputy officers).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Talayaris	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	..
Vettis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	10	..	..	..	8	16	15	1	2	..	29	57	..	2	2
Proprietary estates.															
Headmen and monigars	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Karnams	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Talayaris	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total ..	10	..	..	..	8	16	15	1	2	..	29	57	..	2	2

STATEMENT VII.—Appeals to the Board against departmental orders of appointment and against suit decisions under Act III of 1895 during 1913-14.

Offices.	Appeals pending on 1st April 1913 relating to				Appeals preferred during the year in regard to					Total of appeals pending on 1st April 1913, and those preferred during the year.					Appeals disposed of											Appeals pending on 1st April 1914 relating to					
	Departmental orders of appointment.	Decisions in suits for			Decisions appointments.	Appointments in cases of succession.	Decisions in suits for			Revision appointments.	Appointments in cases of successions.	Decisions in suits for			Number of cases.		Number of cases decided in favour of									Revision appointments.	Appointments in cases of succession.	Decisions in suits for		
		Office.	Emoluments.	Total.			Office.	Emoluments.	Total.			Office.	Emoluments.	Total.	Dismissed as inadmissible under section 73	Rejected or time-barred.	Appellants.			Respondents.			Total of columns 19 to 24.	Total of columns 16, 17, 18 and 25.			Office.	Emoluments.	Total.		
																	In suits for offices.	In suits for emoluments.	In other cases.	In suits for offices	In suits for emoluments.	In other cases.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Government officers.																														
Headmen and managers																														
Karnams																														
Shrotis																														
Talayaris																														
Total																														
Village artizans and servants.																														
Barbers																														
Carpenters																														
Vettis																														
Nirgantis																														
Washermen																														
Total																														
Grand total																														

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Statement VII.—Appeals to the Board against departmental orders of appointment and against suit decisions under Act III of 1895 during 1913-14—*cont.*

Offices.	Appeals pending on 1st April 1913 relating to				Appeals preferred during the year in regard to					Total of appeals pending on 1st April 1913 and those preferred during the year.				Appeals disposed of									Appeals pending on 1st April 1914 relating to				
	Departmental orders of appointment.	Decisions in suits for			Revision appointments.	Appointments in cases of succession.	Decisions in suits for			Revision appointments.	Appointments in cases of succession.	Decisions in suits for			Number of cases			Number of cases decided in favour of						Revision appointments.	Appointments in cases of succession.	Decisions in suits for		
		Offices.	Emoluments.	Total.			Offices.	Emoluments.	Total.			Offices.	Emoluments.	Total.	Admitted as included in order under section 23.	Rejected as time-barred.	Remanded for retrial.	Appellants.			Respondents.			Total of columns 19 to 24	Total of columns 16, 17, 18 and 25.			Offices.	Emoluments.	Total.
																		In suits for offices.	In suits for emoluments.	In other cases.	In suits for offices.	In suits for emoluments.	In other cases.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Proprietary estate.																														
Headmen and monigars	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	18	19	..	..	1	18	19	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	22	..	..	..	..	..
Karnams	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	4	7	..	2	1	4	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	8	..	..	..	..	..
Karnams or headmen	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shrotis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dosas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	23	27	..	2	2	23	27	3	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	11	12	..	..	..	..
Village artizans and servants.																														
Barbers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carpenters	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Washermen	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand total	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	26	30	..	2	2	26	30	3	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	11	12	..	..	..	..
Total of Government and Proprietary villages	1	1	..	2	12	25	49	9	95	13	28	50	9	97	37	1	2	7	..	1	33	2	7	48	94	..	..	3	..	3

STATEMENT VIII.—Proprietary estates into which Act II of 1894 has been introduced and in which the establishments have been revised (1913–14).

Districts	Total number of		Number of estates to which the Act has been extended.	Number of estates for which revision returns have been submitted by Collectors.				Number of estates for which returns have been examined and communicated by Collectors.				Number of estates in which establishments have been re-fixed or re-arranged with the number of servants.			
				In the year.		Up to the year		In the year.		Up to the year		In the year.		Up to the year.	
	Permanently settled estates.	Inam villages.		Permanently settled estates.	Inam villages.	Permanently settled estates.	Inam villages.	Permanently settled estates.	Inam villages.	Permanently settled estates.	Inam villages.	Permanently settled estates.	Inam villages.	Permanently settled estates.	Inam villages.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1. Ganjam	78	207	The Act has been extended to all the proprietary estates in the Presidency under the notification published in Government Order No. 1197, dated 30th May 1900	...	281	78	620	1	...	77	67	1	...	77(a)	81
2. Vizagapatam	76	888		...	...	30	880	...	...	30	747	...	...	30	747
3. Godavari	70	103		...	...	60	103	...	...	60	96	...	...	59	59
4. Kistna	131(a)	419		...	...	133(a)	464(a)	...	...	131(a)	404	...	...	131(a)	464
5. Guntur	1	1(a)		...	1	2	182	...	...	1	181(a)	1	3	1	182
6. Nellore	4	30(a)		1	...	19	146(a)	...	...	17	136(a)	...	...	11	139(a)
7. Cuddapah	...	242		...	...	...	152	...	...	...	152	...	...	...	152
8. Kurnool	...	89		...	...	...	72	...	...	...	72	...	...	...	72
9. Bellary	...	89		...	...	...	89	...	...	...	89(a)	...	...	...	89(a)
10. Anantapur	...	129		...	...	...	129	...	...	...	129	...	...	...	129
11. Chittoor	10	928		...	...	10	466	...	...	10	96	...	...	10	90
12. Chingleput	848	200		32	14	140	208	...	...	42	184	2	17	11	69(a)
13. North Arcot	50	219(a)		...	...	88	91(a)	...	...	80	86	...	...	8	74
14. South Arcot	6	71		...	...	8	71	...	...	6	71	...	...	4	71
15. Tanjore	37	808(a)		...	87	34	231(a)	...	...	34	142(a)	...	...	31	145(a)
16. Trichinopoly	59	139		...	...	59	130	...	...	58	128	52	135	58	139
17. Madura	98	943		...	...	23	963	...	...	23	943	...	...	26	563
18. Ramnad	30(a)	1,300		...	...	30(a)	1,301	...	...	30	1,300	1	25	30	1,320
19. Tinnevelly	87	101		...	69	42	146(a)	...	47	4	100(a)	...	47	55(a)	102(a)
20. Salem	18(a)	330		...	...	154	256	...	14	123	92	84	53	138	92
21. Coimbatore	12	13		...	...	12	13	...	...	12	13	...	...	12	13
Total	1,038	6,438		33	457	828	6,912	27	83	817	5,320	185	490	737	6,041
										6,137					

(a) Revised figures.

STATEMENT IX.—Appointments under sections 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 of Act II of 1894 during 1913–14.

Item.	Karnams.	Headmen.	Karnams or headmen (triune officers).	Talaiyaris.
1	2	3	4	5
1. Number of nominations made by proprietors under section 9 of the Act.	350	336	218	359
2. Number of cases in which nominees under section 9 of the Act were. (a) Next heirs	279	218	142	316
(b) Persons next in order of succession.	49	44	23	41
(c) Strangers	22	33	51	118
3. Number of nominations approved by Revenue officers	313	292	158	504
4. Number of non-hereditary voted by Revenue officers under section 11 (1).	32	18	11	12
5. Number of nominations pending the orders of the Revenue officers.	33	23	6	13
6. Number of appointments made by the Revenue officer himself under section 11 (2).	23	33	14	39
7. Number of appointments made under section 12	7	6	3	8
8. Number of appointments made under section 13 (1)	87	58	28	95
9. Number of appointments made in grouped or sub-divided villages under section 13 (1).	439	438	148	690
10. Number of appointments under section 13 (2) of the Act	37	36	110	138
11 Number of appointments under section 15 (2) of the Act	102	102	37	329
Total of items 1 and 6 to 11	1,043	1,062	557	1,660

STATEMENT X.—Punishment of village officers under Act II of 1894 during 1913–14.

Officers.	Fines imposed by proprietors.		Fines imposed by				Number of persons.				Total number of punishments		Penalty for unlawful levy of fees under section 30.	
			Divisional officers		District Collectors.		Suspended by		Dismissed or removed by					
	Number of fines.	Amount of fines.	Number of fines	Amount of fines	Number of fines.	Amount of fines.	Divisional officers.	District Collectors.	Divisional officers.	District Collectors.	By proprietors.	By Divisional officers and District Collectors	Number of persons involved.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.								Rs. A. P.
1. Karnams	145	182 5 0	190	280 5 0	8	9 12 0	378	..	61	3	145	481	..	..
2. Headmen	68	58 8 0	247	325 2 0	4	2 0 0	151	1	58	2	68	476	..	..
3. Karnams or headmen (triune officers).	54	81 4 0	73	102 12 0	3	4 4 0	70	..	30	.	54	171	1	2 0 0
4. Talaiyaris .	28	12 13 0	33	24 13 0	3	0 6 0	63	..	34	..	28	151		..
Total ..	295	334 12 0	543	714 1 0	22	16 6 0	467	1	184	4	295	1,171	1	2 0 0

STATEMENT XI.—Punishment of proprietors during 1913–14—*Nil.*

STATEMENT XII-A.—Appeals under sections 11 (3) and 16 (3) of Act II of 1894 during 1913–14.

Offices.	Number of appeals against rent of appointment under section 11 (3) of the Act.			Appeals against fines by			
				Proprietors.			Divisional officers.
	Original order reversed or modified.	Original order confirmed.	Pending.	Original order reversed or modified.	Original order confirmed.	Pending.	Original order reversed or modified.
2	3	3	4	5	6	7	8
Karnams	25	4	..	..	..	1	..
Headmen	13	6	5	..	1	..	1
Headmen of karnams (trainee officers).	6	4	..	..	..	..	..
Talayaris	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	44	14	5	..	1	1	1

Offices—cont.	Appeals against fines by—cont.		Appeals against suspension.			Appeal against dismissal or removal.			Total number of appeals pending on 1st April 1914.
	Divisional officers—cont.								
	Original order confirmed.	Pending.	Original order reversed or modified.	Original order confirmed.	Pending.	Original order reversed or modified.	Original order confirmed.	Pending.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Karnams	..	1	6	25	5	3	19	2	19
Headmen	..	..	3	14	5	3	11	5	13
Headmen of karnams (trainee officers).	2	..	3	4	..	1	7	7	7
Talayaris	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
Total ..	2	1	16	53	11	12	38	15	41

STATEMENT XII-B.—Appeals under section 24 of Act II of 1894 against the determination of rent-value during 1913–14.—*Nil.*

STATEMENT XIII-A.—Appeals to the Board against orders passed under sections 11 (2), 15 and 16 of Act II of 1894 for 1913–14.

Office.	Number of appeals against vote of appointment under section 11 (2) of the Act.				Appeals against fines by Proprietors.			
	Original order reversed.	Modified.	Confirmed.	Pending on 1st April 1914.	Original order reversed.	Modified.	Confirmed.	Pending on 1st April 1914.
1	5	6	7	8	9	7	8	9
Karnams	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Headmen	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Karnams or headmen (Village officers)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Talaiyaris	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Office—cont.	Appeals against fines by—cont. Divisional officers.				Appeals against Suspension.					
	Original order reversed.	Modified.	Confirmed.	Pending on 1st April 1914.	Rejected as inadmissible.	As time-barred.	Reversed.	Modified.	Confirmed.	Pending on 1st April 1914.
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Karnams	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1
Headmen	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Karnams or headmen (Village officers)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Talaiyaris	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	1

Office—cont.	Appeals against—cont. Removal or dismissal.						Appeals against orders of appointment. At succession of village establishments.	
	Rejected as inadmissible.	As time-barred.	Reversed.	Modified.	Confirmed.	Pending on 1st April 1914.	Rejected as inadmissible.	Rejected Reversed.
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Karnams	3	..	..	1	3	1	21	..
Headmen	1	..	..	..	..	..	12	..
Karnams or headmen (Village officers).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Talaiyaris	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	4	..	..	1	13	2	33	..

Statement XIII-A.—Appeals to the Board against orders passed under sections 14 (2), 15 and 16 of Act II of 1894 during 1913–14—*concl.*

Office.	Appeals against orders of appointment—*concl.*								
	At cession of village establishments—*concl.*				In cases of succession				
	Reversed	Modified.	Confirmed.	Pending on 1st April 1914.	Rejected as time-barred.	Rejected as time-barred.	Reversed or modified.	Confirmed	Pending on 1st April 1914.
	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Karnams	4	..	2	3	5	..	1	..	..
Headmen	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Karnams or headmen (trust officers).	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Talaiyaris	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	13	1	4	3	5	..	1	..	..

Statement XIII-B.—Appeals to the Board under section 24 of Act II of 1894 against the determination of rent-value during 1913–14.—*Nil.*

Statement XIV.—Showing the progress of enfranchisement operations up to the end of March 1914.

Districts	Total number of villages in which there are inams	Number of		Balance (column 2 minus column 3).	Number of title deeds issued.
		Villages in which enquiry was completed.	Cases involved therein.		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Ganjam	1,733	1,730	5,262	..	4,832
2. Vizagapatam	1,890	1,890	7,132	..	7,690
3. Godavari	634	626	3,804	..	3,731
4. Kistna	681	681	3,143	..	4,247
5. Guntur	146	146	736	..	784
6. Nellore	1,003	1,003	3,967	..	3,801
7. Cuddapah	173	173	919	..	872
8. Anantapur	96	96	406	..	353
9. Bellary	80	80	492	..	338
10. Kurnool	34	34	213	..	304
11. Chingleput	755	755	3,542	..	3,300
12. North Arcot (Old)	2,278	2,278	10,335	..	2,740
13. South Arcot	76	76	214	..	310
14. Tanjore	..	..	..	..	..
15. Trichinopoly	† 317	317	1,372	..	1,242
16. Madura	‡ 242	242	6,215	..	5,237
17. Ramnad					
18. Tinnevelly	§ 533	533	2,627	..	2,396
19. Coimbatore	29	22	131	..	124
20. Salem	¶ 1,036	1,036	2,536	..	2,778
Total ..	12,294	12,294	58,253	..	51,282

* The figures have been adopted from the final report of the late Inam Deputy Collector, Chingleput, on the enfranchisement of proprietary estates whose service inams in the districts.

† Includes figures for Karur and Nannikal taluks transferred from Coimbatore and Salem.

‡ Excludes figures for the two taluks transferred to the Ramnad district from Tinnevelly.

§ Includes figures for the taluks transferred to Ramnad District.

¶ Excludes figures for Karur taluk transferred to Trichinopoly.

‖ Includes figures for Nannikal taluk transferred to Trichinopoly.

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SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 8.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 23, 1915. [PRICE, 6 *pie*

SALT, ABKARI AND CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 2, *dated* 5*th February* 1915.

NOTICE OF CONDITIONS OF ISSUE OF FIXED FEE FOREIGN LIQUOR LICENSES.

The following notification is issued in supersession of Notification No. 1, dated 20th January 1914, published in the Supplement to the *Fort St George Gazette*, Part II, dated 20th January 1914.

In exercise of the power conferred on him under section 4 (*g*) of the Madras Abkari Act (I of 1886), the Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue hereby prescribes, under section 24 of the Act, the following rules for regulating the issue of licenses on fixed fees for the compounding, blending, bottling and sale of potable foreign liquors from and after the 1st April 1915 within the limits of the Madras Presidency:—

1. The term "foreign liquor" in these rules includes all wines, spirits and beer imported into the Presidency by sea or land; plain rectified spirits imported or locally made and on which the tariff rate of duty has been paid; all spirits manufactured or compounded in the country and made in colour and flavour to resemble gin, brandy, whiskey or rum (or spirits made in Malabar from cocoanut toddy, called "Malabar arrack") and entered at the tariff rates of import duty; and beer brewed in India or beer imported in a condensed form and afterwards converted into potable beer and duly excised, but excludes denatured spirits and ordinary arrack. In the case of licenses to Chemists, Druggists and other approved firms or persons, however, for the sale of pure rectified spirits only, the term "foreign liquor" means pure rectified spirits imported from foreign countries by sea or manufactured in this country and excised at the tariff rate of duty.

NOTE.—The minimum strengths at which imported and locally made foreign spirits can be sold are 35° U.P. for gin and 25° U.P. for all other kinds of spirits including Indian arrack, except denatured spirits and Malabar, Cochin and Colombo arrack.

"Native" beer is beer brewed in India (*a*) which contains at least two bushels of malt and two pounds of hops per hogshead and in the manufacture of which jaggery or crude cane sugar is employed, (*b*) which is brewed at a higher original gravity than 1,062° on a standard saccharometer and (*c*) the maximum price of which at the brewery is Rs. 40-2-0 per hogshead including the excise duty of three annas per gallon.

2. Licenses for the sale of foreign liquors shall be of the following descriptions:—

1. *Wholesale licenses for the sale of foreign liquor not to be drunk on the premises.*—These will be issued on an annual fee of Rs. 100 at the discretion of Collectors. Under these licenses the sale of liquor in quantities less than two imperial gallons or a dozen reputed quart bottles or two dozen reputed pint bottles of each kind at a time is prohibited. The holders of this license will have the privilege of issuing to licensed dealers only samples of liquor in quantities not exceeding nine pint. In Madras town, holders of this license will not be allowed to sell "native" beer.

II. *Retail licenses for the sale of foreign liquor not to be drunk on the premises by any person.*—These will be of two kinds—one for the sale of all kinds of foreign liquor, except "native" beer and the other for the sale of beer brewed in India.

* (*a*) The former will be issued at the discretion of the Board and Collectors on payment of an annual fee of Rs. 200 in the town of Madras and in Ootacamund, Coonoor and Wellington, Rs. 100 in towns having a population of 25,000 and over and in Kodaikanal, Yercaud, Kotagiri and Cochin, and Rs. 50 in the rest of the Presidency. Under these licenses the sale of liquor in a quantity less than one reputed pint and greater than two imperial gallons in one transaction will be prohibited. In Madras the right of selling Colombo, Cochin or Malabar arrack for removal from the premises in bottles in quantities exceeding one reputed quart will be restricted to tavern-keepers who have taken out a special license for the purpose which will be issued on payment of an annual fee of Rs. 100, while the ordinary retail license-holder will be allowed to sell any kind of foreign liquor except Colombo, Cochin or Malabar arrack and "native" beer.

(*b*) Retail licenses for the sale of beer brewed in India will be issued to successful bidders for beer shops on payment of an annual fee of Rs. 50.

III. *Hotel licenses for the supply of residents in hotels and boarding-houses.*—These will be of two classes at annual fees of Rs. 150 or Rs. 75 in Madras, of Rs. 100 or Rs. 50 on the Nilgiris, and of Rs. 50 or Rs. 25 in the rest of the Presidency, as may in each case be determined by the Collector. No liquor may be sold under these licenses otherwise than to residents in hotels and boarding-houses for their own use and that of their guests, or to casual visitors requiring liquor with the meal or meals supplied to them.

In Madras a holder of a hotel license desirous of setting up and maintaining in his hotel a "bar" or "bars" may, on payment of a monthly fee of Rs. 50 for a first-class bar or Rs. 25 for a second-class bar, be granted a separate license to be called a bar license. This will cover the sale of foreign liquor except Colombo, Cochin or Malabar arrack, under the same conditions and to the same extent as the tavern license.

In Madras, special bar licenses will also be issued to others than holders of hotel licenses with the previous sanction of the Board of Revenue. The fees in such cases will be fixed by the Board and the licenses will entitle the holders to sell to all comers.

IV. *Refreshment room licenses* will be of two classes—

(*a*) *For refreshment-rooms maintained by, or under the supervision and control of, railway companies and proprietors or managers of lines of dak carriages for the supply on the premises of travellers by such railways or dak lines.*—The annual fee payable for such license will be Rs. 50. Under these licenses liquor may be sold to travellers and persons served with regular meals in the rooms for consumption on the premises to any extent, provided that no more than one reputed quart of spirits or two reputed quarts of any other kind of liquor sold at the refreshment-room may be sold at one time to any such traveller for removal from the premises.

(*b*) *For refreshment-rooms in which the sale of liquor is ordinarily combined with the supply of meals or of eatables prepared and served in the European manner.*—The annual fee will be Rs. 500 in Madras and Rs. 75 in the rest of the Presidency. It will at all times be optional with the Collector to withdraw licenses of this description if it should appear that the sale of liquor to persons who have not partaken of meals in the refreshment-room is permitted to such an extent or so habitually that the refreshment-room may fairly be classed as a tavern. Sale of liquor for removal from the premises will not be allowed under these licenses. The premises to be used for the sale of liquor under these licenses must be at least of the monthly rentable value of Rs. 50 in Madras and in Ootacamund and Coonoor Municipalities and of Rs. 25 in the rest of the Presidency.

V. *Occasional licenses*, such as licenses for the sale at refreshment-stalls in connection with race meetings and public entertainments. These will be granted by Collectors at their discretion for periods not exceeding ten days at one time and at such fees not exceeding Rs. 100 on each occasion as they may determine. No removal of liquor from the premises will be allowed under these licenses.

VI. *Special licenses* will also be granted by Collectors in consultation with the officers of the Salt, Abkari and Customs Department when the circumstances are such as not to allow of the issue of licenses of any of the above descriptions on such terms and conditions and for such periods as they may on each occasion determine.

VII. *Auctioneer's license.*—Annual fee, Rs. 5. The following are important provisions of this license:—

(*a*) Liberty to give sample bottles in respect of all consignments, whether trade consignments or the property of private persons, in order that intending purchasers may have the opportunity of testing high class wines and spirits at their own houses before the auction sale.

(*b*) Authority to sell wines, spirits and beer in less quantities than whole dozens of each description in the case of sales by auction of the property of private parties or estates or of trade consignments which are alleged or otherwise unmerchantable.

(*c*) Authority to sell by auction at places other than that specified in the license, viz., at any private residence at which the licensee may hold an auction.

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* Note.—In places where there are beer shops, holders of retail licenses for the sale of all kinds of foreign liquor except "arkaq" beer will be permitted to sell beer brewed in India on English principles only in bottles as bottled at the brewery at which it was brewed.

VIII. *Licenses for the sale of pure rectified spirits.*—These will be issued to Chemist and Druggist firms and other firms or persons specially approved by Collectors, on payment of an annual fee of Rs. 10. Under these licenses the possession of pure rectified spirits in excess of ten imperial gallons (or such larger quantity as the Collector may, in consultation with the officers of the Salt, Abkari and Customs Department, specially authorise) is prohibited. Pure rectified spirits must not be sold under these licenses for other than *bonâ fide* medical, industrial and scientific purposes, and the maximum limit of sale at one time to the same person is restricted to one repeated pint in the case of sale to a private individual, two repeated quarts in the case of sale to a Chemist medical practitioner or scientific body and three imperial gallons to any Government, Local Fund or Municipal hospital.

IX. *Licenses for the sale as tonic or medicine, of medicated wines and similar preparations* containing 20 per cent. and upwards but not more than 42 per cent. of proof spirit will be issued by Collectors on payment of an annual fee of Rs. 10.

3. *Licenses for compounding* or *and blending foreign liquors* will be granted to holders of wholesale licenses by Collectors and those for *compounding* to licensed distillers by the Deputy Commissioner of Abkari on payment of an annual fee of Rs. 250

4. *Licenses for the bottling of foreign liquors, except beer brewed locally*, will be granted to holders of wholesale licenses by Collectors and to licensed distillers by the Deputy Commissioner of Abkari on payment of an annual fee of Rs. 10

5. Any two or more of the above kinds of licenses may be granted to the same person for the sale of liquor in the same premises.

6. No premises shall be used for the sale of liquor unless and until approved by the Collector.

7. All orders passed by Collectors under these rules will be subject to appeal to the Board of Revenue, whose decision will be final

8. All licenses (other than occasional and special licenses) will have effect for the official year, i.e., from the 1st April in each year until the 31st March of the following year.

9. The fixed fees exceeding Rs. 50 on all licenses (other than special and occasional licenses) will be payable in two instalments, one half being payable when the license is issued and the other half at the beginning of the second half-year, viz., 1st October.

10. For the convenience of the trade, Collectors will, so far as possible, receive and dispose of applications for licenses under clause 17 (b) to have effect during the following official year before the tavern sales for that year. Licenses for the sale of liquor in mufassal refreshment-rooms should be very sparingly given.

11. All further information may be obtained and forms of licenses may be procured at a charge of two annas each at the offices of Collectors.

12. The Board of Revenue in the department of Separate Revenue will issue such subsidiary instructions as may be necessary in the carrying out of these rules.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue).
Chepauk, 5th February 1915

H. H. F. M. TYLER,
Secretary

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SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 8.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 23, 1915. [Price, 6 pice.

SEASON REPORT FOR JANUARY 1915.

SECTION I.—Statement showing the average fall of rain in each district during the month of January 1915, and also the total fall from 1st April 1914, up to the month, compared with the corresponding figures of the preceding year and with the averages of the forty years ending 1909.

Districts.	Averages for 40 years.			1913-1914.			1914-1915.		
	In the month		From 1st April to the month.	In the month		From 1st April to the month.	In the month.		From 1st April to the month.
	Rainy days.	Rainfall.		Rainy days.	Rainfall.		Rainy days	Rainfall.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	no.	inches.	inches	no.	inches.	inches	no.	inches	inches
Circars—									
1. Ganjam	..	0·28	41·10	..	..	43·87	1	0·44	40·76
2. Vizagapatam { Agency .. / Litoral ..	..	0·11	35·09	..	..	51·99	0	0·07	27·92
	..	0·29	32·78	..	..	34·14	1	0·37	18·03
3. Godavari	..	0·17	36·48	..	..	35·48	0	0·81	40·35
4. Kistna	..	0·17	36·33	..	..	28·54	2	1·93	32·11
5. Guntur	1	0·32	31·02	..	..	26·13	0	0·07	29·59
Deccan—									
6. Kurnool	..	0·16	25·60	..	..	29·16	2	0·92	26·13
7. Bellary	..	0·56	29·39	..	..	33·46	1	0·35	21·20
8. Anantapur	..	0·60	22·48	..	..	18·74	1	0·45	17·03
9. Cuddapah	1	0·34	27·66	..	0·03	23·95	3	1·12	25·06
Carnatic—									
10. Nellore	1	0·99	34·07	1	2·31	32·16	3	4·43	25·87
11. Madras	1	0·95	49·14	1	1·66	60·49	0	0·01	53·17
12. Chingleput	..	0·79	44·52	1	0·62	62·76	1	0·01	62·35
13. South Arcot	1								
Central—									
14. Chittoor	1	0·40	39·22	1	0·10	35·45	0	0·29	31·21
15. North Arcot	1	0·81	37·02	1	0·23	30·74	4	2·16	37·92
16. Salem	1	0·82	31·85	..	0·11	29·53	0	0·50	30·20
17. Coimbatore	1	0·57	23·80	..	0·02	18·86	1	0·18	22·18
18. Trichinopoly	1	0·53	31·58	..	0·10	33·98	2	0·73	30·66
South—									
19. Tanjore	2	1·15	43·13	1	0·38	39·94	0	0·54	40·34
20. Madura	1	0·60	29·36	..	0·04	23·23	1	0·55	30·04
21. Ramnad	1	0·83	27·47	1	0·20	23·90	1	0·17	24·57
22. Tinnevelly	2	1·18	34·76	1	0·24	29·58	1	0·28	47·45
West Coast—									
23. Malabar	..	0·30	115·66	..	..	104·66	1	0·32	118·08
24. South Canara	..	0·22	140·18	..	..	125·80	..	..	170·93
Hills—									
25 The Nilgiris	1	1·05	68·71	1	0·46	64·21	5	3·24	79·19

Rivers fresher.—Moderate in Bellary, Nellore and Trichinopoly; slight or *nil* elsewhere. The Godavari is 2·5 feet above the anicut.

Supplies received in tanks.—Insufficient in Anantapur, Cuddapah and in parts of Ganjam, Kistna, Kurnool, Bellary, Nellore, Central Districts, Madura, Ramnad and Tinnevelly and sufficient elsewhere.

Section II.—Statement showing the extent of cultivation (Government and minor inam) for the month of January 1915

Districts.	In the month.				Up to the month.				Up to the month in the preceding year.				Average of the five previous years including last year and the corresponding period.			
	First crop.		Second crop.		First crop.		Second crop.		First crop.		Second crop.		First crop.		Second crop.	
	Dry	Wet.	Dry	Wet	Dry.	Wet.	Dry	Wet.	Dry	Wet	Dry	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry	Wet.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	acs.	acs.	acs.	acs.	acs.	acs.	acs.	acs.	acs.	acs.	acs.	acs.	acs.	acs.	acs.	acs.
Circars—																
Ganjam ..	478	200	2,460	20,413	182,099	221,107	12,781	84,316	189,687	218,508	22,524	58,816	200,825	201,979	10,481	44,014
Vizagapatam ..	82	32	899	4,633	97,576	86,917	53,979	36,092	100,744	87,619	41,881	33,200	89,481	82,487	47,785	35,020
Godavari ..	8,707	1,663	8,752	18,000	208,512	309,60	90,065	68,413	430,081	308,169	101,005	91,660	397,726	265,513	88,259	77,091
Kistna ..	8,747	1,471	6,351	7,200	459,063	421,234	49,980	22,205	448,794	403,163	58,812	34,962	412,015	372,543	61,714	31,121
Guntur ..	9,138	1,511	17,474	49,313	2,303,133	245,022	124,683	128,479	1,850,569	270,483	193,142	126,407	1,813,092	261,277	146,983	142,852
Total ..	18,152	4,416	35,939	101,727	3,251,233	1,284,780	331,452	388,213	2,636,481	1,289,942	350,101	317,143	2,913,739	1,383 831	345,252	331,015
Ceded—																
Kurnool ..	43,941	2,210	23,571	3,032	2,157,052	58,031	45,908	5,950	1,961,644	51,908	41,398	11,881	1,916,152	50,543	38,279	13,185
Bellary ..	134	540	1,672	1,635	3,200,327	36,508	17,527	4,600	2,939,472	48,748	11,927	5,872	2,672,553	43,313	19,725	6,532
Anantapur ..	20,152	3,077	9,156	4,231	2,018,674	86,082	29 917	10,300	1,804 849	118,208	11,818	26,383	1,802,741	111 579	21,256	28,714
Cuddapah ..	7,478	2,282	6,157	2,792	911,813	70 436	43,541	20,124	895,072	80,734	42,567	20,407	1 018,313	116,490	48,189	37,675
Total ..	52,693	8,038	38,428	10,645	8,282 242	271,155	136,851	47,172	5,700,317	299,638	107,510	64,473	5,809,788	319,815	128,423	76,318
Carnatic—																
Nellore ..	14,878	10,348	4 992	2,104	878 401	225,032	35,804	10,364	870,456	225 873	43,121	14,170	626,896	222,178	42 206	14,182
Chingleput ..	2,810	8,009	4,479	24,918	711 578	333,182	18,903	64,217	735,587	320 256	16,188	66,057	720,435	304,083	17,884	60,251
South Arcot ..	14,489	6,395	13,842	2 481	1 400,166	348,203	16,261	58,971	1,010,629	343,680	36,999	48,244	980,341	338 831	67,570	61,473
Total ..	32,277	22 432	23,833	29,503	1,990,145	906 894	129,969	131,555	1,616,672	879,809	116,261	116,286	1,727,255	865,555	147,760	135,907
Ceylon—																
Chittoor ..	9,815	6 829	3,058	7,971	3 3,979	64,337	11 818	12,307	206,818	81,566	18,361	15,864	312 171	74,567	11,411	18,482
North Arcot ..	24 060	6,779	15,016	12,272	566,019	239,740	82,215	49,336	691,268	258,174	64,034	64,444	662,368	260,041	75,120	74,459
Salem ..	8 670	1 428	7,893	2,764	1 080 332	79,811	181,678	27,782	1,080,922	79 811	100,103	24,110	1,036,038	78,818	120,562	26,822
Coimbatore ..	11,484	1,311	14,383	2,677	1,371,181	82,788	150,409	24,906	1,432,741	80,818	207,591	21,852	1,383,849	82,773	200,748	24,536
Trichinopoly ..	14 913	6,672	11,682	6,000	977,358	153,090	28,572	20,951	1,053,916	163,718	58,129	56,025	1,017,295	162,892	81,452	29,747
Total ..	69,926	20,569	55,127	41,814	4,849,430	619,817	354,192	144,992	4,965,838	664,288	402,158	172,234	4,611,498	659,380	493,793	199,446
South—																
Tanjore ..	3,776	2,210	8,022	1,982	295,999	755,157	17 764	43,721	185,630	780,852	15,811	62,162	288,427	770,041	15,963	60,939
Madura ..	22,467	3,678	6,405	8,524	532,271	122,863	43,150	61 994	611,436	187,123	32,998	48,063	618,253	172,886	58,410	50,622
Ramnad ..	4,274	977	1,118	1,393	249,324	29,626	7,911	8,256	228,512	21,394	5,620	2,774	247 485	21,790	1,193	4,274
Tinnevelly ..	36,337	2,802	5,851	23 136	844,466	181,846	25,918	81,646	674,938	384,415	28,128	91,181	585,960	176,436	25,718	84,286
Total ..	67,059	12,067	21,340	26,164	2,232,739	1,169,231	90,630	193,738	1,917,986	1,133,582	87,721	204,870	1,908,226	1,135,214	107,284	214 396
West Coast—																
Malabar ..	341	248	197	637	789 493	818,115	34 198	251,995	748 746	532,781	25,363	244,860	758 781	529,170	25,997	236,607
South Canara ..	..	..	75	4,995	57,510	463,969	122	188,481	68,458	601,314	124	146,710	52,906	453,928	86	182,214
Total ..	341	248	272	5,632	847,003	982,084	34,320	439,476	843 202	994,154	25,472	431,570	821,486	993,098	26,083	421,611
Hills—																
The Nilgiris ..	71	..	..	..	66,881	6 547	2,893	..	66,640	5 475	3,031	..	58,417	5,227	2 916	..
Grand Total ..	251,512	78,819	170,771	318,119	23,182 189	5,812,561	1,068,338	1,360,363	19,145,394	6,423,426	1,191,370	1,327,776	18,407,631	6,389,439	1,416,470	1,377,884

SECTION III.—Statement showing the average prices of the principal food-grains and salt for the month of January 1916.

Group.	Districts.	Number of Imperial Seers to 80 Tolas per Rupee.					
		Rice, second sort.			Ragi.		
		In the previous month.	In the month.	Average.*	In the previous month.	In the month.	Average.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Circars	1. Ganjam	8·0	8·1	10·1	13·9	13·8	15·1
	2. Vizagapatam	8·9	8·8	10·2	16·1	14·8	16·4
	3. Godavari	10·0	9·8	10·4	16·7	16·2	16·4
	4. Kistna	8·8	9·1	9·8	14·6	14·6	17·7
2. Deccan	5. Guntur	9·1	9·2	10·8	19·2	17·4	..
	6. Kurnool	7·8	8·2	9·1	15·7	15·0	..
	7. Bellary	7·5	7·6	8·4	16·0	15·5	..
	8. Anantapur	7·9	8·0	9·4	15·5	15·9	16·1
	9. Cuddapah	7·2	7·3	8·6	14·9	14·9	17·1
3. Carnatic	10. Nellore	8·0	8·1	10·7	16·3	16·4	16·6
	11. Chingleput	8·6	8·4	9·8	14·1	13·6	14·6
	12. Madras	7·1	7·0	8·0	12·6	12·1	14·6
	13. South Arcot	7·7	8·2	9·1	15·4	15·7	14·6
4. Central	14. Chittoor	8·6	8·1	10·2	14·2	14·4	17·1
	15. North Arcot	7·6	8·0	9·6	12·8	12·4	15·8
	16. Salem	7·2	7·4	9·1	13·6	13·8	16·2
	17. Coimbatore	7·0	7·3	8·4	13·8	13·4	15·4
	18. Trichinopoly	8·8	8·9	9·3	13·3	13·8	15·6
5. South	19. Tanjore	7·8	7·8	9·3	14·6	15·2	16·0
	20. Madura	7·5	7·4	9·3	13·4	13·9	15·7
	21. Ramnad	7·1	7·0	8·5	13·8	14·5	16·2
	22. Tinnevelly	7·5	7·8	8·5	14·8	14·8	17·6
6. West Coast	23. Malabar	7·5	7·6	8·2	..	..	..
	24. South Canara	8·1	8·5	10·7	..	..	..
7. Hills	25. The Nilgiris	9·7	9·8	9·1	11·2	11·8	14·3

Group.	Districts.	Number of Imperial Seers to 80 Tolas per Rupee—cont.								
		Cholam.			Cumbu.			Salt.		
		In the previous month.	In the month.	Average.*	In the previous month.	In the month.	Average.*	In the previous month.	In the month.	Average.†
		9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1. Circars	1. Ganjam	..	..	..	..	..	..	19·1	19·4	24·2
	2. Vizagapatam	..	..	..	14·2	15·0	20·3	20·2	20·0	23·1
	3. Godavari	‡ 17·5	‡ 17·7	17·3	20·0	17·5	..	20·4	20·7	22·6
	4. Kistna	14·6	14·7	15·6	15·7	15·7	..	22·5	21·0	23·0
2. Deccan	5. Guntur	15·6	16·4	16·6	18·4	16·3	17·6	24·4	24·4	23·2
	6. Kurnool	‡ 16·5	‡ 16·6	16·1	23·1	13·7	15·3	19·3	19·6	19·2
	7. Bellary	‡ 16·9	‡ 17·3	16·7	..	..	..	18·3	18·3	17·3
	8. Anantapur	‡ 15·8	‡ 15·6	17·0	16·1	16·3	16·1	16·8	16·7	16·5
	9. Cuddapah	‡ 14·2	‡ 14·5	17·5	15·7	15·0	17·6	20·5	20·6	20·8
3. Carnatic	10. Nellore	16·5	16·3	16·8	15·6	14·7	16·1	24·0	25·7	24·6
	11. Chingleput	..	..	..	..	..	..	25·0	25·2	25·2
	12. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	27·7	27·3	27·7
	13. South Arcot	..	..	..	14·7	15·1	14·5	21·3	20·5	22·6
4. Central	14. Chittoor	..	..	..	14·6	14·5	15·3	22·2	21·6	22·4
	15. North Arcot	..	..	..	12·8	12·0	15·0	22·4	22·5	23·6
	16. Salem	§ 11·6	§ 12·0	14·6	13·6	12·8	16·6	19·3	19·0	19·7
	17. Coimbatore	§ 10·6	§ 11·4	13·6	13·6	13·6	15·8	19·3	18·5	19·2
	18. Trichinopoly	§ 10·2	§ 11·0	12·5	11·0	11·6	16·2	20·1	20·1	20·6
5. South	19. Tanjore	..	..	..	16·5	16·1	..	24·3	24·3	21·6
	20. Madura	§ 11·4	§ 12·2	14·6	11·6	11·2	14·6	21·2	21·1	21·2
	21. Ramnad	12·3	13·0	15·5	12·1	12·2	12·9	21·3	23·7	21·9
	22. Tinnevelly	12·5	12·8	15·2	12·6	12·6	12·7	23·8	23·8	24·8
6. West Coast	23. Malabar	..	..	..	..	..	..	17·6	17·6	19·6
	24. South Canara	..	..	..	..	..	..	16·6	16·7	21·6
7. Hills	25. The Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	..	..	19·6	19·6	24·6

* Of the fifteen years ending 1913-14.
† Of the three years ending 1913-14.
‡ Average of white and yellow cholam.
§ Includes red cholam.
‖ Includes black cholam.

Remarks.—As compared with the previous month, the price of rice was stationary in two districts, fell in twenty-one and rose in two; ragi was stationary in three districts, fell in fifteen and rose in five; cholam fell in ten districts and rose in four; cumbu was stationary in one district, fell in ten and rose in seven; salt was stationary in six districts, fell in fourteen and rose in five.

DEPT. OF REV. SETT., SUR., LAND RECORDS AND AGRI., BOARD OF REVENUE, MADRAS. 23rd February 1916.

V. T. KRISHNAMACHARI, *Ag. Secretary.*

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 8.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 23, 1915. [Price, 6 pice.

ABSTRACT OF SEASON REPORT FOR THE WEEK ENDING 20TH FEBRUARY 1915.

DISTRICT REPORTS.

GANJAM.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Russellkunda and Surada reservoirs 26·05 and 8·10 feet deep respectively. Sowing of gingelly proceeding; transplantation of paddy and ragi concluding. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested greengram, sugarcane and redgram, outturn generally fair; horsegram, poor to fair. Pasture scarce in three taluks; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

VIZAGAPATAM.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Sowing of gingelly, indigo and sugarcane commencing; of ragi and greengram concluding. Transplantation of ragi concluding. Standing crops generally thriving. Harvested chillies, tobacco, sugarcane and ragi; outturn fair. Pasture and fodder generally sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

GODAVARI.

Water-supply sufficient except in two taluks and four divisions. Godavari 2·1 feet above anaikut. Sowing of gingelly, transplantation of paddy and weeding of onions in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested pulses, sugarcane, cholam and coriander, outturn fair to normal; tobacco, paddy and ragi, fair; and chillies, poor to normal. Pasture sufficient except two taluks and one division; fodder sufficient except one division. Condition of cattle good, but anthrax prevails in three divisions. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

KISTNA.

Water-supply sufficient. Kistna 1·63 feet below anaikut, but discharge adequate. Ploughing, manuring, transplantation of paddy and preparing of seed-beds progressing. Standing crops fair. Harvested horsegram, blackgram, maize, redgram and wheat, outturn poor to fair; tobacco, fair to normal; cotton and bengalgram, poor; sugarcane, normal; and chillies, poor to normal. Pasture scarce in parts of four taluks; fodder insufficient in parts of one taluk. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

GUNTUR.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Ploughing in progress. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested paddy, outturn bad to normal; chillies and varaga, poor to fair; ragi, castor, horsegram, cotton and redgram, fair; and tobacco, fair to normal. Pasture generally scanty and fodder generally sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good, but rinderpest prevails in one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

KURNOOL.

Water-supply insufficient except under Kurnool-Cuddapah canal. Tungabhadra 3·27 feet below anaikut. Standing crops fair. Harvested ragi, horsegram, cotton, castor, redgram, bengalgram, wheat, arika, korra, cholam, paddy, groundnut, kusumba, tobacco and chillies; outturn fair to normal. Pasture scanty and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good, but rinderpest prevails in one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

BANGANAPALLE.

Water-supply sufficient. Standing crops good. Harvested cotton; outturn fair to normal. Pasture available and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

BELLARY.

Water-supply insufficient except in parts. Ploughing, sowing of paddy and planting of sugarcane in progress in parts. Standing crops, poor to good; cholam, failed in parts of one taluk and cotton in progress in parts. Standing crops, poor to good; cholam, failed in parts of one taluk and cotton attacked with disease in parts of another. Harvested cotton, outturn bad to normal; cholam, poor attacked with disease in parts of another. Harvested cotton, outturn bad to normal; cholam, poor to normal; sugarcane, fair to normal; paddy and samboo, fair; and horsegram, poor. Pasture not available except in one taluk and parts of two taluks; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good, but available except in one taluk and parts of two taluks; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good, but rinderpest prevails in one taluk. Employment available; but weavers in the Yemmiganur Deputy rinderpest prevails in one taluk. Employment available; but weavers in the Yemmiganur Deputy Tahsildar's division have not sufficient work for want of dyes. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

SANDUR.

Water-supply sufficient. Weeding of betel in progress. Standing crops good. Pasture *nil* and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good, but foot and mouth disease prevalent in four villages. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient.

ANANTAPUR.

Water-supply insufficient except in parts of five taluks. Planting of sugarcane, transplanting of paddy and weeding of paddy, cholam and wheat proceeding in parts. Standing crops generally fair, but cholam is fading in parts. Harvested sugarcane, groundnut, castor, cotton, horsegram, ragi, chillies and bengalgram, outturn generally fair. Pasture scarce but fodder available except in parts of two taluks. Condition of cattle generally good but cattle disease prevails in parts of three taluks. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient.

CUDDAPAH.

Water-supply generally insufficient. Ploughing, sowing of paddy, indigo and gingelly, weeding and transplanting of paddy and ragi in progress in parts. Standing crops fair to good, but paddy and ragi withering in parts of one taluk. Harvested paddy, ragi and horsegram, outturn fair to normal; cotton, bengalgram and sugarcane, fair. Pasture in scanty in parts; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but rinderpest, anthrax and foot and mouth disease prevail in parts. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

NELLORE

Water-supply sufficient except in parts of two taluks and two divisions. Supply in Nellore delta adequate, that in Sangam delta inadequate. Supply in the Kanigiri reservoir adequate. Ploughing, sowing of paddy and gingelly and transplanting of paddy, ragi and chillies in progress in parts. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested paddy; outturn bad to bumper; sriga (varagu) and horsegram, fair; ragi, normal to bumper; cholam and cumbu, normal. Pasture sufficient except in one division; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good, but rinderpest, anthrax, blackquarter, foot-and-mouth disease, epizootic aphtha prevail in parts. Employment available; grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally good.

CHINGLEPUT.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing, sowing of paddy, transplanting of paddy and ragi, and weeding of paddy in progress in parts. Standing crops generally good. Harvested paddy, ragi, varagu and horsegram, outturn fair. Pasture and fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good but rinderpest prevails in one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

MADRAS.

Employment generally available. Grain-stocks sufficient.

SOUTH ARCOT.

Water-supply sufficient except in one taluk. Ploughing, sowing of paddy, ragi, indigo and gingelly, transplanting of paddy and ragi and weeding of paddy proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, groundnut, varagu, cholam, sugarcane and ragi; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder scanty in one taluk. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

CHITTOOR.

Water-supply generally insufficient except in parts of one taluk and in two divisions. Ploughing, sowing of paddy, ragi, cholam and gingelly proceeding or concluding in parts, transplanting of paddy, ragi and chillies proceeding or concluding in parts and planting of sugarcane commencing in parts. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested paddy, sugarcane, pulses, groundnut and horsegram; outturn fair to normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder available but insufficient in ten taluks and three divisions. Condition of cattle generally good, but foot-and-mouth disease and epizootic aphtha prevail in parts. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

NORTH ARCOT.

Water-supply insufficient in parts of four taluks and one division. Ploughing, sowing of paddy, cholam and gingelly, transplanting of paddy and ragi and planting of tobacco proceeding in parts. Standing crops generally good. Harvested paddy, groundnut, horsegram, ragi, varagu, dhall (red-gram) and sugarcane; outturn fair to normal. Pasture generally available; fodder available but dear in one taluk and one division. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

SALEM.

Water-supply sufficient except in two taluks and in parts of six others. Ploughing, sowing or transplanting of paddy, ragi and cholam proceeding in parts. Standing crops good. Rain is needed for wet cultivation and for irrigation in parts. Harvested paddy and horsegram, outturn fair to normal; ragi, cholam and cumbu, fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

COIMBATORE.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. Four feet of water in the Cauvery at Erode. Ploughing and transplanting of paddy and ragi in progress in parts. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested paddy; outturn fair to normal; cholam, fair. Pasture insufficient except in parts; fodder generally available. Condition of cattle fair to good. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

TRICHINOPOLY.

Water-supply insufficient except in parts. No discharge over the anaikat. Sowing and transplanting of paddy in progress and sowing of cholam beginning in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy; outturn fair to normal. Pasture generally sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

TANJORE.

Water-supply sufficient. No flow over the Grand Anaikat. Transplanting of paddy and sowing of maize and gingelly in progress in parts. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested paddy, dhall, groundnut and varagu; outturn fair. Pasture generally sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good; rinderpest in one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

PUDUKKOTTAI.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. Standing crops fair, but crops withering in parts for want of rain. Harvested paddy; outturn fair. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

MADURA.

Water-supply insufficient except in parts of four taluks and one division. Discharge from the Periyar main canal 735 cusecs. Ploughing, transplanting and weeding of paddy in progress in parts. Standing crops fair, but rain is generally wanted. Harvested paddy and cholam, outturn fair. Pasture generally sufficient, fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects fair.

RAMNAD.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts of two taluks. Ploughing, sowing of wet and dry lands beginning, proceeding or concluding and transplanting of wet lands and weeding concluding in parts. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested paddy, outturn poor to good, ragi fair to good, vali (samwa millet), varagu, cumbu, cholam and sugarcane fair; pulses, poor. Pasture sufficient, fodder available, but dear in two taluks. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

TINNEVELLY.

Water-supply sufficient except in areas under some breached tanks. No flow over the Srivaikuntam anaikat. Ploughing and sowing of dry lands and sowing and transplanting of paddy in progress in parts. Standing crops good. Harvested paddy; outturn poor to fair. Pasture sufficient, fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects fair.

MALABAR.

Water-supply sufficient. Standing crops good. Harvested paddy; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient, fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, cattle disease in two taluks. Condition of labouring classes and labour market fair. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

SOUTH CANARA.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing and sowing for third rice crop progressing. Standing crops generally good. Harvested second rice crop; outturn fair to normal. Pasture scanty in parts; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

TRAVANCORE.

Water-supply and pasturage sufficient. Condition of cattle good.

COCHIN.

Water-supply sufficient. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good.

THE NILGIRIS.

Water-supply sufficient. Pruning of main crops and sowing concluding. Standing crops fair. Harvested tea and coffee; outturn fair. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Labour market fair. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

SEASON TELEGRAM TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, DELHI.

Week ending 20th February 1915.—Rainfall *nil*. Standing crops fair to good but require rain in parts two districts, withering or withered in parts three districts. Harvests of paddy, sugarcane and dry crops proceeding generally; outturn fair to normal generally. Sowings of paddy and dry crops proceeding normally. Water-supply sufficient except in parts Ganjam, Godavari, Deccan, Nellore, Central, Madura and Ramnad. Pasture sufficient except in Guntur, Kurnool, Anantapur and in parts of seven other districts; fodder generally sufficient. Prices falling.

DEPT. OF REV. SETT., SUR., L. RDS. AND AGRL., BOARD OF REVENUE, MADRAS,
23rd February 1915.

T. RAGHAVIAH,
Secretary.

RAINFALL AND PRICES OF THE STAPLE FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 20TH FEBRUARY 1915.

Districts.		Rainfall in inches.				Price in Rupees (of 80 tolas) per Rupee											
		In the week.		Up to the end of the week from 1st April.		Rice.			Ragi.			Cholam.			Cumbu.		
		1915.	Average of 43 years.	1915.	Average of 40 years.	Average for February.*	Last week.	This week.	Average for February.*	Last week.	This week.	Average for February.*	Last week.	This week.	Average for February.*	Last week.	This week.
Northern	Ganjam	0·1		60·1	44·6	10·2	9·8	9·7	20·1	18·9	13·9	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Vizagapatam A.	0·1		87·4	55·4												
	Vizagapatam L.	0·1		48·1	40·2	10·5	9·1	9·1	18·8	18·6	14·3	..	15·9	15·9	19·2	14·4	14·4
	Godavari	0·1		89·4	38·7	10·4	9·7	9·7	18·5	18·2	16·2	19·2	17·6	17·4	..	19·4	19·5
	Kistna	0·1		87·8	35·6	10·1	9·6	9·6	17·9	14·6	14·5	18·6	14·7	14·7	..	15·5	15·5
	Guntur	0·3		34·6	31·2	10·8	8·6	8·5	..	17·0	17·0	16·1	16·7	15·7	17·0	16·9	16·8
Deccan	Kurnool	..		27·0	26·5	9·2	8·0	8·0	..	18·6	18·8	19·3	17·0	17·8	18·1	13·9	16·9
	Banganapalle	..		24·1	†23·6	..	7·0	7·8	..	..	..	..	17·0	17·8	..	..	..
	Bellary	..		23·0	22·4	6·4	7·8	7·4	..	16·6	16·4	16·6	16·9	17·0	..	..	..
	Sandur	..		28·6	†30·6	..	7·0	7·0	..	..	..	..	17·0	17·8	..	..	..
	Anantapur	..		17·7	22·5	8·5	7·8	7·8	19·1	16·6	15·9	17·6	18·7	14·7	17·9	18·1	16·3
	Cuddapah	..		35·0	27·6	8·0	7·4	7·3	17·3	14·7	14·7	18·6	14·4	14·6	17·1	15·0	14·9
Carnatic	Nellore	..		33·4	31·2	10·3	8·0	8·6	17·8	16·3	16·2	18·2	15·1	15·1	18·2	14·5	14·8
	Chingleput	0·1		43·6	44·6	9·8	8·6	8·9	14·0	14·6	16·1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Madras	0·1		65·1	48·6	8·1	7·8	7·8	14·5	15·7	12·6	..	..	..	..	..	..
	South Arcot	0·1		56·6	44·4	9·7	8·7	8·8	15·0	16·4	16·2	..	..	..	16·1	15·4	15·6
Central	Chittoor	..		31·8	32·4	10·3	8·1	8·2	16·8	14·2	14·7	..	..	..	16·2	13·6	15·0
	North Arcot	0·1		38·2	37·4	10·1	8·8	8·9	13·4	13·6	13·4	..	..	..	14·6	13·3	13·3
	Salem	..		51·7	52·3	9·2	7·4	7·4	16·1	13·8	13·8	14·6	12·3	12·4	15·4	12·9	12·6
	Coimbatore	..		20·4	25·9	8·6	7·4	7·5	16·2	13·7	13·9	15·7	11·7	11·8	15·8	12·8	13·8
	Trichinopoly	0·1		61·2	51·8	9·8	8·8	7·0	16·7	13·7	13·7	16·5	11·6	12·6	15·8	11·8	11·8
South	Tanjore	0·2		45·5	43·7	9·4	8·2	8·2	16·3	18·1	18·1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Pudukkottai	‡0·3		30·3	‡30·6	..	7·3	7·3	..	17·1	17·8	..	20·1	18·3	..	20·0	20·4
	Madura	..		31·3	29·6	9·7	7·8	7·6	17·2	14·6	14·4	14·8	13·4	13·6	14·7	11·6	11·3
	Ramnad	..		35·5	28·0	9·8	7·3	7·4	16·9	16·1	14·8	15·0	10·8	10·8	13·2	12·6	12·6
	Tinnevelly	..		47·2	35·7	9·7	8·2	8·0	17·1	15·2	16·6	14·8	13·2	13·1	12·7	11·4	12·2
West Coast	Malabar	0·1		116·0	119·0	8·1	7·9	7·6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	South Canara	..		175·8	148·2	10·7	8·8	8·9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Travancore	‡0·3		66·4	† 64·5	..	7·4	7·4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Cochin	†0·2		117·0	†108·4	..	7·5	7·6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hills	The Nilgiris	0·4		79·2	66·3	8·4	6·9	7·1	14·8	11·1	11·1	..	..	..	..	..	..

A = Agency. L = Littoral.

* Average of the 15 years ending 1913–1914. † Average of the 6 years ending 1909–1910. ‡ Average of the 10 years ending 1909–1910.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 8.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 23, 1915. [Price, 6 pice.

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS.

FROM THE MADRAS OBSERVATORY'S REGISTER.

1915.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Thermometers: Corrected Daily Means: Dry.	Wet.	Observed Extremes: Max.	Min	Solar Heat in Vacuo: Maximum	Humidity.	Wind: Prevailing direction	Daily velocity.	Depth of rain.	Cloudy sky	Bright sunshine.	General weather.
February	Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Cts.		Miles		Cts	Hrs	
13th Mon.	29·900	77·8	70·2	86·8	69·2	138·5	65	N.E. by E	131	..	35	8·7	Fine with passing clouds
14th Tue.	·903	76·5	72·1	87·0	70·4	130·3	75	N E by N.	130	..	28	7·9	Fine
17th Wed ,,	29·905	76·2	72·8	85·8	71·1	152·8	76	N.E.	101	..	38	7·5	Do.
18th Thurs ,,	·940	76·6	73·1	86·3	70·6	153·1	76	E.N.E.	103	..	38	9·4	Do.
19th Fri.	·942	77·0	73·5	85·2	69·0	155·6	74	E.	88	..	13	10·4	Do
20th Sat. ,	·938	78·6	74·5	87·4	70·4	149·7	61	E. by S.	75	..	60	8·4	Passing clouds
21st Sun. ,,	·931	79·6	74·6	89·1	70·6	161·9	60	S S E	102	..	28	9·5	Fine.

The Standard Barometer and Thermometers are read at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 4 P.M., and 8 P.M., and the daily means are obtained by the application of hourly corrections, deduced from twenty years' observations. The cistern of the Barometer is twenty-two feet above the level of the sea, and the receiver of the Rain Gauge is two feet from the ground. The wind, rain and general weather registered are for the current Civil Day—from midnight to midnight.

The total quantity of rain collected since January 1st is 0·61 inches, the average due for the same period being 1·16 inches.

R. LL. JONES,
Deputy Director.

Madras Observatory, 22nd February 1915.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.
II Sup.—8

SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 8.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 23, 1915. [Price, 6 pies.

MADRAS PORT TRUST.

MINUTES OF MEETINGS.

Minutes of a Board Meeting, No. 24 of 1914–1915, held on the 5th February 1915.

PRESENT:

The Hon'ble Sir Francis J. E. Spring, K.C.I.E., *Chairman*.

Mr. F. Eccles, B.A., I.C.S.
Commander W. B. Huddleston, R.I.M.
Mr. J. M. Lacey, A.M.I.C.E.
The Hon'ble Sir Hugh S. Fraser, *Kt.*
Mr. C. E. Simpson.
Mr. G. U. Cudden.
Khan Bahadur Muhammad Abdul Kuddus Badsha Sahib.
M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur P. Thangaraya Chetti Garu, B.A.
M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur Govindoss Chathurbhoojadoss Garu.
M.R.Ry. C. Ramanujam Chetti Garu.

306. Read, approved and recorded the minutes of the proceedings of the Special Budget meeting held on Wednesday the 20th January 1915.

307. The Board considered and adopted for submission to Government the Port Trust Budget Estimate for 1915–19 with the revised estimate for the current year which had been revised in the light of the latest available figures as directed in Resolution No. 294, dated the 20th January 1915.

308 Read, approved and recorded the minutes of the proceedings of the ordinary meeting held on Wednesday the 20th January 1915.

309 Read a note by the Chairman proposing a scheme for the extension and improvement of the Trust's telephone system.

Resolved that the scheme be approved as a whole, but that the question of cost be further examined.

310. Read G.O. No. 193, Marine, dated the 15th June 1912, directing, *inter alia*, that a certain small plot of land be held back from transfer by the Military Department to the Port Trust pending the completion of the former's new rifle range on the Fort St George glacis. Read also G.O. No. 389, Marine, dated the 19th December 1913, ordered to be recorded by Port Trust Board Resolution No. 311, dated the 20th January 1914, in which on page 3 the plot in question is also referred to as reserved from transfer pending the completion of the range.

Read and recorded a note by the Chairman, dated the 4th February 1915, to the effect that the plot in question, 0·21 acres ie nres, had been transferred on that date through the Collector of Madras, from the Military Department to the Port Trust and from the Port Trust to the South Indian Railway Company; thus, with the land referred to in Board Resolution No. 284, dated the 8th January 1915, completing the transfer to the South Indian Railway Company of the land lately in the Trust's possession needed for the new and enlarged joint Beach Station, as per arrangements recorded in G.O. No. 246, Marine, dated the 23rd July 1913.

311. Read Government endorsement No 170–2, dated the 4th February 1915, referring for early remarks a suggestion made by the Agent of the South Indian Railway Company that both the railways converging on the port should provide such a member of the Port Trust Board.

Resolved that the proposal be approved.

312. Read an application, dated the 20th January 1915, from the Trust's Traffic Manager, Mr. W. W. Robinson, for six weeks' privilege leave from the 1st March 1915 and proposing certain arrangements during his absence.

Read and adopted a letter No. G. 1940, dated 25th January 1915, from the Chairman to the Chief Secretary to Government, Marine Department, applying for sanction to the leave under section 90 of the Madras Port Trust Act. The grant of the leave, however, to be subject to its being taken at an earlier date than the 1st of March, so that Mr. Robinson may have returned prior to the Chairman's departure on leave.

313. Read a note by the Chairman recommending, for reasons given, that the services of T. K. Gopalakrishnan, Clerk, Accounts section, be dispensed with.

Resolved that the employee in question be given one month's leave on half pay from the 16th January 1915 and that at the end of that period his services with the Trust shall cease

314. Sanctioned a list of claims amounting to Rs. 2,863-4-0 paid during December 1914.

315. The following statement of estimates sanctioned since the 20th January 1915 was ordered to be recorded —

Statement of sanctions by Chairman and Board.

Serial number.	Authority.		Name of work	Amount sanctioned.	Balance of budget allotment still available	Chargeable to	Remarks
	No.	Date.					
			Capital Major Works				
			Nil.				
			Premium Works.				
			Nil.				
			Madras Port Fund				
6	G.O. No. 26, Marine.	23rd Jan. 1915.	Purchase of 8 buoys during 1915-16 for use on Madras Harbour.	20,000	..	Supplies and services.	..
			Madras Pilotage Fund				
			Nil.				

316. Recorded the Trust's Capital and Revenue accounts for November 1914.

317. Recorded G.O. No. 2, Marine, dated 4th January 1915, sanctioning the revised schedule of Harbour dues and services proposed by the Port Trust Board and directing that the consolidated schedule as now amended be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette—vide* Resolution No. 293, dated 22nd December 1914.

318. Recorded G.O. No. 24, Marine, dated 21st January 1915, sanctioning the supplemental estimate of expenditure on capital works during the year 1914-15 amounting to Rs. 1,65,206 thus bringing the proposed sanctioned expenditure of Rs. 20,43,800, up to Rs 22,00,000 during the year—*vide* Board's Resolution No. 259, dated 11th December 1914.

319. Recorded G.O. No. 25, Marine, dated 23rd January 1915, sanctioning the estimate amounting to Rs. 20,000 for the purchase during 1915-16 of 8 new buoys for use in Madras Harbour at the cost of the Madras Port Fund—*vide* Board's Resolution No. 285, dated 8th January 1915.

320. Securities and cash held by the Bank of Madras, for the Madras Port Trust on the 4th day of February 1915 were ordered to be recorded as follows —

	Government securities.	Cash balances.
	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Revenue Account	1,25,000	70,871 8 4
Provident Fund Account	2,27,000	3,913 10 9
Deposit Fund Account	18,200	462 12 3
Biden Sailors' Home Charity Account	57,500	2,230 11 8
Disabled Boatmen's Fund Account	35,500	913 1 3
Pilotage Fund Account	74,400	3,823 8 2
Harbour Dues Advance Account	*Nil.*	58,385 9 4

Port Trust Office, Madras,
19th February 1915.

F. J. E. SPRING,
Chairman.

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Part IV.—Proceedings of the Madras Legislature.

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Proceedings of a Meeting of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Acts of Parliament, 24 & 25 Vict., C. 67, 55 & 56 Vict., C. 14, and 9 Edw. 7, C. 4.

The Council assembled at the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at 11-30 A.M. on Tuesday, the 2nd day of February 1915.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble JOHN, *Baron* PENTLAND of Lyth, P.C., G.C.I.E., Governor of Madras—*Presiding.*
The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR, C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART, K.C.V.O., K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDEW, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. BOTTERWORTH.
The Hon'ble Surgeon-General W. B. BANNERMAN, I.M.S., M.D., D.Sc., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. B. GREGG.
The Hon'ble Mr. N. S. BRODIE.
The Hon'ble Mr. L. E. BUCKLEY.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. R. M. SCHMIDT.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. F. H. M. CORBET (*Advocate-General*).
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur L. D. SWAMIKANNU PILLAI Avargal
The Hon'ble Mr. W. FRANCIS
The Hon'ble Colonel W. M. ELLIS, R.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. S. B. MURRAY.
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR Avargal, C.I.E.

(The President; Mr. Francis.)

The Hon'ble the Rev. GEORGE PITTENDRIGH.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA Garu.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU Garu.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI Avargal.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur A. SUBBARAYALU REDDIYAR Avargal.
The Hon'ble Mr B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR Avargal.
The Hon'ble Mr K. RAMA AYYANGAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. S. V. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU.
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur V. RAMANNADRA NAYUDU Garu, Zamindar of Doddapanayakkanur.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARANATHA MUDALIYAR.
The Hon'ble Shifa-ul-Mulk T. ZAIN-UL-ABDEIN SAHIB Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Sir HUGH FRASER, *Kt.*
The Hon'ble Mr. J. O. ROBINSON.
The Hon'ble Mr. E. F. BAHBER.
The Hon'ble Sir FRANCIS SPRING, K.C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr T. RICHMOND.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. C. SOMASUNDARA CHETTIYAR Avargal.
The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. MUIRHEAD, C.I.E.

NEW MEMBER.

The Hon'ble Mr. ROBERT BAILEY CLEGG took the prescribed oath of allegiance to the Crown and then took his seat in the Council.

TELEGRAM FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Before we go to the next item, I will ask the Secretary to the Council to read a telegram from the Secretary of State."

The Hon'ble Mr. W. FRANCIS:—"Your Excellency, the Council will remember that at the meeting held in November, a resolution was passed requesting the Government to convey to His Majesty the King-Emperor an expression of the deep loyalty and devotion to his person and throne which was felt by the Council and this Presidency at the present juncture. A copy of that resolution and of the speeches made in connection with it were accordingly submitted to His Majesty through the Secretary of State, and in reply the following telegram has just been received from His Lordship:

'Your Legislative despatch No. 8, dated 19th December last. Please inform Council 'that it has given me much pleasure to lay its proceedings before His Imperial Majesty the 'King who highly appreciates sentiments of loyalty and devotion expressed by resolution.'

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

[Order made by His Excellency the President under rule 11 *of the statutory rules for the asking of questions in the Council—*

(1) Printed copies of all the questions and answers to be put and given at the meeting shall be placed on the Council table half an hour before the President takes his seat. The questions shall be numbered consecutively as printed.

(2) The questions shall be put and answered in the following manner:—

The Secretary shall call the name of each interpellator in turn, specify the serial numbers of his questions and make a sufficient pause to allow the Honourable Member a reasonable opportunity of rising in his place, if he is desirous of asking any supplementary questions. Supplementary questions must be put immediately after the principal questions to which they relate.]

[Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar.]

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar.

Contribution levied from local bodies for charges of Government supervision.

1 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) whether their attention has been drawn to the first leaderette on page 4 of the *Hindu*, dated 18th December 1914, regarding the Bombay Government's press note about the relief of local boards from contributions to Government for services of supervision and suggesting that this Government should take similar steps;

(*b*) whether the Madras Government have taken any steps to afford similar relief to local bodies and, if so, what steps; and

(*c*) whether they would consider the feasibility of relieving local bodies at an early date from such charges?

1 *A.*—(*a*) The Government have perused the article in the *Hindu* referred to.

(*b*) & (*c*) Similar relief to local bodies in the Madras Presidency has been given from 1st April 1914, as already stated in paragraphs 14, 15, 192 and 202 of Part III of the Revised Financial Statement for 1914–15 presented to this Council on 11th March 1914.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar:—"With reference to question 1 (*a*), may I know whether there are not still some charges for supervision existing here in the Madras Presidency in respect of which relief to local boards is possible?"

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar:—"I must ask for notice of the question."

Punishment of stocks imposed by village magistrates in Salem and Coimbatore districts.

2 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to ascertain and state, for each of the districts of Salem and Coimbatore,

(*a*) in how many cases village héads inflicted the punishment of stocks on the depressed classes under section 10 of Regulation XI of 1816; and

(*b*) in how many of these the persons put in the stocks were women?

2 *A.*—(*a*) The following is the number of persons confined in stocks in 1911, 1912 and 1913 in the districts of Salem and Coimbatore:—

	Salem.	Coimbatore.
1911	13	25
1912	39	27
1913	28	15

(*b*) The information is not available.

Co-operative unions for Salem and Coimbatore districts.

3 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) how many co-operative unions were started in this Presidency during the current co-operative year; and

(*b*) whether steps are being taken to start any in the Salem or Coimbatore district during the current year?

3 *A.*—(*a*) Two co-operative unions have been started during the current year, both in the North Arcot district.

(*b*) Attempts are now being made to form unions in the Salem and Coimbatore districts.

Cattle-pounds in Salem and Coimbatore districts.

4 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) what was the amount of net savings in the working of the cattle-pounds in Salem and Coimbatore for 1913–14;

(*b*) how many new pounds were constructed in those districts for 1913–14 and at what cost;

(*c*) whether the surplus referred to in section 18 of the Cattle Trespass Act (India Act I of 1871) has been hitherto utilized for repairing roads and bridges or for any other purposes of public utility and, if so, what purposes;

(*d*) whether the Government will be pleased to constitute the savings in each district as a separate fund for use in that district; and

(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.)

(*c*) whether the Government will be pleased to allow the last year's savings in Salem and Coimbatore districts to finance such of the village grazing forest panchayats recently started there as are or may be hindered in their work by lack of funds?

4 *A.*—(*a*), (*b*) & (*c*) The question as to the amount of the net surplus, if any, in connection with cattle-pounds is under examination and the Government are not at present in a position to state whether there was any surplus in Coimbatore and Salem in the year 1913–14.

Information as to new pounds constructed in those districts and their cost is not available.

(*d*) & (*e*) The constitution of separate funds would require the sanction of the Government of India and the Government do not consider that sufficient reasons exist to justify application for such sanction. The suggestion that the surplus, if any, should be placed at the disposal of forest panchayats does not commend itself to Government.

Kudimaramat of minor irrigation works in Salem and Coimbatore districts.

5 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) if lists of minor irrigation works requiring *kudimaramat* are maintained in each district;

(*b*) if estimates are prepared for all of them; and

(*c*) whether any steps are being taken in the districts of Salem and Coimbatore by the Revenue authorities to induce ryots to take them up, especially by entrusting the works to a few of the enterprising ryots concerned as contractors and paying them from the collections made from the other ryots under section 6 of Madras Act I of 1858?

5 *A.*—(*a*) & (*b*) No.

(*c*) The Government are not aware whether the steps described are being taken in Salem and Coimbatore.

Public opinion on the Post-puberty Marriage Bill.

6 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) whether any representations have been received from individuals or bodies of individuals or public meetings regarding the proposed Hindu Post-puberty Marriage Bill of the Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastriyar;

(*b*) if so, from whom; and

(*c*) how many and which of them support and how many and which oppose the measure?

6 *A.*—Up to the 26th January 1915 representations regarding the Bill had been received from the following:—

(1) M.R.Ry. Pudukkaru Sitarama Ayyar Avargal, president of a public meeting held at Gopichettipalaiyam on the 9th December 1914.

(2) Honorary Secretary, Sriman Madhwa Siddhantonnahini Sabha, Chirutanur, Chittoor district.

(3) M.R.Ry. J. Lakshminarayana Sastri Avargal, president of a public meeting held at Kollur, Guntur district, on the 10th January 1915.

(4) M.R.Ry. T. R. Ramachandra Ayyar Avargal, chairman of a public meeting held in Triplicane on the 10th January 1915.

(5) M.R.Ry. Pandit R. Natesa Sastrigal and others of Tachchakkadu village, Chidambaram taluk, South Arcot district.

(6) M.R.Ry. A. R. Narayana Ayyar Avargal, president of a public meeting held in Adityapuram village, Palghat taluk, Malabar district.

(7) M.R.Ry. Sri Vikrama Deo Varma Avargal, President, Utkal Samaj, Vizagapatam.

(8) M.R.Ry. B. Rama Sastrulu Garu, president of a public meeting held at Nandyal on the 13th and 14th January 1915.

(9) Secretary, Uriya Samaj, Ganjam.

(Mr. Varadarāja Ayyar.)

(10) M.R.Ry Rao Bahadur N. Krishnaswami Ayyangar Avargal, president of a public meeting held at Kumbakōnam on the 19th January 1915.

Of these No. (6) supports and the rest oppose the measure; Nos (7) and (9) objecting particularly to the application of its provisions to Uriyas

Construction of Dindigul-Palghat-Pollachi-Podanur Railway.

7 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) whether Messrs. Binny & Co.'s proposals for the Dindigul-Palghat-Pollachi-Podanur line have received final sanction;

(*b*) whether the Government received the unanimous resolution of the Coimbatore District Board, dated the 30th November 1914, praying that that Board and the Madura District Board may be allowed to take up the Dindigul-Podanur line and construct it in the same manner as the Salem and South Arcot District Boards are enabled to take up and construct the Salem-Ulundurpet line;

(*c*) whether the Madura District Board has expressed its concurrence with the above proposal;

(*d*) whether the Government have already passed orders on the proposal referred to in clause (*b*) *supra*; and

(*e*) if not, whether the Government will be pleased to consider the proposal favourably?

7 *A.*—(*a*) So far as the Government are aware, the Railway Board has not yet finally sanctioned Messrs. Binny & Co.'s proposals.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) No; but the Madura District Board has passed a resolution recommending that some arrangement should be entered into for enabling the Board to participate in the ownership of the line.

(*d*) No.

(*e*) The opinion of the Government was announced at the last meeting of the Legislative Council.

Legislative business for 1915.

8 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) whether the sanction of the Government of India has been received to the introduction of the three Bills of the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao and the Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastriyar, leave to introduce which was given at the last meeting of this Council; and

(*b*) whether they can make a statement as to the legislation that is likely to be brought up for consideration in 1915?

8 *A.*—(*a*) The sanction of the Government of India has not yet been applied for.

(*b*) The Honourable Member is referred to the answer to question No. 85.

Forest panchayats.

9 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to ascertain and state

(*a*) how many village forest panchayats have been formed up to now and how many more are likely to be formed in each district during the course of this year; and

(*b*) how many of the village forests handed over to such panchayats are purely for grazing and how many are also for fuel, leaf-manure, etc.?

9 *A.*—The Government have no information as to the number of forest panchayats actually formed up to date or likely to be formed during the current year and cannot give particulars of the forests handed over to such bodies. They understand, however, that the Board has already sanctioned the formation of 56 panchayats.

Non-official presidents for taluk boards.

10 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) if they propose increasing the number of non-official taluk board presidentships;

(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; Mr. Raman Menon; Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.)

(*b*) if so, when and in how many places; and

(*c*) whether in some places at least they would consider the desirability of allowing the presidentship to be filled up by election?

10 *A.*—(*a*) & (*b*) The subject is under the consideration of Government.

(*c*) The Government are not at present disposed to increase the number of elected presidents of taluk boards.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. P. Raman Menon.

Through train service from Podanur to Cochin.

11 *Q.*—In view of the answer given by the Government to my question as to the gauge of the Dindigul-Palghat line, will the Government be pleased to lay a third rail from Podanur to Shoranur so that carriages suited for metre gauge lines may also run through to Cochin?

11 *A.*—The Government have no authority to direct the laying of a third rail on the South Indian Railway system. They will however be prepared to consider the question further when experience is gained of the working of the Dindigul-Palni-Palghat line, and, if circumstances justify the step, to address the South Indian Railway Company on the subject.

Rajkumar college for Madras.

12 *Q.*—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state what stage the scheme to start a Chiefs' College in Southern India has reached?

(*b*) Has the committee proposed met and has any definite scheme been propounded?

(*c*) Are the expenses of the institution to be met from the general revenues of the country?

12 *A.*—(*a*) & (*b*) The Committee was formed to consider a draft scheme and met accordingly on the 18th November last. The draft scheme is still under consideration.

(*c*) No decision has been come to as to the financing of the institution.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.

New elementary schools and school buildings.

13 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state

(1) the number of elementary schools (*a*) for boys and (*b*) for girls opened in each district in 1912–13 and 1913–14; and

(2) the number of elementary school buildings (*a*) for boys and (*b*) for girls constructed in each district in 1912–13 and 1913–14?

13 *A.*—A statement * giving the figures available is laid on the table. Detailed figures for 1912–13 and information as to the number of elementary school buildings constructed by other than public bodies in either of the years are not available.

Irrigation projects under investigation.

14 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state

(1) what irrigation works are now under investigation; and

(2) what progress has been achieved in the investigation of those works?

14 *A.*—A statement † showing the irrigation projects which are now under investigation together with information as to their present stages is laid on the table.

Water-supply and drainage schemes under investigation.

15 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state

(1) what water-supply and drainage schemes are now under investigation; and

(2) the progress achieved in the investigation of those schemes?

15 *A.*—A statement ‡ showing the stages reached on 1st January 1915 by the several water-supply and drainage schemes under investigation is laid on the table.

* Printed as Appendix I, page 60 *infra*. † Printed as Appendix II, pages 61–62 *infra*.
‡ Printed as Appendix III, pages 63–68 *infra*.

(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.)

Improvements to Machavaram and Channa Mopad tanks, Nellore district.

16 *Q.*—With reference to the answer to question No. 90 put by me at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 18th February 1913 stating that the consideration of a project for improving the Machavaram and Mopad tanks near Kandukur and for increasing the irrigation under them had been deferred,

(*a*) are the Government aware that owing to the dislocation of the mica industry in the Nellore district it has become possible to secure sufficient labour to carry out such a project; and

(*b*) will the Government be pleased to investigate a project for improving the supply of those tanks and for increasing the irrigation under them?

16 *A.*—Any labour which may have been temporarily thrown out of employment by a curtailment of operations in the mica industry could usefully be employed on the Mopad project and other works which are under execution. The Government do not think it advisable to proceed with the further investigation of the project mentioned in the question.

Statistics regarding village courts.

17 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) the number of village bench courts, (*b*) the number of village munsifs' courts, and (*c*) the number of village panchayats under Regulation V of 1816 that tried cases in each district in 1911, 1912 and 1913?

17 *A.*—The information desired by the Honourable Member, so far as it is now available, will be found at page 24 of G.O. No 2541, Judicial, dated the 10th November 1914, and in statement B-1 annexed to the "STATISTICS OF THE CIVIL COURTS" for the years 1911, 1912 and 1913.

Inspection of village courts by District Munsifs.

18 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state, with reference to the various districts in the Presidency, how many of the village courts, the records of which were inspected by District Munsifs, are bench courts and how many of them are munsifs' courts?

18 *A.*—It is not possible to give the information which the Honourable Member desires inasmuch as a "bench court" is merely a village munsif's court enlarged for the purposes of a particular suit.

Maintenance of criminals at the Kalichedu settlement.

19 *Q.*—(*a*) Is it a fact that the criminals in the Kalichedu settlement have been hitherto maintained through some mines at Kalichedu and that after the outbreak of the war between Great Britain and Germany the work at those mines had to be stopped?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to state what arrangements have been made for the maintenance and support of the criminals in the Kalichedu settlement after cessation of work at those mines on account of the war?

19 *A.*—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Several road works have been sanctioned, which are keeping the settlers employed and furnishing them with the means of earning their livelihood.

Opening of veterinary hospitals and dispensaries.

20 *Q.*—(1) Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) in what places in the Presidency veterinary hospitals have been sanctioned but not opened; and

(*b*) in which of those places minor dispensaries have been opened?

(2) Will the Government be pleased to consider the advisability of opening minor dispensaries in all places where hospitals have been sanctioned but not opened?

20 *A.*—Veterinary hospitals have been sanctioned but not yet opened at Amalapur, Nellore, Naodyal, Hindupur, Madanapalle, Salem, Erode, Ootacamund and Mangalore. No minor dispensaries have been opened in any of these places. The Board of Revenue will be requested to consider the feasibility of doing so.

(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.)

Delegation of powers by presidents of local boards to their vice-presidents.

21 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state whether any and if so what instructions have been issued by the Government regarding the delegation of powers by presidents of district boards and taluk boards to their respective vice-presidents?

21 *A.*—A copy of G.O. No 159 L., dated 31st January 1912, will be furnished to the Additional Member. This order was intended to apply to district boards also

Official candidature at district board elections.

22 *Q.*—With reference to the answer of the Government to question No 152 put by me at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 20th November 1914, will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) whether the opinions of the presidents of district and taluk boards were called for as to the desirability of prohibiting taluqdars and village munsifs from standing for election to district boards; and

(*b*) if so, how many of them submitted their opinions to the Government and what was the tenor of these?

22 *A.*—The opinions of presidents on the point were not invited.

Magisterial powers of personal assistants to Collectors.

23 *Q.*—(1) Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) in what districts deputy collectors have been appointed merely as personal assistants to Collectors without being placed in charge of divisions; and

(*b*) whether any and, if so, which of them have been invested with powers to try criminal cases or hear criminal appeals?

(2) Will the Government be pleased to take steps to invest them with powers to try criminal appeals and such criminal cases as are transferred to them by the District Magistrate?

23 *A.*—(1) (*a*) In South Arcot, Chingleput, Coimbatore, Cuddapah, Ganjam, Gódávari, Guntúr, Salem, Trichinopoly and Tinnevelly.

(1) (*b*) & (2) The deputy collectors in question already possess first-class magisterial powers and can try such criminal cases and appeals as the District Magistrate may transfer to them.

Stationary sub-magistrates, Cuddapah district.

24 *Q.*—(1) Will the Government be pleased to state the number of stationary sub-magistrates in the Cuddapah district?

(2) Will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of appointing a stationary sub-magistrate for the Badvel taluk?

24 *A.*—(1) Six.

(2) The question will be considered.

Survey training of revenue inspectors.

25 *Q.*—(1) Is it a fact that revenue inspectors are required to undergo survey training before they are confirmed as such?

(2) Is it a fact that they are not allowed to appear for survey examination for more than two years?

(3) Will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of extending the period to three years?

25 *A.*—(1) The Honourable Member is referred to paragraph 2 of Board's Standing Order No. 141.

(2) A candidate who fails to reach the requisite standard of proficiency is permitted at his own expense to undergo a second course of training, not necessarily in the year immediately following.

(3) The matter is under the consideration of Government.

Railway over-bridge at Gudur junction.

26 *Q.*—With reference to the reply to question No. 96 put by me at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 18th February 1913 stating that a plan and an estimate for an over-bridge at the Gudur junction were under preparation,

(*a*) will the Government be pleased to state what further steps have been taken by the railway authorities for the construction of an over-bridge at that station; and

(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.)

(*b*) if an over-bridge is not to be constructed in the near future, will the Government be pleased to have the two railway stations at Gudur combined into one station with platforms on both sides?

28 *A.*—The Government understand that an estimate for the bridge was sanctioned in June 1913 but the work was deferred owing to financial pressure. It will be taken in hand early next financial year.

Improvements to the Nellore railway station.

27 *Q.*—(1) Are the Government aware that there is no roof or shed over the railway platform at Nellore and that travellers getting into or getting out of the train are often exposed to sun and rain?

(2) Are the Government aware that the railway platform at Nellore is on a higher level than the railway station and that it is inconvenient to go from the platform to the station or *vice versâ*?

(3) Will the Government be pleased to draw the attention of the railway authorities to the above defects and have the Nellore railway station and platform improved for the convenience of the public?

27 *A.*—(1) } Yes.
(2) }

(3) The question of improving the station building and providing cover for the platform is under the consideration of the railway administration, but no action is possible during the present financial stringency.

Amendment of Madras Estates Land Act, 1908.

23 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) whether the Bills to amend the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908, have been considered by the Government; and

(*b*) when a consolidated Bill to amend that Act is likely to be introduced into the Council?

28 *A.*—(*a*) The Board's report on the proposals for the amendment of the Madras Estates Land Act has recently been received and is under consideration.

(*b*) The Government are unable to say when any Bill is likely to be introduced.

Settlements for criminal tribes in India.

29 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) the number of criminal settlements that were in existence in 1912, 1913 and 1914 in the United Provinces, Bengal, Punjab, Central Provinces, Bombay and Madras;

(*b*) the number of criminals that were settled in those settlements during those years; and

(*c*) the agencies by which those settlements were managed?

29 *A.*—So far as Madras is concerned, the following statement contains the required information:—

Name of settlement.	District.	Number of criminals settled at the end of			Managing agency.
		1913.	1913.	1914.	
Kalikode	Nellore ..	930	1,401	1,309	Local Agent of Messrs. Rendi & Co. until August 1914, since then under Government supervision.
Kavali	Do.	258	633	679	American Baptist Mission, Kavali.
Sitanagaram ..	Guntur	494	563	563	Salvation Army.
Bathapudi Bapatla ..	Do.	515	681	681	Do.
Kanumpuram ..	South Arcot	126	339	339	Do.
Bommangedda ..	Chittoor	260	303	303	Do.

The Government do not possess the information in regard to the criminal settlements established under other local Governments.

(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao; Mr. Ramachandra Rao.)

Breaches in the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal.

30 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) whether any breaches recently occurred in the embankments of the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal;

(*b*) when those breaches occurred, when they were first discovered, what steps were taken to repair them and when they were actually repaired; and

(*c*) the places in which and the extent to which damage was thereby caused to the crops raised under the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal?

30 *A.*—(*a*) Yes, a breach occurred in the Tangadanna tank, through which the canal passes.

(*b*) The breach occurred on the 31st July and was discovered at once. Instructions to make repairs were given on 1st August, but before these were completed the breach re-opened on the 2nd September owing to heavy drainage into the tank. A ring bund was then formed and water passed down on the 31st October, but a further breach occurred on the 6th November. A contour channel is being excavated round the tank to enable drinking-water supplies to be given below.

(*c*) The Government are not in possession of the information desired.

Improvements to the Tirupati railway station.

31 *Q.*—(*a*) Are the Government aware that considerable inconvenience is caused to the travellers proceeding to and from Tirupati owing to

(i) the absence of a verandah or shed over the platform;

(ii) the inadequacy of accommodation in the third-class waiting room; and

(iii) the short stoppage of passenger trains at the Tirupati East railway station?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to draw the attention of the railway authorities to the above defects, so as to have them remedied?

31 *A.*—The Government have no information regarding the points mentioned. Any complaints on the subject should properly be addressed to the Railway Company.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao.

Indian Civil Servants recalled from leave on account of war

32 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state

(1) the total number of the members of the Indian Civil Service recalled from leave on account of the war;

(2) the duties on which each of the officers so recalled have been employed since and the periods during which they have been so employed and are likely to be so employed;

Restrictions on the grant of leave to Indian Civil Servants and other officers.

(3) the number of officers belonging to the above service that were permitted to avail themselves of leave since the outbreak of the war and whether there are still any restrictions against their absence from India on leave; and

(4) whether the restrictions, if any, apply only to the members of the Indian Civil Service or to all other services?

32 *A.*—(1) The total number of officers of the Indian Civil Service who were recalled from leave to service under this Government in consequence of the war is 19.

(2) Of these 19 officers, 12 were posted to various districts and divisions, where their tenure of office is not limited to any definite period, one was appointed as Additional Sessions Judge, Coimbatore, which post has been sanctioned up to the 27th February 1915, one rejoined his appointment in "foreign service" as Trustee of the Vizianagram Estate, and five were placed on various special duties, one of which has been sanctioned for ten months, three for six months each and one for four months, all commencing from about the middle of September 1914. The last-mentioned special duty having recently expired, the officer who was employed on it has been posted to duty in the regular line. The Government

[Mr. Ramachandra Rao.]

cannot undertake to state at present whether any of the remaining special duties are likely to be extended beyond their sanctioned periods.

(3) & (4) The number of officers of the same service who have been granted leave since the outbreak of the war is 17, the leave in every case being leave in India or leave on medical certificate. Leave out of India is still subject to restrictions which apply to officers of all services.

Expenditure due to recall of officers and the introduction of the time scale of pay to some of them.

33 *Q.*—(1) Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) the branches of the public service to whom a time scale of pay has been sanctioned during the continuance of the war; and

(*b*) the approximate amount of additional expenditure likely to be incurred up to the end of the current year on account of the recall of officers to duty and also on account of the revised scale of pay sanctioned?

(2) Will the Government be pleased to publish the orders, if any, on the subject?

33 *A.*—(1) (*a*) A minimum time scale of pay has so far been sanctioned for members of the Indian Civil Service and Imperial Police Service only.

(1) (*b*) It is estimated that the additional expenditure up to the end of the current year will be about two lakhs, but the net additional cost after taking into account the savings under leave allowances will be about one lakh.

(2) The Government of India have already issued a press communique in regard to the minimum scale of salaries sanctioned for members of the Indian Civil Service. The Government do not consider it necessary to publish any papers.

Vizagapatam harbour—scheme.

34 *Q.*—(1) Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) whether any communication has been received by the Government from the Secretary of State or from the Government of India in regard to the scheme for the proposed Vizagapatam harbour prepared by Mr. K. A. Wolfe Barry of the firm of Sir John Wolfe Barry & Co.; and

(*b*) whether the above scheme has come under the consideration of the Government and, if so, whether the Government has given its support to the above scheme?

(2) Will the Government be pleased to publish such of the papers as may be available in regard to the above scheme?

34 *A.*—(1) (*a*) No such communication has been received.

(1) (*b*) The scheme has not come under the consideration of the Government.

(2) There are no papers available for publication.

Arms licenses in Kurnool district.

35 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) the total number of licenses that were issued under the Indian Arms Act in the district of Kurnool in the official years 1911–12, 1912–13, 1913–14 and 1914–15;

(*b*) whether the Collector of Kurnool received any complaints from the inhabitants of the Kurnool district during the current year about the withdrawal of licenses for guns from persons who previously were given such licenses; and

(*c*) the number of complaints so received and disposed of?

35 *A.*—(*a*) The total number was as follows:—

1911	597
1912	625
1913	649
1914	283

(*b*) & (*c*) Thirty-seven petitions for reconsideration were received in 1914 and in nine cases the applications were granted.

(Mr. Ramachandra Rao; Sir Harold Stuart; Raja Sri Madana Mohana Simha Deva.)

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"With reference to the withdrawal of licenses for arms in the Kurnool district, have the Government any information as to why these licenses, which in 1913 were 649, have been reduced to 285 in 1914?"

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"The Government have not any information. These figures were obtained especially for the answer to the Honourable Member's question, and we shall not receive full information until we get the District Magistrate's annual report."

Water-supply schemes for Narasaraopet and Peddapuram.

36 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state whether there are any schemes now under consideration for providing protected water-supplies for the towns of Narasaraopet, Guntūr district, and Peddapūram, Gōdāvari district? If so, will the Government be pleased to state in what state of progress these schemes are?

36 *A.*—An estimate amounting to Rs. 1,31,000 for a water-supply scheme for Narasaraopet was sanctioned for execution in G.O. No. 1316 W., dated 1st July 1914, and an indent for the materials required from England for it is under preparation. A scheme for Peddapuram is under investigation by the Sanitary Engineer.

Resumption of artizan service inams.

37 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state the extent of artizan service inams which have been resumed in each district of the Presidency during the last five years and also the total amount of land revenue which is now being realized annually on account of such resumption?

37 *A.*—The Honourable Member is referred to the statement of artizan service inams resumed during the ten years 1904–1913 printed in G.O. No. 630, Revenue, dated 4th March 1914, which has been placed on Editors' Table.

Effects of the war on dyeing industry.

38 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state the extent to which the dyeing industry in this Presidency has been dislocated on account of the war, the number of persons thrown out of employment, the steps taken to afford relief to them and the result of the representations to the Secretary of State, if any, in regard to securing supplies of dyes to merchants in this Presidency?

38 *A.*—It is impossible to state the exact extent of the dislocation of the dyeing industry or the number of persons engaged in dyeing who have been thrown out of employment, but the Government believe that there are still stocks of dye in the country and small consignments are received from time to time which has enabled work to be carried on, though on a reduced scale, and no special measures of relief for dyers have been found necessary. The Secretary of State, who was addressed regarding the situation in the dyeing industry last September, intimated that two British manufacturing firms had been licensed to export dyestuffs and he has since been requested by telegram, if possible, to arrange for the despatch of consignments to Madras. Attention is also invited to G.O. No. 3271, Revenue, dated 13th November 1914, and G.O. No. 149, Revenue, dated 15th January 1915.

The Hon'ble Raja Sri Madana Mohana Simha Deva.

Uriya high school, Russellkonda.

39 *Q.*—(*a*) Are the Government aware that the work of the Uriya high school at Russellkonda is suffering from want of accommodation?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to order that a suitable building with hostel accommodation should be provided for the school?

39 *A.*—The matter is one in which the District Board, the managers of the school, should take the initiative

Raising of Russellkonda training school to secondary grade.

40 *Q.*—With reference to question No. 49 and the reply given thereto at the meeting held in April 1914, will the Government consider the desirability of raising the Uriya training school at Russellkonda to the secondary grade?

(Raja Sri Madana Mohana Simha Deva.)

40 *A.*—The Government have considered the question and arrived at the conclusion that there is at present no necessity to open a secondary training class for Uriyas.

Technical or Industrial school in Ganjam district.

41 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of establishing a technical or industrial school in Ganjam in view of the existence of the sugar works and distillery at Aska, which contain a workshop?

41 *A.*—The Government have under consideration a proposal to establish a mechanical engineering school at Cocanada and to develop the St. Aloysius' Industrial school, Vizagapatam. More schools for the northern districts are not, for the present, contemplated.

Constituting the Uriya-speaking parts of Ganjam and Jeypore agency into two districts.

42 *Q.*—In view of the representations made by the deputation that waited upon His Excellency Sir Arthur Lawley during his tour in Ganjam, will the Government be pleased to consider favourably the desirability of re-organizing the Uriya-speaking tracts of Ganjam and Jeypore agency into two Uriya districts for the better administration of those tracts?

42 *A.*—The Government are unable to find that any scheme for regrouping the Uriya tracts into two districts on a linguistic basis was put forward by the deputation that waited upon His Excellency Sir Arthur Lawley and are not aware that any practicable proposals for giving effect to such a suggestion have been at any time formulated.

Hostel for Uriya students in Madras City.

43 *Q.*—(*a*) Are the Government aware that the Uriya community has a four-fold division of castes corresponding to that obtaining among the other Hindu communities of Madras but that the former are entirely dissociated from the latter group by customs, manners and habits of life?

(*b*) In consideration of the above facts, will the Government be pleased to establish a hostel for the convenience of the Uriya student population in Madras?

43 *A.*—The total number of Uriya students in Madras is 14. The Government do not consider that either the number of students concerned or other circumstances would warrant their taking the action proposed.

Stipends for Uriya students of technical studies.

44 *Q.*—(*a*) Are the Government aware that Uriya has no affinity with any of the languages of the south and that hence under existing arrangements men trained in the technical institutions in sanitation, vaccination, treatment of cattle diseases, etc., find it extremely impracticable to deal with the Uriya population?

(*b*) With a view to remedy this state of things, will the Government be pleased to provide for the training of a few Uriyas as special stipendiary students?

44 *A.*—The matter will be considered.

Admission of unpassed Uriyas in the vaccination classes in the King Institute.

45 *Q.*—In view of the paucity of passed men among Uriyas for vaccination work, will the Government be pleased to order the admission of unpassed Uriyas otherwise competent for admission into the King Institute at Guindy for a year or two?

45 *A.*—The Government do not consider the proposal to be desirable.

Training of Uriya students in Forest College, Coimbatore.

46 *Q.*—(*a*) Are the Government aware that there are no trained Uriyas in forest service in this Presidency?

(*b*) In consideration of the extensive forest tracts in the Uriya districts of Ganjam and Jeypore and in view of the forest panchayats and other forest reforms to be brought into force, will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of asking the Forest department to recommend a few qualified Uriya men for their training in the Forest College at Coimbatore with a Government stipend?

Forest panchayats for Ganjam district.

(*c*) In view of the difficulties experienced regarding the supply of fuel, agricultural implements and forest produce by the ryot population of Government tracts in Ganjam, will the Government be pleased to extend the forest panchayat system to Ganjam district?

(Raja Sri Madana Mohana Simha Deva; Mr. Ramanuja Achariyar; Mr. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar.)

46 *A.*—(*a*) & (*b*) The Government will consult the Board of Revenue.

(*c*) Collectors of all districts have already been instructed to classify forests on the lines laid down by the Forest Committee and to submit proposals for panchayat management wherever it may be considered suitable.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. Ramanuja Achariyar.

Pennaru channel, Trichinopoly district.

47 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state

(i) whether they have received, through the Superintending Engineer, Trichinopoly, a memorial from persons holding lands under the Ponnari channel in the Udaiyārpalaiyam taluk requesting that the head of the channel be shifted from Tuttur to Ramanallur; and

(ii) whether they will favourably consider the request and issue orders for the early execution of the work?

47 *A.*—(i) Yes.

(ii) The proposal has been approved and detailed estimates for the work have been called for.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. T. G. M. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar.

Tax on bicycles in municipalities.

48 *Q.*—(*a*) Are the Government aware that there is a difference of Re. 1 between the rate of tax levied for a bicycle in Madras and in the mufassal?

(*b*) Will Government be pleased to consider the matter fully and fix the rate at Rs. 2 equally in all parts of the Presidency?

48 *A.*—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The matter is being considered in connection with the amendment of the District Municipalities Act, 1884.

Muhammadan law for Mappillas in Malabar.

49 *Q.*—With reference to the memorial submitted by the Mappillas of Malabar during the time of His Excellency's visit there regarding the introduction of Muhammadan law (Makkattayam instead of Marumakkattayam) and with reference to the sympathetic answer given by His Excellency and in accordance with the reply given by the Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, to my letter dated 18th December 1914, will Government be pleased to consider the desirability of an early amendment?

49 *A.*—Steps have been taken to ascertain how the proposed amendment of the law would be regarded by those concerned and a report from the Collector of Malabar is awaited.

Acquisition of land for the Government Muhammadan secondary school, Georgetown.

50 *Q.*—(*a*) Is it a fact that Government received a memorial from Mr. T. S. Abd-ul-qadir Sahib, Honorary Magistrate, Madras, on behalf of the Muhammadans of Georgetown objecting to the proposal of the Corporation of Madras to utilize the site adjoining the mosque at Parish Venkatachala Ayyar street, Georgetown, and suggesting the desirability of acquiring the site for the construction of the Government Muhammadan secondary school which is at present situated in a rented building?

(*b*) If the answer is in the affirmative, will Government be pleased to consider the matter favourably and acquire the land under question and construct the Muhammadan school?

50 *A.*— (*a*) The memorial has been recently received.

(*b*) The matter will receive due consideration.

Affiliation of the Findlay College, Manmārgudi, to the Madras University.

51 *Q.*—(*a*) Have Government received a memorial from the people of Manmārgudi, Negapatam, Tiruvālūr, Tirutturaippūndi and the surrounding villages and also from the Indian Christian Association, Madras, requesting sanction to the affiliation of the Findlay College, Manmārgudi, in group V of the B.A. course of the Madras University?

(Mr. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar.)

(*b*) Will Government be pleased to accord sanction to the recommendation of the Senate?

51 *A.*—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The matter is under consideration.

Evacuation of East Chetti hamlet, Negapatam.

52 *Q.*—With reference to the resolution passed by the Negapatam Municipal Council at its meeting held on 22nd September 1914 regarding the evacuation of East Chetti hamlet on account of plague having broken out from that quarter last year, will the Government be pleased to consider, in view of the fact that plague has not occurred this year, the desirability of retaining the houses by analysing streetwar and removing such houses as are found necessary in congested places so as to avoid inconvenience to the sea-borne trade?

52 *A.*—The matter will be considered

Publication of industrial and agricultural bulletins.

53 *Q.*—(*a*) Will Government be pleased to direct the Industrial department to issue bulletins regarding the various industrial enterprises, discussing the relative merits of various machinery and recommending the use of particular oil or steam engines and particular kinds of machinery for various industries, with an estimated cost of each installation, to enable the public to go in for the best and approved machinery?

(*b*) Will Government be pleased to publish in book form all the bulletins hitherto issued by the Agricultural department and distribute the same gratis or sell them at cost price?

53 *A.*—(*a*) The matter will receive consideration in connection with the Bureau of Industrial Information

(*b*) Five kinds of publications are issued by the Agricultural department, viz, (i) books, (ii) annual reports, (iii) bulletins on particular subjects, (iv) leaflets on matters of agricultural interest and (v) the Agricultural Calendar

The first three are printed in English and are issued at cost price. Leaflets are issued in English and in the vernacular languages and are distributed free of cost. The Agricultural Calendar is issued in vernaculars and very widely distributed; it is also on sale at railway bookstalls and elsewhere.

Lists of publications by the department are given in the Calendar and can also be obtained on application from agricultural officers, while bound copies of the bulletins can be procured on application to the Director of Agriculture, Chepauk, Madras, on payment of the cost price of publication and binding charges.

Reservation of seats for Muhammadans in the Salem Municipal Council.

54 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) whether the Salem Municipal Council has a strength of 24 councillors, 18 elected and 6 nominated;

(*b*) whether any of the 24 are now Muhammadans;

(*c*) whether the Muhammadan Association of Salem and others have sent up two *mahazars* to the Collector of Salem and one to the Government recommending their nominee;

(*d*) whether such recommendation has been hitherto ignored and the Chairman has recommended another person;

(*e*) whether the Government will be pleased to consider favourably the recommendation of the Muslims of Salem in the matter, and

(*f*) whether the Government would be pleased to modify the constitution of the Salem Municipal Council so as to reserve one seat (for instance, the First seat) for Muhammadan candidates only?

54 *A.*—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) A Muhammadan has recently been appointed as a councillor.

(Mr. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar; Mr. Zain-ul-abidin Sahib.)

(c), (d) & (e) The Government have no official information as to whether memorials were submitted to the Collector. A petition from some of the Muhammadan rate-payers regarding the appointment of a Muhammadan councillor was received by Government and duly considered.

(f) The Government see no reason to modify the constitution of the municipal council as suggested by the Honourable Member.

Muhammadan burial-ground in Tuticorin.

55 *Q.*—*(a)* Is it a fact that the Muslims of Tuticorin have sent up a memorial to Government dated 17th January 1915 praying that the burial of the Muhammadan dead should be permitted as usual within the local masjid compound?

(b) If the answer is in the affirmative, will the Government be pleased to consider the matter favourably and accord sanction to utilize the local masjid ground as usual?

55 *A.*—The memorial referred to has been received and will be duly considered by Government.

Government quarters for officers.

56 *Q.*—With reference to my budget speech, dated 4th April 1913, regarding quarters for Government officials, will Government be pleased to state what action they have taken in regard to providing such quarters?

56 *A.*—The suggestion made in the Honourable Member's speech was carefully considered and it was decided that the provision by Government of quarters for officials might be undertaken without objection in localities in which private residences are not available and there is no reasonable expectation that private enterprise will be forthcoming to provide such quarters. Quarters have thus been provided at such places as Dhone, Nandyal, Dharmavaram, Vankatapuram, Harur, Namakkal and other places, but each case must be considered on its merits and no general undertaking to provide quarters can be given.

Pay of compounders.

57 *Q.*—*(a)* Has the attention of the Government been drawn to an article headed "Compounders" in the *Hindu* of 22nd July last and to *New India* of 5th January 1915?

(b) Is it a fact that in recognition of their duties and responsibilities compounders were formerly allowed to draw pay up to Rs. 18 when other unpassed men in the public service were forbidden to draw more than Rs. 14 and that after the maximum pay of the latter had been raised from Rs. 14 to Rs. 20 the maximum pay of the compounders was raised from Rs. 18 to Rs. 20 and not to Rs. 25, the proportionate increase on their maximum salary, as recommended by the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras and approved by the majority of the local bodies in the year 1910?

(c) Will Government be pleased to consider the case of the compounders favourably in virtue of the nature and importance of the responsible work they have to perform and the increased qualifications they have to possess under the Government technical examination scheme and render their condition more satisfactory?

57 *A.*—The Honourable Member is referred to the answer given to question No. 67.

The Hon'ble Shifa-ul-Mulk T. Zain-ul-abidin Sahib.

Muharram riots in Gudur, Kurnool district.

58 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that during the last Muharram some Muhammadans were shot during the firing by the Police on the mob in the village of Gudur in Kurnool district and, if so, will the Government make a full statement as to the circumstances under which this loss of life was caused;

(b) whether on the said occasion any magistrate was present in the village and whether the firing on the mob by the Police was done under the orders of the magistrate; and

(Mr. Zain-ul-abdin Sahib ; Mr. Kesava Pillai.)

(c) whether it is a fact that on the day of the occurrence the Police neglected to guard the streets and otherwise to take precautionary measures to prevent any rioting?

58 *A.*—(a) The fact is as stated. The Government will publish papers on the conclusion of judicial proceedings.

(b) The Deputy Magistrate was present in the village. The Government's information is that three rounds were fired, after warning, under the orders of the District Superintendent of Police, before the Deputy Magistrate arrived on the scene and that further firing was carried out under the Deputy Magistrate's orders.

(c) The information before the Government does not disclose any neglect on the part of the police.

Conduct of proceedings of district boards in the vernacular language.

59 *Q.*—(1) Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that in Kurnool and in some other districts the proceedings of the district boards are conducted entirely in English without translating the proceedings into the vernaculars of the districts for the benefit of those members who are unacquainted with the English language?

(2) If so, will the Government be pleased to issue instructions to all the presidents of district boards to have the proceedings translated into the vernaculars of the districts?

59 *A.*—(1) The Government have no information on the point.

(2) It is open to any district board to make a rule that its proceedings shall be translated into the vernacular: and since in many boards all the members understand English the Government do not consider it necessary to issue instructions insisting upon such translation everywhere.

Employment of lady ticket-collectors on railways.

60 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to suggest to the Railway administrations in the Madras Presidency the desirability of appointing ladies to examine and collect tickets from lady passengers in general and Muhammadan gosha ladies in particular at all the important stations?

60 *A.*—The Government are not in a position to recommend the course suggested.

Muhammadan officers in the Provincial Educational Service.

61 *Q.*—Is the proportion of Muhammadan officers in the Provincial Educational Service smaller than that in the corresponding grades of other departments and, if so, will the Government be pleased to rectify this disproportion?

61 *A.*—The proportion of Muhammadan officers in the Provincial Educational department is smaller than that in some departments and larger than that in others. The Director of Public Instruction reports that, of the small number of Muhammadans who take degrees, practically all prefer other departments to the Educational. There are a few Muhammadans in the Subordinate service who will, it is hoped, rise in due course to the Provincial service.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai.

Increase in salary to Indian Civil service officers as a consequence of the war.

62 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to place on the table a statement showing the increase in expenditure for November and December 1914 in the shape of compensation to Indian Civil Service officers in consequence of the stoppage of promotion as a result of those who were on leave being recalled on account of the war?

62 *A.*—The expenditure in the shape of compensation to Indian Civil Service officers in consequence of the stoppage of promotion as a result of the recall of officers from leave amounted to Rs. 2,421-8-2 in November and Rs. 3,705-14-2 in December 1914.

(Mr. Kesava Pillai; Mr. Ramabhadra Nayudu.)

Payment to village servants for land records work.

63 *Q.*—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to place on the table a statement showing the annual collection made by the Land Records department from the ryots in each district for the maintenance of survey stones since the scheme was introduced?

(*b*) Were any proposals ever made to Government to compensate the village servants from the said collection for the additional work thrown on them? If so, what was the nature of the proposals and the orders passed thereon?

63 *A.*—(*a*) The Government are not in possession of the information required and could not compile it without an expenditure of time and trouble disproportionate to the value of the statistics.

(*b*) The Government have under consideration the suggestion that the fees collected from the ryots for the replacement of missing stones should be handed over to the karnam and village menials as compensation for the extra work thrown upon them by maintenance.

Forest grievances in Cuddapah district.

64 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) whether they received last year a memorial from the shrotriyamdars of Appajipeta and Ramapuram, Badvel taluk, Cuddapah district, praying for relief from the hardships caused by the conditions imposed on them in Circular No. 33 of 1911 by the District Forest Officer, East Cuddapah, and subsequently in other circulars and orders regarding the rights of ownership over timber and other produce in the forest area within the limits of their respective shrotriyams; and

(*b*) if so, whether any inquiry has been made and, if made, the nature of the relief granted?

64 *A.*—Such a memorial has been received and the subject matter is now under inquiry.

Forest reservation in the Javadi hills.

65 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) whether they received a memorial, dated 29th July 1914, from the hill people of 13 villages in Pungampatti Nadu in the Javadi hills praying that the forest land in their enjoyment and which has been so necessary for their livelihood may not be reserved; and

(*b*) if so, whether any orders have been passed on the memorial?

65 *A.*—Such a memorial was received and was transferred to the Board of Revenue for disposal, as it did not appear that the memorialists had previously approached the Board on the subject.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur V. Ramabhadra Nayudu, Zamindar of Doddappanayakkanur.

Management of the Kallikota zamindari.

66 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state whether the Collector of Ganjām is in charge of the Kallikota zamindari as the Agent of the Court of Wards?

66 *A.*—The direct charge of the estate is held by a manager and the Collector exercises powers of supervision and control as local agent of the Court of Wards.

Pay of compounders.

67 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to consider the advisability of sanctioning Rs. 25 per mensem as the maximum pay of compounders in the hospitals maintained by local bodies in the Presidency in view of the qualifications now demanded of them?

67 *A.*—The maximum pay of these officers was raised from Rs. 18 to Rs. 20 per mensem in 1911, compensation for dearness of provision being granted in addition. The Government do not at present contemplate further revision, but if compensation for dearness of grain is abolished, the total emoluments will probably be somewhat increased.

(Mr. Ramabhadra Nayudu ; Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao.)

Adulteration of aerated waters in the City of Madras.

68 *Q.*—(*a*) Are Government aware of the article headed "A fine distinction" in the *Madras Times* dated 20th July 1914?

(*b*) Will Government be pleased to consider the desirability of altering the law regarding the adulteration of aerated waters?

68 *A.*—(*a*) The Government have perused it.

(*b*) The desirability of framing a special enactment to deal with the adulteration of foods and drugs is now under the consideration of Government.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao.

Customs chaukis in Yanam.

69 *Q.*—With reference to the Government's answer to my question No. 49 (*b*) asked at the meeting of the Council held on 27th January 1914, will the Government be pleased to state whether the question of abolishing the *chaukis* established around Yanam has been decided and, if so, from what date effect will be given to it?

69 *A.*—The French Government have been addressed on the subject. On receipt of their reply, further action will be taken.

Official candidates in district board elections.

70 *Q.*—With reference to the Government's answer to my question No. 51 asked at the meeting of the Council held on 27th January 1914, will the Government be pleased to state whether orders have been passed in the matter of debarring officials from standing for elections to district boards, then stated to be under the consideration of Government?

70 *A.*—The Honourable Member is referred to the answer given to question No. 152 asked at the meeting of 21st November 1914.

Publication of land acquisition notifications in the vernaculars.

71 *Q.*—With reference to G.O. No. 254, Public, dated 2nd March 1914, will the Government be pleased to state whether, as therein ordered, notifications regarding the acquisition of land are being published in all districts in the recognized vernaculars of the districts?

71 *A.*—The Government presume that their orders are being carried out. Should any specific instances of non-observance be brought to notice, necessary action will be taken.

Sale of refreshments at railway stations, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.

72 *Q.*—With reference to the Government's answer to my question No. 18 (*c*) asked at the meeting of the Council held on 2nd April 1914, will the Government be pleased to state the result of the communication to the Agent of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway regarding the free use of the railway platforms on the north-east section of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway to sellers of sweetmeats and refreshments as on the South Indian and North-Western Railways?

72 *A.*—The Agent was asked to forward a copy of the question and answer to the Board of Directors. They replied that they considered that the system in force restricts the contracts to respectable and well-known vendors and enables the company to supervise them efficiently, while the license fees levied are so small in comparison with the profits realized that they cannot have any effect on the prices of refreshments.

Water rate for sugarcane, Godavari delta.

73 *Q.*—With reference to the Government's reply to my question No. 21 asked at the meeting of the Council held on 2nd April 1914, will the Government be pleased to state the result of the inquiry regarding the levy of water-tax on sugarcane planted in the eastern delta of the Godavari district before the close of the official year?

73 *A.*—The matter is still under consideration and no decision has yet been arrived at.

(Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao.)

Publication of tour programmes of Superintending Engineers.

74 *Q.*—With reference to the Government's answer to my question No. 84 asked at the meeting of the Council held on 2nd April 1914 that instructions had been issued that Superintending Engineers should publish their tour programmes in advance subject to alteration without notice, will Government be pleased to state in how many districts such tour programmes have been so published by the Superintending Engineers during the last eight months?

74 *A.*—The information required by the Honourable Member is not available; but it has been ascertained that tour programmes are being published in advance by a majority of the Superintending Engineers, while the others give notice of their tours to Collectors and District Boards.

Achukattus above irrigation tanks.

75 *Q.*—With reference to the answer to question No. 41 asked by me at the meeting of the Council held on 2nd April 1914, will Government be pleased to lay on the table copies of the report, with the Government orders thereon, regarding *achukattus* above irrigation tanks in the Gōdāvari district?

75 *A.*—The report * received is placed on the table. It was "recorded" by Government.

Sale of Saru and Pedda tanks of Bikkavolu in Gōdāvari district.

76 *Q.*—With reference to the answer to question No. 42 asked by me at the meeting of the Council held on 2nd April 1914, will the Government be pleased to lay on the table copies of the report, with the Government orders thereon, regarding the sale for cultivation purposes of the Raju and Pedda tanks of Bikkavolu in Rāmachandrapuram taluk, Gōdāvari district?

76 *A.*—The report † received is placed on the table. It was "recorded" by Government.

Wet lands north of Samalkota canal.

77 *Q.*—With reference to the answer to question No. 95 asked by me at the meeting of the Council held on 19th May 1914, will the Government be pleased to lay on the table the information called for regarding wet lands to the north of the Samalkota canal?

77 *A.*—The information supplied was to the effect that approximately 184 acres of direct flow land situated in the villages of Kesavaram, Vemulapalli, Dwarapudi, Anaparti, Bikkavolu, Paddabrahmadevam and Vetlapalem were assessed with consolidated wet rates at the re-settlement of the Gōdāvari district.

Irrigated area in Vizagapatam district.

78 *Q.*—With reference to the answer to question No. 161 asked by me at the meeting of the Council held on 19th May 1914, will the Government be pleased to lay on the table the information received regarding the decrease in the irrigated area of the Vizagapatam district?

78 *A.*—It was reported that the apparent decrease in the extent shown as irrigated in the Vizagapatam district was due to the relative inaccuracy of the statistics for the year 1907–08, which were to a much greater extent based on mere estimates furnished for tracts for which regular accounts were not maintained. The area of such tracts, though still very large, has materially decreased with the revision of village establishments in proprietary estates and the later statistics are therefore believed to be more reliable. The area shown as irrigated in the returns for 1912–13 was 1,277,852 acres, but of this extent little more than one-third falls within villages for which regular accounts are maintained.

Forest administration in Gōdāvari district.

79 *Q.*—With reference to the answer to my question No. 105 asked at the meeting of the Council held on 19th May 1914, will the Government be pleased to lay on the table copies of the report called for regarding forest administration in the Gōdāvari district?

* Printed as Appendix IV, page 60 *infra*. † Printed as Appendix V, page 61 *infra*.

(Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao.)

[The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO:—

Forest administration in Gódávari district

105 *Q.*—(*a*) With reference to paragraph 16 of Board's Proceedings embodied in the Government Order reviewing the Forest Administration Report for 1912-1913, will the Government be pleased to state what punishments have been awarded to the ranga officers of Nugur and Cherla in Upper Gódávari for not furnishing fire occurrence reports for 82,570 acres?

(*b*) With reference to paragraph 57 of Mr. Lushington's report printed in the same Government Order, will the Government be pleased to state what action has been taken on the alleged indifference of the Koyas and Reddis in the Agency tracts of Lower Gódávari in the matter of helping the department in fire protection?

(*c*) If any concessions hitherto enjoyed by these hill people have been since then curtailed, will the Government be pleased to state whether it was done with the previous knowledge of the Government Agent?

105 *A.*—A report has been called for.]

79 *A.*—The Government are not prepared to lay upon the table the report received regarding the forest fires in Upper Gódávari. The following information answers the Honourable Member's original question (No. 105), clause by clause:—

(*a*) The Government understand that the range officer of Nugur was only in temporary charge of the range, has since reverted and has not again been placed in charge of the range. The ranga officer of Cherla was suspended for four months on general charges of neglect of work. It has since been reported that the correct area burnt in the two ranges was 37,770 acres and not 82,570 acres.

(*b*) In order to reduce the indifference shown by the Koyas and Reddis in the matter of helping the department in regard to fire prevention more active steps have been taken to enlist their co-operation and rewards have been offered for their help with, it is reported, encouraging results.

(*c*) No concessions have been withdrawn from the hill people in consequence of their indifference in fire protection.

Recognition of Sitaramachandra Vilas Technical Institute, Vizianagram.

80 *Q.*—With reference to the answer to my question No. 106 asked at the meeting of the Council held on 19th May 1914, will the Government be pleased to lay on the table copies of the report called for regarding the recognition of the Sitaramachandra Vilas Technical Institute of Vizianagram?

80 *A.*—A copy of the report* relating to the Sitaramachandra Vilas Technical Institute of Vizianagram is placed on the table.

Hereditary village servants in Gódávari and Kistna districts

81 *Q.*—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to ascertain and state the number of village servants, including talaiyaris, whose appointments are hereditary, who resigned their appointments in the Gódávari and Kistna districts during 1913 and 1914 on the ground of the low salaries attached to their appointments and whether the vacancies have been filled up permanently?

(*b*) Is it a fact that in some villages the duties of these servants are now being performed by payment of daily wages?

81 *A.*—In Ellore town six out of the nine talaiyaris and vettis resigned in 1913 on account of the lowness of their pay. The Government then reduced the number of these servants to seven, and raised the rate of pay from Rs. 5 to Rs. 7 per mensem. It was reported in 1913 that in Bandar out of seventeen talaiyaris and vettis' posts on Rs. 5 and Rs. 4, six were vacant and the Government then abolished three posts and raised the pay of the remaining 14 to Rs. 6 per mensem. In some of the proprietary villages in the Cocanada taluk it was found necessary to raise the pay of talaiyaris and vettis owing to the difficulty of filling the posts on the existing pay. It was reported in 1913 that in Peddapadu all the eight village servants on Rs. 4 had resigned; the Collector was authorized to engage five temporary men on Rs. 5 per mensem and was informed that proposals for the increase of pay to village servants might be submitted, if necessary. These have not yet reached the Government.

* Printed as Appendix VI, page 63 infra.

(Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao.)

Eradication of palm disease in Godavari and Kistna districts.

82 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) how long the special establishments for the eradication of palm disease in the Godavari and Kistna districts are likely to be required;

(*b*) whether, with the special precautions that are said to have been taken now, any forecast of the infected trees can be previously made to determine the exact period for which the establishment may probably be required;

(*c*) whether, as no scientific methods are now adopted for the eradication of the disease except the decapitation of the tree, this duty can be entrusted to the villagers subject to the supervision of the ordinary firka revenue inspector and the tahsildar of the taluk; and

(*d*) what orders have been passed with reference to paragraph 2 of G.O. No. 945, Revenue, dated 31st March 1913, on the question of paying compensation to ryots who allow trees to be felled on the first appearance of disease?

82 *A.*—(*a*), (*b*) & (*c*) It is not possible to say how long the special establishments will be required or to form a forecast of infected trees for the purpose suggested, nor can the work be left to the villagers as proposed. The Honourable Member's attention is drawn to the report of the Department of Agriculture for 1913–14 and to the Board of Revenue's report on palm disease operations for the half-year ending 30th June 1914 published with G.O. No. 2732, Revenue, dated 22nd September 1914, from which he will see that the procedure is not confined to the decapitation of infected trees.

(*d*) It has been decided that it is undesirable to pay compensation in the cases referred to

Floods in the Kistna during 1914.

83 *Q.*—(*a*) What is the extent of damage caused by the Kistna floods during 1914 and the amount of the loss of revenue caused thereby to the Government?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to state the extent of damage caused to Avanigadda and other taluks in the Kistna Conservancy division from the unprecedented floods that occurred during last year and the amount of money that has been already spent and may probably be required to be spent hereafter both in the delta and the conservancy portions of the Kistna district?

83 *A.*—The Honourable Member is referred to G.O. No. 228, Revenue, dated 25th January 1915, which publishes the reports received regarding the floods in the Guntur and Kistna districts.

Practical instruction to ryots in agricultural farms.

84 *Q.*—(*a*) Is it a fact that the Director of Agriculture suggested in 1911 or so to Collectors of districts where agricultural farms have been established that intelligent ryots in the taluks should be taken by the tahsildars to the agricultural farms in order to acquaint them with improved and new methods of agriculture and so to create practical interest in them?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to ascertain and state in detail in how many farms this has been done during the last three calendar years?

84 *A.*—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The Government have no detailed information but numerous demonstrations have been held both at the agricultural farms and on the fields of ryots and the help of the local revenue authorities has frequently been obtained on such occasions.

Legislative business for 1915.

Amendment of Local Boards and District Municipalities Acts.

85 *Q.*—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state what Bills are likely to be introduced into this Council during the course of this year?

(*b*) When are the Bills for amending the District Municipalities Act and the Local Boards Act likely to be introduced into this Council?

(*c*) In consideration of the importance of the Bills to amend the District Municipalities and the Local Boards Acts, will Government be pleased to publish the draft Bills six months in advance of their introduction into the Council, so that the public may be given ample opportunity for expressing their views on these two measures?

(Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao; Mr. Narasimha Raju.)

85 *A.*—(*a*) The Government are unable to make any statement at present.

(*b*) Probably about November 1915.

(*c*) The Government will publish the draft Bills as early as may be possible.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. Narasimha Raju.

Licenses under the Arms Act.

86 *Q.*—With reference to the statement in the administration report for Madras for 1913–14, page 44, that the number of licenses of all kinds under the Arms Act underwent a further reduction, viz., from 50,921 to 49,574, will the Government be pleased to state district by district the numbers and the nature of the licenses withdrawn?

86 *A.*—The Honourable Member is referred to the Proceedings of Government on the reports on the working of the Arms Act during each year, copies of which have been placed on the Editors' Table. The Government have no more detailed information.

Appointment of district agricultural instructors.

87 *Q.*—With reference to the statement made by the Hon'ble Mr. A. Butterworth in the Revised Financial Statement for 1914–15, page 476, regarding district agricultural instructors to impart agricultural knowledge to ryots, will the Government be pleased to state what steps were taken in this direction and how many instructors were appointed?

87 *A.*—The scheme for the expansion and reorganization of the Agricultural department mentioned by the Hon'ble Mr. Butterworth on the occasion referred to in the question has been forwarded to the Government of India and is believed to be now under the consideration of the Secretary of State.

Improvement of cattle breeding.

88 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) what steps, if any, have been taken by the Government to improve the breed of cattle within the Presidency since the passing of orders on the report of Mr. Sampson regarding his cattle survey; and

(*b*) what action, if any, they are taking or propose to take to provide pasture and for cattle grazing in Government villages and zamin villages?

88 *A.*—(*a*) The proposal to add to the staff of the Agricultural department a deputy director for charge of stock-breeding operations which was referred to in paragraphs 5 and 6 of G.O. No. 1007, Revenue, dated 3rd April 1914, has been submitted to the Government of India for the orders of the Secretary of State which have not yet been received.

(*b*) The feasibility of forming private pastures, as suggested in paragraph 8, has been examined and the Government have called for a further report from the Board of Revenue on the subject.

The result of the inquiries made with reference to paragraph 9 has been published in G.O. No. 3570, Revenue, dated 7th December 1914.

Investigation of agricultural works by the Public Works Department.

89 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state

(1) district by district which projects (big and small) are being investigated at present by the Public Works Department under class V. Agricultural works, and which works are likely to be undertaken in the near future; and

(2) what orders have been passed on the investigations made regarding the extension of irrigation to the Coringa and Polavaram islands in Gōdāvari district?

89 *A.*—(1) No projects, under class IV. (old class V.) Agricultural works, are being investigated.

(2) The plans and estimates have not yet been submitted to Government for orders.

(Mr. Narasimha Raju.)

Silting up of the Godavari.

90 *Q.*—Has the fact of the silting up of the Gōdāvari been brought to the notice of the Government and what steps are being taken to remedy the evil?

90 *A.*—No reports indicating any abnormal silt deposits in the Gōdāvari river have been received by Government and no special measures to deal with silting in this river are proposed or appear to be called for.

Programme of railway construction and survey.

91 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) what surveys of railway lines have been completed;

(*b*) what lines are being surveyed; and

(*c*) what lines will be taken up for construction in the near future in this Presidency?

91 *A.*—(*a*) & (*b*) The Honourable Member will find the information he requires in G.O. No. 629 Ry., dated 23rd December 1914, which has been placed on the Editors' table and published in the *Fort St George Gazette* of the 5th January 1915.

(*c*) During the continuance of the war there may be difficulties in raising capital and it is not possible, at present, to make any complete forecast of the progress of construction.

Vizagapatam harbour.

92 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state the present stage of the proposal regarding the construction of Vizagapatam harbour?

92 *A.*—Proposals have been made to the Government of India but no reply has yet been received.

Districts represented by students in the Forest College, Coimbatore.

93 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state to what districts the students of the Forest College, Coimbatore, in this year and last year belong?

93 *A.*—A statement * giving the information required is furnished

Disafforestation and working of forest panchayats in Vizagapatam district.

94 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state

(1) what areas were and are proposed to be disafforested in Vizagapatam district in carrying out the policy recommended by the Forest Committee; and

(2) how the forest panchayats already started are working?

94 *A.*—(1) According to the information in the possession of Government the classification of forests in accordance with the recommendations of the Forest Committee is in progress in the Vizagapatam district but particulars have not yet been furnished of the area proposed or likely to be proposed for disafforestation.

(2) The Government consider that it would be premature to express any opinion as to the working of the panchayats already formed.

Hospitals and dispensaries opened by local boards.

95 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state the number of new hospitals and dispensaries started by local boards each year for the last ten years?

95 *A.*—The figures are as given below :—

Years.	Number of institutions started
1904–05	9
1905–06	9
1906–07	3
1907–08	2
1908–09	9
1909–10	5
1910–11	4
1911–12	4
1912–13	3
1913–14	10

* Printed as Appendix VII, page 63 *infra*.

(Mr. Narasimha Raju ; Mr. Richmond.)

Artisan service inams.

96 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) the total assessment on village artizan service lands ;

(*b*) whether any rules exist specifying the duties and obligations of the holders of village artizan service inams , and

(*c*) the assessment on resumed inems of this description year by year for the last ten years and the circumstances in which they are generally resumed ?

96 *A.*—(*a*) The information is not available.

(*b*) No rules defining the duties of the holders of village artizan service inams, such as the village carpenter, blacksmith, barber, priest, etc., have been framed, such duties being usually determined by the custom of the village.

(*c*) The Additional Member is referred to the statement printed in G O. No. 650, Revenue, dated 4th March 1914, which has been placed on the Editors' Table and to the rules in Board's Standing Order No. 55.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. Richmond.

Inspection of European schools.

97 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state

(i) the dates of the inspection of the European high schools in this Presidency during 1914 ;

(ii) the dates when the inspection reports were sent to the schools concerned ;

(iii) whether it is true that the Doveton Protestant College was not inspected in 1914 ;

(iv) whether the report of the inspection of the Doveton girls' school held in March 1914 is still due ;

(v) whether the Government will be pleased to call for a report regarding the delay in furnishing the inspection reports ;

(vi) whether the Government will be pleased to take steps to ensure speedy reports to enable the school authorities and the pupils to profit better by inspections ; and

(vii) whether the Government have been pleased to pass any orders on the result of the inquiry promised in answer to question No. 55 (*b*) put at the Council meeting dated 2nd April 1914 ?

97 *A.*—(i) *to* (v) The Government are not in possession of the information required but have called for it. Will the Honourable Member kindly repeat his question at a subsequent meeting ?

(vi) The Government will take steps, if found necessary, on receipt of the report called for.

(vii) The Government received a report on the subject and have passed orders re-organizing and strengthening the office establishment of the Inspector of European and Training Schools.

Improvement of European education.

98 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state

(i) whether any orders have been passed by the Government on the subjects raised at the Simla Conference regarding European education ; and

(ii) if not, when the resolutions on the subjects raised at the conference are likely to come up for consideration by Government and when Government are likely to pass orders ?

98 *A.*—The orders of the Government of India on the subject are still awaited.

Aids to poor children in European schools.

99 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state

(i) the number of European and Anglo-Indian children for whose education arrangements were made during 1913–14 under article 42 of the Code of Regulations for European Schools ; and

(ii) the number of such children under instruction in 1913–14 ?

99 *A.*—The number in both cases is 120.

(Mr. Rama Ayyangar ; Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar ; Mr. Narasimheswara Sarma.)

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar.

Water-supply scheme for Sankaranayinarkoyil.

100 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) if any scheme for the water-supply of Sankaranayinārkōyil town has been investigated ;

(*b*) whether the authorities of the temple are prepared to contribute to a water-supply scheme for the town ;

(*c*) whether there are springs and water-courses near the town which will give a good source of supply to it ; and

(*d*) whether, in view of the scarcity of water-supply in the town and the large concourse of pilgrims during the Adi festival, especially, and at all other seasons of the year, the Government will be pleased to take up the matter and ensure a good source of water-supply to the town as early as possible ?

100 *A.*—(*a*), (*b*) & (*c*) The Government have no information.

(*d*) The matter is one in which the local board concerned should take the initiative.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar :—" Will the Government be pleased to call for a report from the local boards concerned ? "

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar :—" The local boards can themselves move in the matter."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. Narasimheswara Sarma.

Stamp duty on applications for transfer of holdings.

101 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state whether the Government of India has sanctioned the exemption from stamp duty of applications for transfer of ryotwari holdings ?

101 *A.*—Yes. See Government of India Notification No. 874, Finance, dated 28th August 1913, republished at page 1368 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 9th September 1913.

Scholarships for study in Bombay Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute.

102 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state how many applications have been received for scholarships for study in the Bombay Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, sanctioned in G.O. No. 1029, dated 1st September 1914 ?

102 *A.*—Only two applications were received from candidates fulfilling the conditions laid down in the notification. These have been selected and advantage has been taken of the change in the date of commencement of the session in the Victoria Technical Institute, Bombay, to invite applications again for the remaining four scholarships. The attention of the Honourable Member will be invited to G.O. No. 1356, Educational, dated the 2nd December, 1914, which has been placed on the Editors' Table.

New agricultural schools.

103 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) whether any and how many agricultural schools are proposed to be opened this year and during the next official year and whether trained teachers are available for the same ; and

(*b*) whether any and what arrangements have been made for training teachers to take charge of vernacular agricultural schools ?

103 *A.*—For reasons which were fully explained in the discussion of resolutions III, III and IV at the meeting of this Council held on the 2nd April 1914 the Government have been unable to make any arrangements for the opening of agricultural schools or the training of teachers to take charge of such schools.

Warders for the special jail for habituals in Salem.

104 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state,

(i) whether any and how many European warders have been appointed in the special jail for habitual offenders at Salem, and what their salaries are ; and

(ii) whether there are any special reasons as to why the force should not be recruited from the warlike classes in India ?

[Mr. Narasimhaswara Sarma.]

104 *A.*—(i) The Government have sanctioned the appointment of one European Chief Warder on Rs. 80 and four European Warders on Rs. 50 each per mensem.

(ii) The Government consider, having regard to all the circumstances, that the employment of this small body of Europeans is the best arrangement.

Hostels for Law College and Presidency College students.

105 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state whether any arrangements are being made for opening, during the current year and the next, additional hostels for the use of the Presidency College and Law College students?

105 *A.*—No definite proposals are now before the Government for providing additional hostels for the Presidency College and Law College students; The temporary arrangements recently sanctioned for the Engineering College students may increase to some extent the accommodation available at the Victoria Hostel for the students of the Presidency College.

Admission of students in Engineering College.

106 *Q.*—(*a*) Is it a fact that during 1913–14, 104 candidates applied for admission to the Engineering class of the Engineering College and only 27 have been admitted and only 111 have been admitted into the probationary subordinate class out of 385 applicants?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to state how many of the rejected candidates have been refused admission owing to insufficient accommodation and what additional accommodation is proposed to be made in the new College of Engineering?

106 *A.*—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Admission is regulated by rule 29 of the rules relating to the constitution and working of the college, under which the ordinary limit is 20 for the engineer class and 20 for the probationary subordinate class. Owing to the demand for men admissions in excess of the above limits were made and to the extent to which room could be found. Most of the rejected candidates were unfit for admission. The strength of the college on the 31st March last was 580. The new college buildings have been designed to accommodate 500 students.

Strength of the School of Arts.

107 *Q.*—(1) Is it a fact that the number of students in the School of Arts has been steadily declining, the figures being

31st March 1911	429
31st March 1912	367
31st March 1913	281
31st March 1914	256?

(2) Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) how far the decrease in numbers may be due to the reduction in the number of scholarships;

(*b*) the highest and lowest number of scholarships awarded in the school;

(*c*) the causes which have led to such a steady decline in the strength of the school in every department except special painting; and

(*d*) what steps, if any, are proposed to be taken for rendering the school attractive and popular?

107 *A.*—(1) Yes.

(2) Prior to 1909 a system of paid apprenticeships was in vogue in the school under which the pupils of the various industrial classes were paid stipends the amount of which was fixed by the Superintendent with reference to the work done by them. As this system was found to work unsatisfactorily, it was replaced by a system of scholarships awarded to pupils of special merit. The number of such scholarships was first fixed at 30, but it has subsequently been increased to 50. The occurrence of a fall in the total strength of the school attracted the attention of the

(Mr. Narasimheswara Sarma; Mr. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar.)

Government when reviewing the administration of the institution for the year 1911–12. A special report was called for on the point, which showed that the decrease was due mainly to the discontinuance of instruction in drawing and painting unassociated with industrial work. The further decline in 1912–13 and 1913–14 is attributed by the Superintendent partly to the reduction in the volume of help given and partly to the imperfect understanding on the part of the public in general of the value of the education imparted in the school. The Superintendent is of opinion that the present number and value of the scholarships should continue unchanged for another year and the Government agree with him.

Accommodation and curriculum of studies at the Engineering College.

108 *Q.*—*(a)* Will the Government be pleased to state whether the committee appointed under G.O. No. 282, Educational, dated 12th March 1914, has submitted its recommendation regarding the accommodation and the courses of study at the new College of Engineering and, if the report has been received, what the recommendations are?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to publish the report containing the recommendations before passing final orders thereon?

108 *A.*—The Honourable Member is referred to G.O. No. 1224, Educational, dated the 2nd November 1914, which contains the report of the committee and the orders passed thereon and which has been placed on the Editors' Table.

Export of ground-nut in 1914–15.

109 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state the estimated quantity and value of the ground-nut crop during 1914–15 and how much thereof has been exported from this Presidency?

109 *A.*—The Government have not yet received from the Director of Agriculture the estimate of the extent and outturn of the crop. It will probably be published during the current month.

The Collector of Customs reports that the exports from the Madras Presidency from the 1st April 1914 up to the 15th January 1915 amounted to 123,677 tons, of which 95,898 tons were consigned to foreign countries and the balance to Bengal and other provinces of India. Figures are not available to show what proportion of this total related to the crop of 1914–15, but it is believed that the exports subsequent to the 1st November 1914 included 2,700 tons of the current crop consigned to foreign countries and 13,910 tons sent to Calcutta.

Export of hides and skins in 1914–15.

110 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state the estimated number and value of hides and skins available for export during the current official year and what portion thereof has been exported?

110 *A.*—The Government have no information as to the number and value of hides and skins available for export during the current official year, but the number of hides and skins exported during the first nine months of 1914–15 was 11,982,110 and their value was Rs. 2,69,73,547.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar.

Floods in the Tambraparni.

111 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table the papers relating to the recent heavy floods in the Tambraparni river in the Tinnevelly district, the consequent damage to life and property and the measures taken to help the people during the floods and after?

111 *A.*—A report has just been received from the Collector and is now under disposal. The Government will consider the question of publication when passing orders on it.

(Mr. Subbarayalu Reddiyar.)

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur A. Subbarayalu Reddiyar.

Inundation of wet lands from the Bangaru channel.

112 *Q.*—(*a*) Is it a fact that almost year after year the owners of a large area of the wet fields of Kuttyankuppam (a British village) that adjoin and lie to the north of the French Bangaru channel in the Cuddalore taluk, South Arcot district, suffer serious loss in consequence of the crop raised on the fields getting submerged as the result of breaches on the left bund of the channel during floods, and that during the floods of the current year a large extent of the fields has been silted up?

(*b*) Is it also a fact that owing to such breaches the village of Kuttyankuppam gets frequently flooded and damage to house-property and serious inconvenience to residents are thereby caused?

(*c*) Is it a fact that frequent representations have been made by the villagers to the authorities for relief, and that no relief has as yet been granted?

(*d*) Will the Government be pleased to inquire into the matter and state what they propose to do towards granting early relief?

112 *A.*—The Government have no information on the points raised by the Honourable Member beyond the fact that the submergence of the lands on the left or north side of the Bangaru channel has increased since the right or south bank of the channel was raised and strengthened. This question was examined in 1910 at a conference of the representatives of the British and French Governments. As recommended by the conference, the Kuttyankuppam bridge has been widened, and arrangements are being made to carry out the other recommendations of the conference. An estimate amounting to Rs. 13,000 for cutting a drainage channel from Komarakoil odai is under consideration.

Health officers for municipalities.

113 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a list of the municipalities that have appointed or agreed to appoint health officers to supervise the work of the sanitary staff?

113 *A.*—Health officers are employed in Madura, Ootacamund and Tuticorin and the municipal councils of Cocanada, Coonoor, Ellore, Mangalore, Negapatam and Trichinopoly have agreed to appoint them.

APPENDIX I.

[*Vide* Answer to Question No. 13 asked by the Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 2nd February, 1915, page 26 *supra*.]

Statement showing the number of elementary schools for boys and girls opened and the number of elementary school buildings constructed during 1913–14.

Districts.	Number of elementary schools opened during the year 1913-14 for		Number of elementary school buildings constructed by public bodies during the year 1913-14 for	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Ganjam	324	30	11	..
Vizagapatam	247	13	..	..
Godâvari	195	21	6	..
Kistna	65	7	10	..
Guntur	401	29	4	..
Kurnool	202	6	4	..
Cuddapah	207	16	..	..
Anantapur	294	6	9	3
Chittoor	278	7	..	6
Nellore	209	16	8	..
Madras	18	1	3	..
Chingleput	248	18	7	..
North Arcot	192	14	6	..
Cuddapah	164	9	16	..
South Arcot	310	10	..	..
Tanjore	218	6	2	2
Trichinopoly	346	11	..	..
Madura	150	7	1	..
Ramnad	171	6	..	..
Tinnevelly	166	18	9	..
Coimbatore	355	5	15	..
Salem	279	9	6	..
Nilgiris	17	..	3	..
Malabar	176	60	4	1
South Canara	60	6	16	4
Total for 1913-14 ..	5,297	453	115	11
Total for 1912-13 ..	5,038	350	50	1

APPENDIX II.

[*Vide* Answer to Question No 14 asked by the Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 2nd February 1915, page 26 *supra*.]

Statement showing the irrigation projects under investigation.

Item number.	District.	Name of project.	Approximate estimate if known in lakhs.	Brief description.	Remarks as to the present stage.
1	Nellore ..	Bogeru project .	7·13	This project provides for securing supply to the Atmakur and Venkatagiri tanks in the Nellore district and also for extending irrigation under them by replacing the existing rough stone anicut across the Bogeru river by a masonry one and excavating a new supply channel to irrigate 4,803 acres.	The investigation has been completed. The plans and estimates are under the consideration of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation.
2	Do ..	Vengalapuram project .	40·64	This project which provides for the construction of two reservoirs across the Pulicat was first proposed for the irrigation of 30,000 acres of dry crops. It has now been remodelled on a wet crop basis.	
3	Kurnool ..	Improvements to the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal.	About 42 00	The proposal is to widen the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal and to excavate a channel 24 miles long from near the Billakondalu cutting and to form a reservoir for the irrigation of 46,400 acres at first crop and 28,000 acres of second crop.	
4	Do ..	Valigonda project ..	About 28 37		
5	Do.	Tippayapalem project ..	1·00	This is a proposal to form a reservoir across the Kolla Vagu for the irrigation of 2,664 acres.	
6	Chingleput ..	Varadayapalem project ..	93	It is proposed to form a tank by bunding up the Kollar to command 700 acres. The project is mainly intended to provide work for famine relief purposes.	
7	Do. ..	Uttamamur	7 26	The proposal is to improve the supply to the Uttamamur and other connected tanks and also to convert 2,073 acres of dry land into wet.	
8	Do. ..	Madurantakam . ..	4·40	The proposal is for improving the irrigation under the tanks connected with the Madurantakam system. The project is mainly intended to provide work for famine relief purposes.	
9	Salem ..	Murundahalli	1·14	The scheme consists in improving the head works of the Murundahalli anicut and increasing the capacity of the tanks supplied by it to command 1,200 acres of first crop and 600 acres of second crop.	The plans and estimates are held over pending the results of the ganging observations now being made at the Pennar bridge at Cuddalore in order to ascertain as accurately as possible the surplus discharge of the river.
10	Do ..	Krishnagiri	52 22	This project consists in forming a reservoir across the Pennar river near Krishnagiri about 10 miles above Kadaripalem to hold 6,600 millions cubic feet of water to command 17,000 acres of wet and 38,000 acres of dry crop cultivation.	The investigations have been completed. Plans and estimates are awaited from the Superintending Engineer.
11	Godavari and Kistna.	Coringa and Palavaram inland projects.	..	The proposal is to extend the Godavari delta irrigation to the Coringa and Palavaram islands.	Investigation nearing completion.
12	Cuddapah ..	Rhoda project ..	1·56	This is a proposal to construct an ani cut across a jungle stream and to excavate a channel therefrom to supply a chain of tanks near Rhoda.	Investigation just started.
13	Madura ..	Cardamum Hills project ..	26 91	The project contemplates a reservoir to supplement the supply of water to the Periyar system.	
14	Guntur ..	Palikonda reservoir project.	15 05	This is a proposal to form a reservoir across the Musi river at Palikonda a village situated about 18 miles west of Ongole. The system will consist of 10,319 acres of wet cultivation.	The estimate for the work is held in abeyance pending the settlement of the question of the supply available, to ascertain which gaugings are being made.

Statement showing the irrigation projects under investigation—*cont.*

Item number.	District.	Name of project.	Approximate revenue if known in lakhs.	Brief description.	Remarks as to the present stage
15	Guntur ..	Gundlakamma project. { Dry .. / Wet ..	65·52 / 84·92	This project is to construct across the Gundlakamma river a reservoir of 12,600 million cubic feet capacity for the irrigation of 20,000 acres of dry crop or of 35,000 acres of wet crop.	The plans and estimates have been ordered to lie over until the results of the gaugings now being taken are known and the quantity of water available for storage is ascertained
16	Anantapur ..	Upper Penner project .	38·76	The object of the scheme is to impound the Upper Penner waters in a reservoir to be formed by constructing an earthen bund across the river about a mile above Penna village on Dharmavaram—Gooty road so as to hold water enough for 14,750 acres of land of which 10,000 acres are to be irrigated wet and the rest dry.	The project is held over pending the results of the gauging observations now being made to ascertain the supply available.
17	Cuddapah ..	Papagni reservoir ..	43·66	This project consists in the formation of a reservoir on the Papagni river by constructing a masonry dam across it near the village of Vellagalla for the irrigation of 10,000 acres of wet crop and 17,300 acres of dry crop.	A preliminary report on the scheme was submitted but it did not justify the complete investigation of the project. Gauging observations are, however, being made to ascertain whether the scheme is worth further investigation.
18	Nellore ..	Marugavel reservoir project.	5·00	This is for the irrigation of lands on Kollugudu estate to the extent of about 10,000 acres.	Gaugings of the river are being made to ascertain the supply of water available
19	Guntur ..	Alluru project	5·52	The project consists in constructing a bank across a stream in the Kandukur taluk to command 3,700 acres.	Awaiting the result of the gaugings of the river for a year in which the rainfall does not exceed 30 inches
20	Nellore .	Pyderu scheme	..	The proposal is to excavate a surplus channel from the Kanigiri reservoir and to improve the Pyderu so as to make it capable of carrying its own discharge and that of the Kanigiri reservoir.	Investigation completed. Plans and estimates are awaited from the Superintending Engineer.
21	Coimbatore ..	Kaniyampalaiyam anicut restoration.	About ·50	It is proposed to restore the Kaniyampalaiyam anicut across the Bhavani for the irrigation of 400 acres of land in the Sulyamangalam taluk.	Field work completed. Plans and estimates are awaited from the Superintending Engineer.

APPENDIX III.

[*Vide* Answer to Question No. 15 asked by the Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 2nd February 1915, page 26 *supra*.]

Statement of report of progress of water-supply and drainage schemes under investigation as on 1st January 1915.

Serial number	Name of town.	Nature of scheme.	Present stage of the schemes on 1st January 1915.	Amount of estimate (approximate in those cases in which the scheme is not worked out in detail).
			I.—Schemes for which plans and estimates are ready (12).	Rs.
1	Gudur	Water-supply ..	The work of sinking the section well ordered in G.O. No. 1372 W., dated 21st December 1912, is nearing completion. The District Board has accepted the proposal of Government in regard to the initial and annual maintenance cost of the scheme.	1,33,000
2	Bellary	Do. ..	Orders are awaited on the scheme forwarded with this office No. 57h G., dated 7th September 1914. Scheme postponed for the present—*vide* G.O. No. 2653 M., dated 15th December 1914.	13,00,000
3	Kumbakonam	Do. ..	(i) In G.O. Mis. No. 2340 M., dated 30th November 1914, Government have approved of the proposal of the Municipal Council, Kumbakonam, to defer the sinking of a second borehole until the extension of the pipe lines from the existing borehole has been carried out.	2,00,000 (final scheme).
			(ii) The scheme for extending the distribution from the borehole has received the approval of Government in G.O. No. 2262 M., dated 17th November 1914, and awaits the technical sanction of the Public Works Department for execution.	30,000
4	Tuticorin ..	Water-supply (partial scheme).	(i) As ordered in G.O. No. 710 M., dated 7th April 1914, an estimate for substituting iron pipes in place of the existing sandalt which has been found to be leaky and defective has been received from the Deputy Sanitary Engineer, South and West, and is under scrutiny by the Sanitary Engineer.	....
			(ii) Also all possible sources of supply are, as required by Government being freshly examined by the Sanitary Engineer and a report has been called for by Government from the Executive Engineer, Tirunelveli division, as to extent of supply available from the Karampullam tank.	....
5	Palni ..	Water-supply ..	The scheme referred to the Deputy Sanitary Engineer, south and West, for reconsideration as to the feasibility of a gravitation supply and also for the preparation of an estimate for carrying out a full power test has been received back and is being examined by the Sanitary Engineer.	5,30,000
6	Conjeevaram ..	Water-works improvements, Do.	Orders are awaited on the report sent with this office No. 344 G., dated 14th May 1914.	2,57,000
7	Adoni		The Deputy Sanitary Engineer, North and Central, reports: "Plans and estimates for proposals to augment the existing supply were returned by the Chief Engineer to Public Works Department Memorandum No. 809 Wks./A-1, dated 27th July 1914, for further tests and data which are being collected".	18,000
8	Pungapatam ..	Do.	Orders are awaited on the plans and estimates for proposals to augment the existing supply which were returned to the Chief Engineer, after supplying further information with this office No. 642 G., dated 30th September 1914.	74,500

Statement of report of progress of water-supply and drainage schemes under investigation as on 1st January 1915—*contd.*

Serial number.	Name of town.	Nature of scheme.	Present stage of the scheme as on 1st January 1915	Amount of estimate (approximate in those cases in which the scheme is not worked out in detail).
				Rs
9	Guntur	Waterworks improvements.	Plans and estimates for proposals to augment the supply were returned by the Chief Engineer calling for further borings which are in progress.	1,90,120
10	Tanjore	Do.	Plans and estimates for augmenting the supply have been received from the Deputy Sanitary Engineer, South and West, and are under scrutiny with the Sanitary Engineer.	1,67,000
11	Ootacamund ..	Drainage (improvements to the main sewer).	Plans and estimates have been returned by the Chief Engineer to carry out further tests which will be done shortly by the Deputy Sanitary Engineer, North and Central.	2,50,000
12	Do. ..	Drainage (septic tank improvements).	On the plans and estimates forwarded with this office No. 738 S., dated 30th March 1914, the Sanitary Board in Proceedings No. 1163-S., dated 13th August 1914, have resolved that results of further analysis should be awaited. A joint inspection has been carried out at the request of the Chief Engineer.	..
		II.—Schemes for which plans and estimates are under preparation (10).		
13	Chirmale ..	Watersupply ..	The Deputy Sanitary Engineer, North and Central, reports "Plans and estimates have been completed and will be forwarded on 19th December 1914." Plans and estimates since received are under scrutiny by the Sanitary Engineer.	2,00,000
14	Kistapur	Do. ..	In Local and Municipal Memorandum No. 5503-I. L., dated 13th November 1914, the Sanitary Engineer was requested to submit an estimate of the cost of carrying out the experiments suggested by the Sanitary Board in Proceedings No. 912-S., dated 28th October 1914. The same has been called for from the Assistant Sanitary Engineer on Special Duty.	..
15	Tuticorin	Water-supply (separate scheme).	As ordered in G.O. No. 1034 M., dated 27th August 1914 the Deputy Sanitary Engineer is drawing up plans and estimates for a separate scheme of water supply from the Tambraparni river. The Chief Engineer issued his Memorandum No. 1506 Wks./S-1, dated 2nd December 1914, called for further report on the reliability of the source before drawing up plans and estimate which will be forwarded shortly. But as the plans and estimates are nearly drawn up it is not considered advisable to defer their completion as they have been called for by Government and the question of reliability of supply can, it is thought, be best considered by the Chief Engineer if the final proposals are shown to him.	..
16	Coimbatore	Water-supply ..	The scheme is being revised by the Deputy Sanitary Engineer, South and West, on the lines suggested by the Chief Engineer in his note, No. 219, dated 18th June 1914, embodied in Sanitary Board's Proceedings No. 817-S., dated 9th July 1914. An estimate amounting to Rs. 20,750 for carrying out full power tests in connection with the scheme has been sanctioned and will be forwarded to the Chief Engineer.	7,66,000
17	Coddayah	Water-works improvements.	The Deputy Sanitary Engineer, North and Central, reports: "Final tests ordered in Public Works Department Memorandum No. 3627 C., dated 30th October 1913, have been carried out and revised plans and estimates for improvements will be forwarded on 19th December 1914." Plans and estimates since received are under scrutiny by the Sanitary Engineer.	12,500

Statement of report of progress of water-supply and drainage schemes under investigation as on 1st January 1915—*cont.*

Serial number.	Name of town.	Nature of scheme.	Present stage of the scheme as on 1st January 1915.	Amount of estimate (approximate in those cases in which the scheme is not worked out in detail).
18	Salem	Water-works improvements.	The Deputy Sanitary Engineer, South and West, reports. "The preparation of plans and estimates for augmenting the water-supply during the hot weather by an infiltration gallery below the bund of the Paramaram Thapatti tank is under preparation." The Deputy Sanitary Engineer has been requested to expedite submission of these plans and estimates as required by the Chief Engineer.	Rs ..
19	Adoni	Drainage	The Deputy Sanitary Engineer, North and Central, reports "Plans and estimates are under preparation and will be submitted as early as possible. Plans of street drains are approaching completion and the working out of intercepting sewers is in progress."	2,50,000
20	Hiloe	Do.	The Deputy Sanitary Engineer, North and Central, reports "Plans and estimates are under preparation by the Assistant Sanitary Engineer, North, and will be forwarded as early as possible."	2,50,000
21	Bathampur ..	Do.	The Deputy Sanitary Engineer, North and Central, reports "Preparation of plans and estimates will be taken up next year." (1915).	3,00,000
22	Chingleput ..	Do.	The Deputy Sanitary Engineer, North and Central, reports "Preparation of plans and estimates will be taken up in January 1915. Memoranda on Minutes for further investigation has been instituted in G.O. Mis. No. 2134 M., dated 7th November 1914. This will be taken up shortly."	1,25,000
23	Guntur	Do.	The Deputy Sanitary Engineer, North and Central, reports. "Preparation of plans and estimates will be taken up next year." (1915.)	3,00,000
24	Bezwada	Do.	The Deputy Sanitary Engineer, North and Central, reports "Preparation of plans and estimates will be taken up in January or February 1915."	3,00,000
25	Cocanada	Do.	The Deputy Sanitary Engineer, North and Central, reports. "Preparation of plans and estimates will be taken up next year." (1915).	4,00,000
26	Nandyal	Do.	The Deputy Sanitary Engineer, North and Central, reports "Plans and estimates will be drawn up as soon as possible."	2,50,000
27	Anakapalle ..	Do.	This has been disposed of in G.O. No. 136 M., dated 22nd January 1913. The investigation of the scheme is pending the working out of schemes for the relief of congestion.	1,50,000
28	Negapatam ..	Do.	The Deputy Sanitary Engineer, South and West, reports: "The plans and estimates for a closed sewerage scheme ordered in G.O. No. 52 M., dated 8th January 1914, are under preparation and will be completed before 31st March 1915 if not earlier."	7,50,000 (closed sewerage scheme).
29	Kumbakonam ..	Drainage (including the opening of conservancy lanes).	The Deputy Sanitary Engineer, South and West, reports. "The scheme is under preparation by the Assistant Sanitary Engineer, South Circle. Antecedent to the construction of a drainage scheme at Kumbakonam, it is found necessary to open out many miles of conservancy lanes, the cost of which will amount to about two lakhs. The plans for these conservancy lanes are now being prepared in consultation with the Chairman of the municipality. Two draftsmen are employed on this work at Kumbakonam. The scheme is well advanced. As the drainage scheme will depend greatly on the scheme for opening up conservancy lanes, it will be designed after the latter scheme has been approved by Government. The Council has been requested to place Rs 2,000 at the disposal of the Sanitary Engineer for special staff for designing the drainage scheme. Work will be commenced probably in April next."	5,00,000

Statement of report of progress of water-supply and drainage schemes under investigation as on 1st January 1915—*contd.*

Serial number.	Name of town.	Nature of scheme.	Present stage of the scheme as on 1st January 1915	Amount of estimate (approximate in those cases in which the scheme is not worked out in detail).
				Rs
30	Salem	Drainage .. .	The Deputy Sanitary Engineer, South and West, reports "The preparation of plans and estimates for this work is in progress . . . The scheme under preparation will consist of open drains with intercepting sewers and suitable sewage disposal and outfall works."	4,00,000
31	Trichinopoly ..	Do.	The Deputy Sanitary Engineer, South and West, reports: "The preparation of hydraulic details relating to the design of different items provided and other particulars called for in Public Works Department Memorandum No. 3666 D.E., dated 30th October 1913, is in progress."	10,50,000

III.—Schemes under investigation (21).

32	Tiruvannamalai ..	Water-supply ..	The preliminary report submitted by the Deputy Sanitary Engineer, North and Central, after completing the investigation ordered in G.O. Ms. No. 1708 M., dated 18th September 1913, has been returned to him ordering the putting down of further boring and for joint inspection.	1,50,000
33	Rajahmundry .	Do ..	The Deputy Sanitary Engineer, North and Central reports: "Investigation nearly completed and a preliminary report with an estimate for further investigation will be shortly submitted."	7,60,000
34	Parlakimedi ..	Water-supply and drainage.	A preliminary report received from the Deputy Sanitary Engineer, North and Central, has been returned to continue further investigation. The Deputy Sanitary Engineer reports that the work will be taken up soon.	2,00,000
35	Ongole	Water-supply ..	The Deputy Sanitary Engineer, North and Central, reports that the further investigation ordered in G.O. Mis. No. 400 M., dated 27th February 1914, is in progress.	2,00,000
36	Nandyal	Do. ..	A report on the investigation done and an estimate for further investigation have been received from the Deputy Sanitary Engineer, North and Central, this month, and are under scrutiny by the Sanitary Engineer.	2,00,000
37	Palamcottah	Do. ..	The Deputy Sanitary Engineer, North and Central, reports: "Investigation ordered in G.O. No. 2036 L., dated 23rd November 1913, is nearly completed by the Assistant Sanitary Engineer, Northern Circle." A fresh estimate for scheme D has been received this month from the Deputy Sanitary Engineer, Northern and Central Circles.	64,000
38	Peddapuram ..	Do. ..	The Deputy Sanitary Engineer, North and Central, reports that the investigation ordered in G.O. No. 1346 L., dated 15th August 1913, is in progress under Assistant Sanitary Engineer, Northern Circle.	1,22,000
39	Srirangam ..	Do. ..	This scheme is under investigation jointly with that required for Trichinopoly water-works improvements.	3,00,000
40	Cochin	Do. ..	The Deputy Sanitary Engineer, South and West, reports: "The boring has reached a depth of 283 feet and work has been suspended temporarily with the view of securing a more experienced boring superintendent. Mr. J. A. Klein was re-engaged from the 20th November 1914 as reported in Sanitary Engineer's letter No. 802 G., dated 20th November 1914, to the Chief Engineer. After arranging for certain new tools and rods required for lowering and sinking the 10" pipes, Mr. Klein reached Cochin on the 1st December. The 10" pipes are now being lowered and the boring has now reached a depth of 338 feet."	3,00,000

Statement of report of progress of water-supply and drainage schemes under investigation as on 1st January 1915—*contd.*

Serial number.	Name of town.	Nature of scheme.	Present stage of the scheme as on 1st January 1916	Amount of estimate (approximate in those cases in which the scheme is not worked out in detail).
				Rs.
41	Mangalore ..	Water-supply ..	The Deputy Sanitary Engineer, South and West, reports "The complete survey has been ordered by Government in G.O. No. 153 M., dated 24th January 1914, has been partially done and the work has been suspended owing to monsoon conditions. The experimental well in the Marsh valley has thus far not disclosed any possibilities of abundant sub-soil supply. The Deputy Sanitary Engineer proposes to sink the well to the rocky substratum where according to popular opinion there are copious supply of good water. Operations are proposed to be resumed early next year." (1915.)	5,50,000
42	Calicut	Do. ..	The Deputy Sanitary Engineer, South and West, reports: "The further investigation of the Elathur water-supply scheme sanctioned in G.O. Mis. No. 2408 M., dated 19th November 1913, and for which funds were provided by the Council and the surveyor accordingly engaged thereon, had to be stopped owing to monsoon having set in. But the work done thus far has afforded proof of the existence of an copious and potable supply in the Elathur valley at the proposed head-works site. Further investigation will be resumed early next year. Plans and estimates which were stated in the last quarterly report as being drawn up have had to be deferred owing to urgent work on hand and the scheme may be over till the completion of the investigation."	6,00,000
43	Mannargudi ..	Do. ..	Investigation work has been completed and the scheme will be designed in due course.	3,50,000
44	Trichinopoly ..	Water-works improvements.	The Deputy Sanitary Engineer, South and West, reports: "The experimental well sanctioned in G.O. No. 863 M., dated 25th April 1913, has been sunk to 43 feet. The results have been sufficiently definite to prove the existence of a large volume of sub-soil water below the stratum tapped by the existing infiltration works. Quantity and quality tests will be made next hot weather."	4,00,000
45	Rajahmundry ..	Drainage	The investigation ordered in G.O. Mis. No. 1666 M., dated 18th September 1913, having been completed, an estimate for the investigation and drawing up of plans and estimates for the drainage of the whole town has been received from the Deputy Sanitary Engineer, South and Central. Proposals for draining a portion of the town have been sanctioned, for execution in G.O. No. 1915 M., dated 6th October 1914.	3,00,000
46	Tenali	Do.	The Deputy Sanitary Engineer, North and Central, reports "Preparation of preliminary plans are nearly completed and a report is expected from the Assistant Sanitary Engineer, Northern Circle."	1,50,000
47	Periyakulam ..	Do.	The Deputy Sanitary Engineer, South and West, reports "Outdoor work having been completed designing work will be taken up during 1915-16 as the work in hand is as much as can be done this year."	2,50,000
48	Calicut	Do.	The Deputy Sanitary Engineer, South and West, reports: "Plans and estimates will be drawn up in 1915-16."	3,00,000
49	Cochin	Do.	The Deputy Sanitary Engineer, South and West, reports: "Plans and estimates will be drawn up in 1915-16."	1,50,000
50	Chidambaram ..	Do.	The Deputy Sanitary Engineer, South and West, reports: "Levels have been taken. Investigation will be completed in 1915-16."	1,00,000
51	Mangalore ..	Do.	The work of opening up of conservancy lanes has first to be completed by the Council	5,10,700 (above).
52	Tanjore	Do.	The Deputy Sanitary Engineer, South and West, reports that the investigation for which funds have been placed by the Council has been started and is in progress.	1,65,000

Statement of report of progress of water-supply and drainage schemes under investigation as on 1st January 1915—*cont.*

Serial number.	Name of town.	Nature of scheme.	Present stage of the scheme as on 1st January 1915.	Amount of estimate (approximate in those cases in which the scheme is not worked out in detail).
			IV.—Schemes the investigation of which has not yet been taken up (16).	
53	Coimbatore ..	Water-supply ..	The Deputy Sanitary Engineer, North and Central, reports—"Orders of Government for further investigation of scheme, formulated in a preliminary report, are awaited. An estimate for investigation called for is under preparation."	As 15,65,000
54	Walajapet, Arcot and Ranipet.	Do. ..	The Deputy Sanitary Engineer, North and Central, reports that the investigation will be taken up as soon as possible.	2,00,000
55	Tirupattur ..	Do. ..	With reference to the estimate sanctioned in G.O. No. 2166 M., dated 6th November 1914, the Deputy Sanitary Engineer, North and Central, reports that a surveyor for the investigation has been appointed.	..
56	Pankonda	Do ..	Orders are awaited on the preliminary report forwarded with this office No. 333 M., dated 28th March 1913, through the President, District Board, Anantapur.	55,000
57	Panruti	Do. ..	With reference to the investigation sanctioned in G.O. No. 1126 L., dated 23rd June 1914, the Deputy Sanitary Engineer, South and West, reports that it will be started early in January and completed during the ensuing hot weather.	1,00,000
58	Paighat	Do ..	The Deputy Sanitary Engineer, South and West, reports that the investigation will be commenced early in January 1915.	4,55,000
59	Tiruvalur (Tanjore district).	Do. ..	The Deputy Sanitary Engineer reports: "The Council has placed the necessary funds for carrying out the investigation sanctioned in G.O. No. 1023 M., dated 10th August 1914, and it will be started in January."	1,30,000
60	Godalur, Cumbum, Uttamapalaiyam and Chinnamanur (Madura district).	Do. ..	The Deputy Sanitary Engineer, South and West, reports: "The preliminary report has been received from the Assistant Sanitary Engineer. He roughly estimates the cost of supplying the four towns at Rupees 8,00,000. As such a costly scheme is out of the question, the Deputy Sanitary Engineer is considering ways and means of reducing the cost. The report will be submitted in due course."	..
61	Pallachi, Udumalpet, Tirupur, Gudimattipalayam and Mettupalayam (Coimbatore district).	Do. ..	The Deputy Sanitary Engineer, South and West, reports: "All these towns have been inspected by the Assistant Sanitary Engineer, West, who has also submitted a report. No reliable sources of supply have been revealed, Much experimental work will be necessary and before recommending this, the Deputy Sanitary Engineer proposes to inspect the towns personally."	..
62	Srivilliputtur ..	Do. ..	A preliminary report has been received from the Deputy Sanitary Engineer, South and West, and is under consideration.	..
63	Bellary	Drainage	The Deputy Sanitary Engineer, North and Central, reports that the investigation will be resumed in the current year. An estimate for Rs. 5,150 for certain further work has been sent to Government in Local and Municipal Department in this office No. 713 G., dated 31st October 1914.	4,00,000
64	Kurnool	Do.	The Deputy Sanitary Engineer, North and Central, reports: "Investigation has been started. An estimate for further investigation has been sanctioned in G.O. Mis. No. 2165 M., dated 4th November 1914."	2,00,000
65	Cuddapah	Do	The Deputy Sanitary Engineer, North and Central, reports that the investigation will be started this year. An estimate for Rupees 2,100 for investigation has been sent up for sanction in this office No. 750 G., dated 2nd November 1914. Scheme postponed for the present—*vide* G.O. No. 3628 M., dated 18th December 1914.	2,50,000

Statement of report of progress of water-supply and drainage schemes under investigation as on 1st January 1915—*cont.*

Serial number.	Name of town	Nature of scheme.	Present stage of the scheme as on 1st January 1915.	Amount of estimate (approximate in those cases in which the scheme is not worked out in detail).
66	Vaniyambadi .	Drainage (partial)	In regard to the investigation mentioned in G.O. Ms. No. 2165 M., dated 6th November 1914, the Deputy Sanitary Engineer, North and Central, reports that the same will be started shortly.	Rs. 1,65,000
67	Erode	Drainage	The Deputy Sanitary Engineer, South and West, reports that the investigation will be taken up in due course	1,38,000
68	Mannargudi ..	Do. .. .	In regard to the investigation ordered in G.O. Ms. No. 1158 M., dated 17th June 1914, the Deputy Sanitary Engineer, South and West, reports that the same will be taken up in due course.	..

APPENDIX IV.

[*Vide* Answer to Question No. 75 asked by the Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 2nd February 1915, page 40 *supra*.]

Report relative to Question No. 41 put at the meeting of the 2nd April 1914.

In reply to Government Memorandum No. 639-B./14-1, Revenue, dated 18th May 1914, calling for a report on question No. 41 asked by the Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 2nd April last, the Board begs to state that irrigation of dry lands by intercepting surface drainage by means of *achukattus* is prevalent in the Gôdâvari district for the most part only in the Peddapur and Rajahmundry taluks in which there are a large number of irrigation tanks. Most of the major irrigation tanks have well defined feeder channels; but the minor irrigation tanks depend chiefly upon the surface drainage of occupied fields forming their catchment areas. In some cases there are also "valus" or small water-courses running through the occupied fields and feeding the tanks but the supply brought by them is not by itself sufficient to fill the tanks. The impounding of rain water by means of *achukattus* on dry lands situated above these tanks is extremely prejudicial to the interests of holders of wet lands thereunder especially in years of scanty rainfall. Hence it has been the custom to impose penal water-rate with a view to deter ryots from having recourse to this practice, except in the case of lands which from their situation are only fit for wet cultivation. In their case only single water-rate is charged even if they intercept surface drainage water which will otherwise flow into Government tanks.

The amount of revenue realized in the shape of penalties for irrigation by means of *achukattus* during the three years ending fasli 1322 is as follows:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Fasli 1320	3,051	0	0
„ 1321	2,457	13	4
„ 1322	3,165	2	0

APPENDIX V.

[*Vide* Answer to Question No. 76 asked by the Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 2nd February 1915, page 40 *supra*.]

Report relative to Question No. 42 put at the meeting of 2nd April 1914.

(a) In the year 1902 orders were passed by the then Collector on Divisional officer's report to the effect that these two tanks should not be sold for cultivation purposes on the ground that they were required for communal purposes But subsequently in December 1903 the low portions of these tanks were ordered by Mr. Cumming to be sold for cultivation purposes, the higher portions in them and their bunds being reserved for communal purposes, as the storage of water in the low portions of these tanks was considered unnecessary for second crop and seed beds, and as they were used as latrines and were a source of nuisance.

(*b*) The area actually cultivated with Dalwa crop and the amount of second crop water-rate realized with the water drawn from the Samalkota canal and stored in these tanks during the three years preceding their sale are reported to be 3,600 acres and Rs. 18,000 respectively, giving on the average 1,200 acres and Rs. 6,000 for each fasli.

(*c*) It is a fact that the Public Works Department gave an assurance that the canal could irrigate the whole extent for second crop and that apparently on that assurance the Collector permitted the sale.

(*d*) It is reported that there has been a decrease in second crop cultivation and in the water-rate realized, since the sale.

APPENDIX VI.

[*Vide* Answer to Question No. 80 asked by the Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 2nd February 1915, page 41 *supra*.]

Copy of letter from the Director of Public Instruction, Ref. on Cur. No. 5025, *dated the* 21*st July* 1914.

With reference to Government Memorandum No 1686–1, Educational, dated the 28th May 1914, I have the honour to state that when the correspondent of the Sitaramchandra Vilas Technical Institution, Vizianagram, applied in March 1912 for the recognition of the school, he was informed that the recognition sought for was no longer necessary. Since the revision in June 1910 of article 6 (1) of the scheme relating to the Government Technical Examinations permitting candidates possessing certain minimum general education qualifications to appear for the Government Technical Examinations irrespective of whether they were pupils of recognized institutions or not, it has not been considered necessary to recognize commercial institutions, and whenever correspondents of such schools apply for recognition they are informed accordingly. The policy now adopted by the department is to refuse recognition and aid to commercial institutions *alike* to ignore them so far as recognition and aid are concerned, and I should certainly prefer to maintain this attitude. Shorthand and Typewriting may be taught with much greater advantage as part of a general education than in special institutions, and we therefore seek by all means in our power to encourage their being taught as parts of the secondary course. These private institutions which admit persons who have undergone the minimum of scholastic discipline are in direct competition with our effort to popularise commercial subjects as part of the Secondary School Leaving Certificate course and we cannot consistently aid them. By allowing their pupils to come up for the Government Technical Examinations we are doing as much as can be expected, since the department is putting no hindrance in the way of people who wish to acquire and teach these arts purely in the way of business.

APPENDIX VII.

[*Vide* Answer to the Question No. 93 asked by the Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. Narasimha Raja at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 2nd February 1915, page 44 *supra*.]

Statement showing the number of students who joined the Madras Forest College, Coimbatore, for the 1913–1915 *course and* 1914–1916 *course.*

Name of district or native state from which students came	Number of students joining the 1913–1915 course.	Number of students joining the 1914–1916 course.
*I. Government students**—		
Arcot, South	..	1
Bellary	1	1
Canara, South	1	1
Chingleput	..	1
Chittoor	1	1
Coimbatore, Central	..	1
Coimbatore, South	..	1
Cuddapah, North	1	2
Kollegal	..	1
Kurnool, East	..	2
Kurnool, South	2	2
Kurnool, West	2	2
Madura	..	1
Malabar, North	1	1
Malabar, South	1	..
Nilgiris	1	..
Salem, North	2	1
Tinnevelly	1	..
Trichinopoly	..	1
Vellore, South	..	1
Coorg	1	..
Total Government students	15	21
II. Students deputed by Native States—		
Cochin	..	1
Mysore	3	2
Travancore	4	4
III. Private students—		
Coimbatore	..	1
Madura	1	..
Malabar	1	1
Cochin	..	1
Mysore	1	..
Travancore	4	1
Total other students	14	11
Grand total	29	32

* *Note.*—In the case of Government students the forest district is given.

(The Secretary; the President.)

ACTS ASSENTED TO BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

The SECRETARY reported that the Tirupati Devasthānam Schools Act, the Madras Deputy Collectors Act and the Madras Decentralization Act, which had been passed by the Council on the 21st, 24th and 21st November 1914, respectively, had received the assent of His Excellency the Governor on the 14th December 1914.

ACTS ASSENTED TO BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I have to announce that the following Acts received the assent of the Governor-General on the dates specified against them:—

"(i) The Tirupati Devasthānam Schools Act, 1914—31st December 1914.
"(ii) The Madras Deputy Collectors Act, 1914—6th January 1915.
"(iii) The Madras Decentralization Act, 1914—15th January 1915."

RULES FOR THE CONDUCT OF BUSINESS AT MEETINGS OF THE COUNCIL.

The SECRETARY reported that the amendments made in rules 67 and 68 of the rules for the conduct of business at meetings of the Council at the meeting held on the 21st November 1914 received the assent of His Excellency the Governor on the 9th December 1914.

COMMUNICATIONS TO THE COUNCIL.

The SECRETARY reported the receipt of the following communications to the Council:—

Regarding the Bills to amend the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908.

Memorial from M.R.Ry. K. Raghunatha Rao Avargal, Mittadar of Pudur, Tinnevelly district, dated 28th November 1914.

Regarding the Madras Irrigation Bill.

(i) Telegram from the Secretary, Kistna District Association, Masulipatam, dated 16th November 1914.

(ii) From the Joint Secretary to the Gōdāvari District Association, Cocanada, dated 14th November 1914.

(iii) Telegrams from ryots of twenty-three villages in Kistna district, dated 18th November 1914.

(iv) Memorial from Zamindars and other landholders of the Northern Circars, dated 11th November 1914.

(v) Memorial from the President of the Madras Landholders' Association, Madras, dated 14th November 1914.

(vi) Resolutions passed at a public meeting held at Bāpatla, Guntūr district, dated 7th November 1914.—

(vii) From M.R.Ry. Addanki Subba Rao Pantulu Garu, District Board Member, Narsapur, Kistna district, dated 19th November 1914.

(viii) From ryots of twenty villages in the Guntūr district, dated 18th November 1914.

Regarding the Hindu Post-puberty Marriage Bill, 1914.

(i) Proceedings of the meeting of the Srimac Madhwa Siddhantonnahini Sabha held at Chittanur, Chittoor district, on the 28th December 1914.

(ii) Proceedings of a public meeting held at Kollur, Guntūr district, dated 10th January 1915.

(iii) From M.R.Ry. Pandit R. Natesa Sastriyal and 21 others of Tao'chakkādu, Chidambaram taluk, South Arcot district, dated 14th January 1915.

(iv) Resolution passed at a public meeting held at Adityapuram, Palghat taluk, Malabar district, dated 16th January 1915.

(Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar.)

(v) From the President, Utkal Samaj, Vizagapatam district, dated 17th January 1915.

(vi) From the President of a public meeting held at Nandyal, Kurnool district, on the 13th and 14th January 1915.

(vii) From the Secretary, Uriya Samaj, Ganjām, dated 21st January 1915.

(viii) From the President of a public meeting held at Kumbakōnam on the 18th January 1915.

(ix) From the Brahmans, Kshatriya and Vaisya pandits of Jammalamadugu, Cuddapah district, dated 18th January 1915.

(x) From the Chairman of a public meeting held at Coimbatore on 24th January 1915.

THE BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS ABKĀRI ACT, 1886.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR:—"Your Excellency, I beg to introduce the Bill to amend the Madras Abkāri Act, 1886, and to move that it be read in Council. This Bill is a purely formal one intended to remedy a defect which has been brought to light by a decision of the Calcutta High Court. The definition of the word 'denatured' in the existing Act is 'effectually and permanently rendered unfit 'for human consumption.' It has been pointed out by the Calcutta High Court that there is no process of denaturation which will 'effectually and permanently' render liquor unfit for human consumption, that it is always possible by suitable chemical treatment to render it again potable and that therefore, notwithstanding any amount of proof of any denaturation process, it will not be possible to secure a conviction for the offence of rendering potable liquor which has been denatured. In consequence of this decision of the Calcutta High Court, it has become necessary to alter the definition of the word 'denatured.' That is the main provision in the amending Bill. It has also become necessary to introduce a consequential amendment in a later section, section 55-A of the present Act. The definition of the word 'denatured' that has been adopted in the Bill is, 'subjected to a process prescribed by the Local 'Government by notification for the purpose of rendering unfit for human consump-'tion.' It does not use the words 'effectually and permanently rendered unfit for 'human consumption.' If the liquor has been subjected to the treatment referred to in the notification, it will come within the definition of 'denatured.' A further amendment of a consequential character, which it has been found necessary to introduce, is the insertion of a fresh section in the place of the existing section 55-A. The material part of the amendment is that 'it shall be presumed unless and until 'the contrary is proved that any spirit which is proved on chemical analysis to 'contain any quantity of any of the prescribed denaturants is or contains or has been 'derived from denatured spirit.' This follows from the other amendment in clause 2 of the Bill. I now move **that the Bill be read in Council**."

The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart seconded the motion.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Secretary then read the title of the Bill.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR:—"Your Excellency, I now move **that the Bill be not referred to a Select Committee for report.** It is a very short Bill, and there are no complications in it. The amendments are more or less of a formal character. It is hardly necessary to refer it to a Select Committee."

The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart seconded the motion.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR:—"I now beg to move **that the operation of Council rule No. 46 be suspended and the Bill be taken into consideration at once.**"

The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart seconded the motion.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The consideration of the preamble and the title was postponed on the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR:—"I now move that clause 1 stand part of the Bill."

The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart seconded the motion.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR:—"I move that clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart seconded the motion.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR:—"I move that clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart seconded the motion.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR:—"I move that the preamble stand part of the Bill."

The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart seconded the motion.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR:—"I now move that the title stand part of the Bill."

The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart seconded the motion.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR:—"I now move that the Bill be passed into law at once."

The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart seconded the motion.

The motion was put and agreed to.

Resolutions on matters of General Public Interest.

EXCLUSION OF OFFICIALS FROM ELECTION TO DISTRICT BOARDS.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"I have the honour to move the first resolution standing against my name. The resolution is in these terms:

'I. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that such steps as are necessary be taken to prohibit officials from standing for election to the district boards.'

"It is laid down in sections 8 to 27 of the Madras Local Boards Act of 1884 that some members of district boards may be appointed by the Governor in Council and that some members may be elected by the various taluk boards in the district. As for the proportion of the elected members, the Act provides that three-fourths of the members of the district boards may be appointed by election, though, according to the executive orders of the Government, only half the members of the boards are so appointed. But section 12 lays down that 'any person holding a salaried 'office under Government in the district may be appointed by name or in virtue of his 'office to be a member of the district board, provided that the number of such persons 'appointed by the Governor in Council to be members of any district board together 'with the *ex-officio* members shall not exceed one-fourth of the whole number of 'members of such board.' That section clearly suggests that the object with which this provision was incorporated in the Act was to fix the maximum of official strength on district boards at one-fourth of the number of members of the board, leaving other places to be filled up by non-officials, be it by nomination or by election. That this was the actual interpretation put upon it by the Government is clear from G.O. No. 1352 L., dated 18th December 1902. It runs thus:

'His Excellency the Governor in Council would impress on the presidents of district boards that the proportions of one-fourth and one-third specified in sections 12 and 17 respectively of the Act represent the maxima of the official strength and that it is desirable to appoint Government servants only in cases in which it is considered absolutely necessary to have them

(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rau.)

on the boards. The presidents of boards are requested in future when elections are in view to see that in cases where the election of an official member will make the proportion of official members in excess of that prescribed by the Act, official members do not stand as candidates.'

"Subsequently, the matter was again considered by the Government; and it was thought that a strict interpretation of section 12 of the Act would only apply to members appointed by the Governor in Council, and that it would not refer to those appointed by election. Therefore in the year 1903 the Government issued another order, G.O. No. 402 L., dated 27th March, practically abrogating the construction put upon it by the previous Government Order, and saying that it should be limited to the case of persons appointed by nomination. The result therefore has been that, though according to the object underlying section 12—it is unnecessary to consider whether it does or does not enable the Government to adopt the construction adopted in the later Government Order—only one-fourth of the members of district boards can be officials, it is now possible for even one-half of the members of the district boards to be officials. According to the figures available regarding the constitution of these local boards—the figures found in the report for 1912–13—that for 1913–14 not having been issued yet—it appears that out of about 770 members on the various district boards, 297 are officials and 473 non-officials; so that for the Presidency we find that about 38 per cent. are officials. Though the figures are not very discouraging, taking the general average of the Presidency into consideration, yet when we consider particular districts it would show quite another state of affairs. We find that in Salem there are more officials than non-officials—15 officials for 14 non-officials; similarly in Kurnool there are 19 officials as against 18 non-officials; and there are some districts in which the number of officials is nearly equal to the non-official strength, as shown below:—

	Officials.	Non-officials.
Guntur	15	16
Cuddapah	14	17
Kistna	19	21
Vizagapatam	14	17
Tinnevelly	13	16
South Arcot	14	17

"It is now necessary to consider whether, taking into consideration the progress made in local self-government at present and the fact that a larger number of people are taking interest in matters concerning local fund administration, rules cannot be framed so as to prevent officials from standing for election to district boards. This is a subject which has been brought before the Council for several years. I find that a similar resolution was moved by my Hon'ble friend, Mr. Kesava Pillai, and lost in this Council, at a meeting held on the 4th April 1911. Various Provincial and district conferences held in the Presidency have also been making representations to the Government in regard to this matter. Notice of a similar resolution was given for the meeting held on 21st November 1913, when the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar was pleased to state that the matter was under the consideration of the Government. We cherished hopes that it would eventually lead to a substantial improvement in this direction, and that the rules would be modified to some extent. It was therefore somewhat disappointing when, in reply to a question put by me at the meeting held in November last, we got the information that the Government did not propose to relax the rules on the subject. I only request your Excellency's Government to consider whether, in view of the progress that has been made during the last decade, there is any ground whatever for perpetuating that anomaly which we find in the working of the provisions of this Act.

"The only objection which can probably be urged against my resolution is that tahsildars especially are very useful members of district boards, that their presence on the district board would materially help the local fund administration, and that it is not possible to provide for them unless they are permitted to come in by the door of election. When we take into consideration the fact that, according to the constitution of the local boards, revenue divisional officers are *ex-officio* members of the district boards and that the number of revenue divisions has been gradually increased in view of the exigencies of the times, I would ask whether it is necessary to have on the district boards these tahsildars in addition. Is it not a fact that these divisional officers, who are themselves touring officers, come into contact with the actual condition of affairs throughout their divisions and that they can

place before the district boards all the knowledge and all the information, which we can expect from the tahsildars? If the Act is so worded as to make it impossible for some of the revenue divisional officers to be on the board, the matter will stand on a different footing. But that is not so. Under these circumstances, it is certainly anomalous that it should be made possible for tahsildars also to be on the board in large numbers.

"Another objection which might possibly be urged against my resolution is, 'why are you afraid of the principle of election? You have got a non-official 'majority in the constitution of taluk boards, if they so choose, why should it not be 'possible for them to elect non-officials? Why do you interfere with the election of 'these tahsildars?' I only request your Excellency's Government to look at facts just as they are at present. It is true that various taluk boards have on occasions displayed considerable independence and considerable sagacity, so as to vote for non-official persons even against tahsildars. But in what condition do the majority of the members of the taluk boards remain at present? Why should it be made possible for these officials to compete against non-officials, when it is possible for all interests being properly represented on district boards even in their absence? If that is to be one of the objections urged against this resolution, I would state at once that that objection cannot merit consideration for any length of time.

"There is another aspect of the question which I wish to place before the Council before I close. It is the desire of all of us that as many persons as possible should be trained in these local bodies, and that they must be given perfect freedom of action. Unless it is found that the presence of these tahsildars and other officials is an absolute necessity, there is no possible danger in preventing them from standing for election. I tried to elicit information at this meeting as to whether the opinions of the various presidents of local boards were called for before the Government came to the conclusion that it was unnecessary to modify the rules and I was informed that the opinions of the presidents were not called for. I suppose the Government thought that this was a matter in which local boards themselves could have expressed their own views in the matter through their presidents. I believe it is clear that the stage has come when further advance can be made in this direction and when we can dispense with the necessity of electing tahsildars and other officials to district boards. With these remarks, I commend this proposition to your acceptance."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"My Lord, I have great pleasure in seconding this resolution, which has been placed before the Council by my Hon'ble friend Mr Krishna Rao. This matter has been brought before this Council more than once, by way of interpellations and also by a resolution moved in 1911, just now alluded to by the Honourable mover of this proposition. The inadvisability of the election of officials from the taluk boards to the district boards has been pressed upon the attention of this Council by interpellations by me and other members of this Council since 1913 and the Government were pleased to reply that the question would be considered, but up to now it does not seem to have been properly considered and the official element reduced to any appreciable extent. The Decentralization Commission's report states that there should not be any undue predominance of the official element in the district boards, so that local self-government may be made really effective and efficient. Unfortunately, my Lord, this is a province which has the lowest percentage of elected members in district boards In the newly constituted Province of Bihar 23·3 per cent. of the members of the boards are elected. But here in this Presidency the percentage is only 11·5. Up to 31st March 1913 there were about 770 members in the twenty-five district boards of this Presidency. Of these 124 were *ex-officio* members, 71 were officials nominated, 219 non-officials nominated, 102 officials and 254 non-officials elected. It is to these 102 elected officials that I want to invite the attention of your Excellency's Government to see that this number is at least reduced if not altogether avoided. In these twenty-five district boards in this Presidency 124 are *ex-officio* members, 71 officials are nominated and 102 officials elected; that comes to about 297 officials as against 219 non-officials nominated and 254 non-officials elected. If these 102 officials are not permitted to stand for election in the district boards, the non-officials elected would be 356 as against 219 nominated non-officials and 195 officials in a total of 770 members for all the district boards. Two hundred officials represent in fact the maximum number

that was contemplated under section 12 of the Local Boards Act; and I do not see any necessity for any more officials. These 102 officials elected by the taluk boards have not only altered the character of the district boards, but also have prevented as many non-officials from getting into these bodies. The Decentralization Commission's report said that the mere fact of an official standing for election implies his return to the district board. Experience teaches us that it is so.

"Taking the case of the Gödävari district board, my Lord, out of 32 members there are eight *ex-officio* and nominated officials, making up the one-fourth contemplated under section 12 of the Local Boards Act. There are in addition six tahsildars, elected, out of eight tahsildars in the district; the two tahsildars that are not on the district board being the tahsildar of Bhadrachalam and the tahsildar of Nugur, who evidently could not find their way into the district board merely because their head-quarters are very far removed from the district head-quarters.

"My Lord, this vast percentage of officials, which the Honourable mover has just now pointed out as being a distinctive feature in almost every board in the Presidency, is to be deprecated; it has given a purely official character to the district boards, which in my humble opinion must be prevented as soon as possible. I therefore strongly commend this resolution to your Excellency's Government, for sympathetic consideration and I also suggest that some effective steps may be taken so as to prevent these tahsildars and other Government officials from standing for election and competing against the non-officials in the taluk boards."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar:—"Your Excellency, the resolution that has been moved by the Hon'ble Mr Krishna Rao proposes to prohibit officials from standing for election to district boards. The Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao referred to the provisions of section 12 of the Local Boards Act, which says 'Any person 'holding a salaried office under Government in the district may be appointed by name 'or in virtue of his office to be a member of the district board, provided that the 'number of such persons appointed by the Governor in Council to be members of any 'district board together with the *ex-officio* members shall not exceed one-fourth of the 'whole number of members of such board.' There is no restriction in the Act on the appointment of officials by election. It is therefore a question for consideration whether the disqualification that is now sought to be placed on officials would be consistent with the spirit of the Act. No doubt under a later section, which enables the Local Government to frame rules with regard to qualifications, it is open to the Government to lay down what shall be the qualifications for election. But is it not somewhat straining that section to say that disqualifications may be imposed upon persons wholesale as a class? That is what the present resolution attempts to do.

"The Honourable mover of this resolution has not referred to any evils which have arisen from the present system under which officials have been allowed to be elected. He considers that the presence of tahsildars on the district boards is unnecessary, however useful they may be, but he has not referred the Council to any evidence to show that the appointment of tahsildars, or for the matter of that other officials, has led to any harm or any injury to the interests of the district boards. In some districts, he has pointed out, there was a very large preponderance of the official element, and I think he had in view Salem and Kurnool. With regard to Kurnool, the Government addressed the Collector of Kurnool and asked him to consider the advisability of reducing the official element. Similarly, if in any particular case it is brought to the notice of the Government that there is an undue preponderance of the official element, the Government will be prepared to address the local authorities on the subject. But, as it is, there is at present no evidence that there has been any injury, any detriment to the interests of the boards by reason of the present system by which officials are allowed to be elected.

"This question of qualifications or disqualifications for election must come up for consideration in connection with the Local Boards Act, which is being amended. The question must necessarily be decided when the amendment of the Local Boards Act is taken up. Pending the amendment of the Act and pending the consideration of the question which must necessarily be given at the time of the amendment of the Act, it seems to me unnecessary to take any steps now to prohibit officials from standing for election to the district boards.

[Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar ; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.]

"The Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao evidently regards the presence of the tahsildar as an undesirable element in a district board. He has not referred to any other class of officials than tahsildars and he has not told us whether he regards the presence of other classes of officials also as an equally undesirable element in the constitution of the district boards. At any rate, he has not told us what the evils are from which district boards are now suffering. It is not possible now to accept this resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—"May it please your Excellency, the resolution which has been proposed by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Krishna Rao uses the term "officials" according to the common acceptation of the term. According to the resolution I suppose objection is taken to village magistrates and karnams getting into district boards. The Honourable Member who has just sat down referred to other classes of officials. I believe that the objections which have been urged against tahsildars would to a greater extent apply in the case of village magistrates. It has been mentioned just now that the evils arising from the large preponderance of officials or a large number of officials getting in by the door of election have not been sufficiently pointed out by the proposer. I rather think that he left a great deal to be inferred from his statement regarding the independence or want of independence of the local boards. I believe it is easy to expand the ideas contained in the statement that a large number of independent persons are not to be found in a district board where a large number of officials are found. The fact of the matter is, any person who is present at mufassal district board meetings would see that they are comparatively lifeless, if I may use the term, a large number of persons being subordinates, whether as village heads or tahsildars, under the president of the district board. They feel that even in taking the liberty of putting questions to elicit answers they are doing something which may not be viewed favourably. There are matters in which members of district boards should be able to take their own stand and deliver their own opinions, though it is not always that very important questions do crop up. Take, for instance, the railway question, where a taluk or district board has to decide between the conflicting claims of such a company as Messrs. Binny & Co. and other proposals which might be put forward. It is not easy to expect that any person who is in the position of village officer or tahsildar would differ from the pronounced opinions of the revenue divisional officer or the District Collector who may happen to be presiding over the affairs of the boards. It is unnecessary to dilate further on these evils, but I would refer to the absence of good as an evil. I shall explain what I mean. I think these institutions, the local boards, were primarily intended for giving an opportunity for the representatives of the people who are not in the service of Government to take part in local administration; and the maximum was fixed at three-fourths for non-officials in the boards. If the Government should, by any rule framed for the conduct of their own subordinates, find their way to enable a larger number of non-officials to take part in the proceedings of the district board, they would be rendering a very useful service to the cause of local self-government. In that way the absence of good may be termed an evil; and I believe that is also hinted in the speech of the proposer.

"It is not always the question of the amount of immediate good that the non-official can achieve in the district boards; there is the question of training also that has to be considered. Every tahsildar or village officer or other official who takes up an elective seat in the district board deprives to that extent the non-official member of his chance of training. We have of course no quarrel with the tahsildars and village officers. We do not refer to these people as exercising any baneful influence upon the district boards; and I may point out that the number of seats is rather small, comparatively speaking. But if, as was mentioned for instance in Salem, out of 29 members of the district board 15 are officials and 14 non-officials, it is a rather grotesque thing to call that an institution for the development of non-official talent in local self-government. What I would point out is that though tahsildars are very serviceable in their way, to quote one instance of officials—especially on taluk boards they are found to be of great service, having the information which few other members have—still in these local bodies where the available seats are so few, if they take up a large number of them, it is a hardship. As regards the amendment of the Local Boards Act that is coming up, if as the result of those amendments we are likely to have an increase in the number of members sufficiently large to provide places for all the tahsildars I shall not raise

(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar ; Mr. Srinivasa Sastri ; Mr. Rama Ayyangar.)

any objection. Let us have the experience of those officials if that is considered an advantage ; but at the same time it ought to be possible for each taluk to send up at least three non-officials to district boards. There is a great deal of inter-dependence between the taluk board and the district board ; and it is by the non-official representatives of the taluk boards and district boards that we could render both these institutions useful in developing the people's capacity for local self-government. At present, however, the number of seats is so limited that we request that the Government may be pleased to prevent these salaried officials under them from taking up seats by election.

" With reference to the first objection with which the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar started, namely, that it was hardly consistent with the provisions or at any rate with the spirit of the Act for the Government to make use of the power of framing rules for imposing disqualifications on their servants, I may point out that there is absolutely nothing in it inconsistent with the spirit of the provisions of the Act. On the other hand, as I have already pointed out, the very spirit of the Act of 1884 in fixing three-fourths as the maximum number of seats for non-officials is to find more seats for non-officials. It is unnecessary to frame rules under a particular section of the Local Boards Act. If the Government should be pleased departmentally to issue directions to their subordinates, which they can always do, not to compete with the non-officials and hinder the work of these institutions, that would certainly not require the utilization of powers conferred by Act V of 1884. In any case there is nothing like straining the provisions of the Act in imposing disqualifications on Government servants in standing for elective seats. I believe, therefore, there would be practically no objection from any standpoint to give increased facilities for non-officials to take part in matters of local self-government ; and that is all that is asked for in this resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI :—" Your Excellency, in reply to the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar's point may I be allowed to mention to the Council one practical inconvenience that arises from the high proportion of the official element in the constitution of district boards? Since the report of the Decentralization Commission was issued, it has become a principle followed by the Government that all actions of municipalities and district boards should be tenderly and considerately viewed as actions of self-governing bodies, bodies representative of the people. Many matters must have come up before the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar himself in which he was asked to revise measures taken by district boards and I dare say his difficulty has been enhanced by reason of the fact that they were actions of the district boards which under the Decentralization Commission's report were entitled to special consideration. If a very large proportion of the members of district boards be officials, I do not think this consideration is due to them. Many an action of these district boards has within my own knowledge been questioned by the public, and we felt that it was hardly fair to public opinion that the Government should tell us back, 'Well, that is the opinion of your own district board which is a representative body.' To justify the Government giving them this special tenderness, it is necessary to see that the official element, while not certainly unduly low, does not become unduly high. Examples have been mentioned today of certain district boards in which the official element is in excess of the non-official element, as also certain other examples in which the official element comes perilously near the non-official element in strength. I am not inclined to dispute the soundness of the advice given by the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar that this matter had better be taken up when the Local Boards Act comes up for amendment. I dare say the matter will then be taken up in right earnest. But in the meantime and for the present it is not unreasonable to ask that the heads of districts might be instructed to see that, when the official strength of the district boards comes very near the non-official strength, further official accession to the strength of the district boards is prevented by executive action."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR :—" My Lord, the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar remarked that no evidence has been given of instances in which the preponderance of officials has caused difficulty. My Lord, I feel bound in duty to let the Government know what I had known in the case of a certain election. It was an election in the Ramnad district. The competitors were a Deputy Tahsildar and one of the leading members of the Nattukottai Chetti community. The non-official

(Mr. Rama Ayyangar ; Mr. Kesava Pillai.)

competitor was a well-read member of his community, who had taken deep interest in public affairs. He had himself given large contributions to educational institutions and was also taking a leading part in public associations. The attempt that was made on behalf of the official competitor was to see that the attendance at the taluk board meeting was so reduced that the non-official member could not get a majority. The meeting had to be adjourned more than once owing to several difficulties. I happened to be present at Mammadura at the final election. The Nattukottai Chetti community, who can rarely be induced to put themselves in opposition to officials, decided to attend in a body and managed with considerable difficulty to make up their minds to vote against the official. The result of the poll was 8 against 8, the official members joining together to support the official and probably also taking one or two of the non-officials with them. It thus ended almost in a draw and by the casting vote of the president, an official, the official was elected to the district board. My Lord, there was considerable agitation in consequence among this prosperous community. They wanted to take immediate steps and I have no doubt they petitioned to the district board president. I am not, however, aware of it. This was in 1912, about the close of that year. I am not aware of what happened further. They took legal and also other objections to that election. But in the end, we found that the officer was gazetted as district board member in the usual course.

"The proposition that is now placed before this Council deserves the consideration of the Government. I would in any event request the Government to issue strict orders to the presidents of district boards to pass orders prohibiting officials from standing wherever there are non-official candidates available. If power is given to the district board presidents to prohibit opposition by officials against proper non-official candidates, that will probably, I think, be sufficient for the present. In any event the proposition deserves considerable sympathy and attention at the hands of the Government, and I think it is high time that some restrictions are placed on officials trying to get into district boards. It is with considerable difficulty that a non-official can succeed in an election of that kind when opposed by an official."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI :—"My Lord, I am glad that this resolution has come up again for discussion before this Council. The Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar has asked us what evil arises from the present state of things. I would tell him straight that the object of the local self-government scheme of Lord Ripon is being defeated. The object was to educate the people in political responsibility. They are not getting that education which the scheme was intended to achieve. Your Excellency, if you take a district board, there is the Collector sitting as the president; there are his divisional officers; then come the tahsildars and the village magistrates and karnams; and the non officials are at times in a minority or, even if they are in a majority, as in some boards, some are merchants who are subject to the operation of the Income-tax Act; and some others, excepting a few ryots and landlords, are the nominees of the officials of their locality. When a Collector begins to deal with a question, the deputy collectors take their cue from the Collector; the tahsildars cannot discuss freely before the Collector and the deputy collectors, and you do not expect the village officers who are subordinates of the tahsildars to vote against the wishes of the tahsildars and the deputy collectors. Thus the non-official finds it hopeless and he sits quiet; and so the aim and object of the whole scheme is defeated. This is going on day after day. True, some Collectors allow free discussion. But it is not the rule. Many of the Honourable Official Members of this Council were Collectors, and they know that items of expenditure are incurred in anticipation of sanction, nobody dare question it, even if it be for hundreds of rupees. Does this Council expect a deputy collector or a tahsildar or a village magistrate, to ask for an explanation of the Collector? The non-official finds it therefore useless to dissent. There are appeals preferred by servants of the board against the decisions of the Collector-President. Do you think, Sir, that the board, consisting as it does of deputy collectors and tahsildars, will express its views independently? Of course they all say "ditto" to the Collector and the whole thing becomes a farce. Our claims are being narrowed day by day. Once they said that officials should not stand. Now after the interpretation of our Advocate-General, officials are allowed to stand and in some boards officials are in overwhelming numbers while in others they are almost equal to the non-officials. I respectfully ask, when

the Government are anxious to get the co-operation of the people, when you want to stimulate the sense of responsibility among the people, do you think that this sort of local self-government would serve any useful purpose? I wish you would broaden its basis, extend the experiment in local self-government so as to enable the people to learn to manage their own local affairs, and make it a success

"I would say it plainly that most of the tahsildars are anxious to get into district boards only to pay their monthly visits to the Collector. Naturally when they ask the people of the taluk, where they hold office and have influence, to vote for them, of course they all vote for them. They are thus able to meet the Collector every month at public expense. If the Government deem it very necessary that the experience and knowledge of the tahsildar is needed, why not nominate him? Why should he be allowed to stand for election and take away the privilege of a non-official being elected? It is very difficult now-a-days to induce people with any sense of self-respect to go into taluk boards and unions, because the Government have been delegating their powers, as regards the appointment of chairmen of unions and taluk boards, first to the Collector, and then lower down to the deputy collector. Members and the people concerned may protest with all their might; but the Collector or the deputy collector appoints the persons he likes. Thus they become more or less an appendage to his office. I am afraid the whole scheme has miserably failed in the mufassal. The local board is a mere recording body, recording the decisions of the deputy collector or the Collector. I am making rather a frank and plain statement. True, many district boards are getting on well, because the Collectors are energetic. But if you want people with a sense of responsibility to get in, you must give them some voice. You must restrict the number of officials. When the amendment of the Act comes, you may do what you promise; but in the meanwhile, cannot the Government issue an order to mend matters?"

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA:—"May it please your Excellency, we are moving fast; and I think it is high time that we should make local self-government in the mufassal a reality. Both officials and non-officials are very anxious to improve the condition of the districts. They cannot be improved unless additional resources in the shape of revenue and taxation are forthcoming; and I believe it would be unjust to the tax-payers that the district board should be permitted to speak on their behalf when really they have little or no voice in the Councils of these district boards. At the present moment, we find the elected element in the district boards of this Presidency is much smaller than the nominated element. It is otherwise in the Central Provinces and the United Provinces. I do not think that the average intelligence of the ryot or taxpayer in Madras is very much inferior to what obtains in the Central Provinces or in the United Provinces. It seems to me, therefore, in the first place that there is no necessity to keep this elective element in the minority, if the district board's resolutions are to be regarded as the resolutions of the people. But a further element of complexity has been introduced into Madras by reason of the fact that the elective element is composed of non-officials and officials, so that the really effective non-official element has been reduced by a portion of the elected men being influential officials. I believe there are as many as 76 tahsildars elected by taluk boards as members of district boards in this Presidency. Therefore the real effective elective element has to be reduced by this number. The Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Ayyar said that the spirit of the Act seemed to be to leave it open to the electorate to choose officials if they preferred to do so and asked whether it would be wise or consistent with good policy to debar officials from standing for election? I most emphatically and unhesitatingly say that we are going against the spirit of the Act by allowing these officials to stand for election. The total number of members of district boards in the Presidency is 770 and the Act wisely provides that not more than one-fourth should be officials, *ex-officio* as well as nominated or otherwise. Therefore there should be only 192 officials, whereas we have now 297, that is, by some method or other, we have in this Presidency 105 men more than what the Act contemplated so far back as 1884, nearly thirty years ago. Therefore I say that we violate the spirit of the Act, when we allow officials to stand for election.

"I for one should be very sorry if the tahsildar element should altogether disappear from the district boards. I think their intelligence, their ability, their experience would be highly useful in district boards, and I think some method must

be adopted to have them in district boards. But I do not see any reason why, if it came to that, the strength of district boards should not be enlarged and the difference adjusted by the Government nominating tahsildars where necessary. There seems to be no reason why we should not increase our strength and let in tahsildars by way of nomination.

"Another question asked is whether there has been any real inconvenience by reason of allowing this official element to preponderate. My Lord, I have some experience of the mufassal, and I may say that there is a real inconvenience and that the people at large are not altogether wrong in looking upon local self-government as a farce. I am not saying that the results achieved by district boards have not been satisfactory. But from the point of view of training men in local self-government, it has been a failure. Our Government have been wisely conservative to a certain extent; for there is no use of forcing the pace. But at the same time they seem to be unnecessarily more conservative than the Governments of other provinces; and the result has been that non-officials, whether elected or nominated, in these district boards find it hopeless to be able to achieve anything, if they happen to differ from officials. I may tell you one experience of mine during the short time I served as a district board member. Most of us were anxious to vote a large supply for the improvement of village communications. We had a discussion before the meeting. Almost all my friends were perfectly at one with me with regard to the desirability of the object, but they said, 'what is the use? We have been trying to get it, but the Engineer 'is against it and the district board president happens to follow his advice; it is 'perfectly useless for us to agitate the question.' Luckily for us, a few minutes later the district board president sent word that he could not come for that meeting and so a retired officer acted as chairman. Everyone felt that that was the time to push forward the resolution, and so we did and, as a matter of fact, succeeded in getting a supply for these village communications voted to a much larger extent than we could have done if the president was present. Perhaps we suffered from his absence in other respects; but I will say that for that moment self-government was somewhat of a reality, because the members felt they had a freer atmosphere to breathe in. I do not say that an official president would be angry if we spoke out our mind. It is unnecessary for us to analyse the motives that actuate human nature. But as a matter of fact, when a person is nominated, he feels he is in duty bound to support the man who nominated him. He finds that his seat will be imperilled if he does not vote with the official; and the result is that notwithstanding the appearance on paper of a large non-official majority in the district board, the only majority is the working majority of the officials. Consequently, whatever may be the view of the non-officials, it is hopeless to try and induce other men to agree with them.

"There was a ray of hope in the speech of the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar that after all the thing might be remedied by an executive order if any undesirable results are shown to ensue, and that the matter would receive consideration when the new amending Act come up before the Council. I am subject to correction; but I may state that Chittoor and Nellore have gone on very well so far without any officials being elected by taluk boards to the district boards; because the heads of these districts felt that it was undesirable that this discord should be introduced into the taluk boards. As regards Kurnool I hope the matter will be looked into. But at the same time I press that the principle that the elected men should be more than the non-elected men should be borne in mind inasmuch as at the present time the non-official strength has not been allowed to be two thirds, but only one-half. I think the time has come for prevenuting these officials from standing for election. If the Government choose, they can say tomorrow that the men elected by taluk boards shall be three-fourths. So long as that is not so, if the law permits officials to stand, the Government should take executive action to prevent them from doing so, before the law is amended."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—"Your Excellency, it has been submitted by several Honourable members that officials elected and nominated to district boards have an undue predominance. I think it is necessary to take into consideration, in viewing this question whether even some of the retired tahsildars and deputy collectors, either elected or nominated, really represent the views of the people. In some places I know that some of them are nominated or elected to

(Mr. Narasimha Raju ; Mr Ramanuja Ashariyar ; the President.)

represent the taluk boards on the district boards, but some of our worthy retired gentleman will not be out of the official groove and they generally go with the president or other *ex-officio* members of the district board. The whole discussion centred itself round the election of tahsildars and village magistrates to district boards. In the case of tahsildars, I think they serve no useful purpose as representing the taluks from which they come, because if they only agree with the other officials of the district board, they need not be on the board; and if they disagree in any matter, I am sure they do not even put forward a suggestion in the district board against the views of their official superior, the divisional officer and the District Collector. As far as my experience of one district board goes, there is not even a single occasion, if I remember right, on which any tahsildar on the district board ever gave any suggestion regarding any matter of importance that was before the board. The difficulty is all the greater with respect to village officials, because they will have to go against the wishes of the revenue divisional officers as well as tahsildars.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar said that no evils on account of the preponderance of the official element were brought forward. Unfortunately there is no provision in the Act for polling in district boards. If that system existed, many evils could easily be well understood by the Government who would be able to see how matters are going on in district boards. The only record that reaches the public or the Government is that certain resolutions are approved or not approved. I was told that, when the land-cess question was discussed in the Gōdāvari district board, one landholder asked for a poll and it was refused. If a poll had been taken, it would certainly have indicated that a few nominated non-officials and elected officials voted for the enhancement of the land-cess, and the rest were against it. If really the intention of the Government is to have public opinion in district boards, these officials serve no purpose as representing the views of the public on the boards.

"Year after year, the Government are giving grants to district boards for the purpose of roads, specifying various purposes on which the grants should be utilized. As soon as the order of the Government is received, it will be placed before the board, and the engineer or the president is ready with his diversion schemes so as to make certain roads easily passable for motor-cars. Some of the real representatives of the people who find no great difficulty in crossing a nulla may come with their objections and put forward some suggestions for the construction of village roads. Of course both the objects are mentioned in the Government Order. But the official view predominates and the non-official view falls to the ground and this is not to be found in the records of the proceedings of the board. We only see ultimately what resolutions were adopted by the board. These are all evils within the experience of many officials and non-officials that sit in this Council; but it is not possible to verify such things as there is no record of such things on account of the absence of the polling system. With these remarks I support the resolution."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. Ramanuja Achariyar :—"Your Excellency, the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar has pointed out that the Honourable mover of the resolution did not refer to any evil arising from the preponderance of the official element. I think I may give one instance. The district board of Tanjore was asked whether the land-cess might be raised. The district board said 'yes.' But there were meetings held at every important centre in the district, not less than 20 or 30 meetings, and they all protested against the enhancement of the land-cess. The district board did not voice the public opinion in a matter of such importance, because it is so full of officials and nominated gentlemen. I think the decision in the particular case was arrived at by the predominance of officials over non-officials. I remember—if I am mistaken, the Hon'ble Mr. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar will enlighten me—all the members who voted for it were either officials or nominated men. There are many other questions generally coming up before district boards, and I think, if the Government really want genuine public opinion, it is desirable that district boards should have a large preponderance of non-officials."

His Excellency the President :—"I do not wish to intervene in this discussion if the Council wishes it to continue, but I rather gather from some remarks that have been dropped in some of the speeches that there is some feeling in the Council that we may do well to accept the advice of my Honourable friend and colleague Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar, and defer any thorough discussion of this question to the time

(The President ; Mr. Ramachandra Rao.)

when it must inevitably come up—and that is comparatively soon—when the revision of the Local Boards Act is undertaken. That suggestion which was dropped by my Honourable friend has found an echo in one or two speeches which have been delivered on this occasion, and I am inclined to commend it to the Council as worthy of their consideration. The debate has been a very useful debate, and I think the sense of the non-official members on the subject has certainly been conveyed to the Government and at the same time various differing suggestions have been made for the solution of this question—suggestions which are not, all of them, in accordance with the resolution which we have on the paper. Some speakers would have us believe that it may not be universally advantageous to exclude all tahsildars from the membership of these boards and that a solution might be found in enlarging the boards so as to give a larger discretion or larger margin for the nominated element while providing a larger total preponderance for the non-official element. It seems to me, gentlemen, if I may venture to say so, that, this being so, it might be a more business-like proceeding on our part, if the Council are willing, to leave the matter where it has been placed by my Honourable colleague. He has given an assurance that this matter will be discussed when the revision of the Act takes place ; and he has also emphasised what has already been done by the Government in this respect ; that is to say, the attention (in extreme instances) of the presidents of district boards has been called to the undue preponderance of the official element ; and he has added to that the assurance that the Government will continue, though not in any particular, specified method, but by any method which seems good, to have it done. Pending the revision of the Act, and the discussion which must take place then, the Government will draw the attention of the officials concerned to any undue preponderance of the official element on these boards. In these circumstances the Council will perhaps be content to rest on that assurance. It seems to me a practical and reasonable position and it does not stereotype the present position, but leaves it open when the time comes to examine the question in all its bearings. After all one can only take a portion of this large question. The responsibility of non-official members has been alluded to, and there is also, I may say, the whole question of the duties to be assigned to these local authorities. We shall have to fully review the whole thing when we consider the Act. Therefore I make bold to make a suggestion to this Council, and also to the Honourable gentleman who has moved this resolution, that it might be possible, politic, and wise to leave the matter now where it rests."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao :—" Your Excellency, we are extremely thankful for your Excellency's assurance that this subject will receive the earnest and careful consideration of your Excellency's Government. I may say, speaking for myself, that ever since I have been in this Council this question of the undue preponderance of the official element has been raised more than once and we thought naturally that we did make some impression on the Government. Every argument that could be urged either on the official side or on our side has been marshalled and met, I suppose, if I may say so, successfully on our side. The sense of the non-official members in this Council has been conveyed to the Government in the discussion during the last three years and we all expected some tangible announcement of the result of this discussion in the statement made by the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar. I take it that his statement and your Excellency's assurance that the Government would consider this matter in all its bearings give us some hope that, after all, our efforts during the last three or four years are probably beginning to bear fruit and that your Excellency's Government is falling into line, at any rate to some extent, with our views. The chief point, if your Excellency would allow me to say so, is that, if an official is at all to sit on a district board, it is far better that he should be nominated rather than that he should seek the vote of persons who cannot under the present circumstances refuse to vote for him. Speaking practically with regard to the class of tahsildars who seek election, I may invite the attention of Honourable Members to a most useful discussion of the subject as to the extent to which public officials should be permitted to discharge and exercise their full rights of citizenship. I am referring to the Fourth Report of the Commissioners of Public Services in England which has just been issued. One of the questions referred to the Commissioners was exactly this same question, as to how far public officials should be permitted to stand for borough councils, Parliamentary elections and other elections which are held in Great Britain from time to time. The answer is given by the

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Commissioners after reviewing the whole history of the subject. The responsibility of the people and the extent to which they may be jeopardising the interests of the people have been dealt with in a most exhaustive and instructive manner. I do not think I should take up your Excellency's time by referring at length to the previous history of the subject in Great Britain; but even there they seem to have held that the public official is undesirable in borough councils as well as in Parliamentary elections because his position as a public official sometimes places him in conflict with the interest which he seeks to represent. In the present instance, I can conscientiously say that, so far as the tahsildar is concerned, he does not seem to represent any particular interest either in a taluk board or a district board. It may be he is a perfectly useful official; his local experience and knowledge are good and should be of service. But if it is necessary to put him on the taluk board, let it be by nomination, let it not be by election.

"There is one point which I would like to mention and with this I shall close. I should like to refer to the statement made by the Prime Minister in 1909, which is referred to in this report in connection with this question. He says:

'Government have examined carefully the question of the participation of the civil servants in politics. They regard the integrity and impartiality of civil servants in political matters as an essential feature of the British constitutional system, and it is in my opinion of the highest importance that no action should be taken that would shake public confidence in this respect.'

"I may say that the instances which the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar and the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai have given in this Council with regard to the elections must shake public confidence in the localities in which these officials stood for election.

'They therefore considered it undesirable that civil servants should take a prominent or active part in party politics. As regards the question of participation by civil servants in local Government, the Treasury minute under which they are precluded from becoming candidates for county councils will be cancelled, and each department will be left to make its own rules on the understanding that any duties involved shall not conflict with duties to the department.'

"Then this question was again considered by the Commissioners and they came substantially to the same conclusion that it is undesirable, as a matter of general rule, that public officials should be permitted to stand for election to local councils.

"I wish to express our indebtedness to your Excellency for the assurance that has been conveyed, and I trust that the whole question will be viewed from this broad standpoint which has been dealt with by several speakers."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Your Excellency, I wish to say just a word. I have been connected with a district board for a pretty long time and I know the period when there were more officials elected and when there were less officials elected, and I cannot but say that the feeling was that, when there were less officials, things were far better and more in consonance with non-official opinion, than when there were more officials on the board. I feel it my duty to say that, even though the matter is said to have been under the consideration of the Government for a pretty long time it has not produced any substantial results. If I may say so, what we have heard today puts us only in a position of greater suspense. It is certainly desirable and advisable in the interests of local self-government to reduce the number of officials standing up for election."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"Your Excellency, we are all thankful for your Excellency's assurance that this important question which has been placed before the Government for several years will be considered in detail at the time of the amendment of the Local Boards Act. I tried to show in my opening remarks that there has not been any necessity for having these tahsildars on district boards and the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar himself has not attempted to controvert that position. My Hon'ble friend Mr. Narasimha Raju showed how in his experience—and it must be within the experience of all—tahsildars were not in a position to give useful advice to the district boards. May I appeal to the experience of the past presidents

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of district boards here and ask them whether it has not been the case that the tahsildars were not bold enough to get up and offer their views on matters coming up before the district boards? That has been my experience in any case. It might be that when the Collector who happens to be the president voluntarily chooses to invite the opinion of the tahsildar, his opinion might be given. But it must be within the experience of everyone that tahsildars serving on district boards would not get up and voluntarily make any suggestions even when important matters are considered by the boards. Whatever remarks I have made about tahsildars apply with greater force to village officers. If I referred to tahsildars, it is only as a sort of illustration. If tahsildars have not been making themselves useful, what must be the case with village officers? It must really be much worse. But in view of the assurance given that the matter would be considered, I do not wish to press this resolution to a division. Even after the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar spoke, I had some doubts as to whether this will be considered by the Government when the amending Act is taken into consideration. But having regard to the assurance given by your Excellency, I think that it is unnecessary to press this resolution."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

COMMITTEE ON CRIMINAL SETTLEMENTS IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"The next resolution which I crave your Excellency's permission to move is in these terms:

'II. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that a mixed committee of officials and non-officials be appointed to investigate and report as to the best means of extending and improving the criminal settlements in the Presidency.'

"Before I make my remarks in support of the proposition that a mixed committee may be appointed to consider this matter, it is, I think, my duty to offer thanks to the Government for the interest they have hitherto shown in reclaiming persons belonging to the criminal tribes. This is a very noble object and, whatever attempts are made either by the Government or by any private agency in this respect, they must always command the gratitude and admiration of the people of the country. If I still venture to place this resolution before the Council, it is with the hope that steps will be taken to improve matters still further and to extend the usefulness of these settlements much more than at present. At present, there have been settlements established. The one at Kalichedu was started originally in 1911 and at the end of 1913 there were about 1,491 settlers in the settlement; while at the end of 1914, according to the information given in reply to question No 29, there were 1,260. Another settlement in the Nellore district is at Kavali, where there were 152 persons at the end of 1912, 650 at the end of 1913 and 870 at the end of 1914. A third was started at Sitanagaram in Guntūr, where there were 494 persons at the end of 1913 and 585 at the end of 1914. In Bethapudi in Bāpatla taluk, there were 316 at the end of 1913 and 681 at the end of 1914. There is another settlement in Kammapuram in South Arcot, where there were 135 at the end of 1913 and 339 at the end of 1914. In Bommanigedda in Chittoor there were 550 at the end of 1913 and 393 at the end of 1914. We are also aware that attempts are being made to start criminal settlements on the same lines in other parts of the Presidency.

"It will be useful in this connection to notice what the Government have been spending in support of these various settlements started in this Presidency. We find that for the settlement of Kalichedu Rs. 61,200 was granted in 1913–14, and in 1914–15 the budget estimate was Rs. 32,326; for Kavali, in 1913–14 Rs. 10,620, in 1914–15 Rs. 3,156; for Guntūr, in 1913–14 Rs. 16,850 and in 1914–15 Rs. 3,600; for Sitanagaram, in 1913–14 Rs. 6,500 and in 1914–15 Rs. 5,765; for Siddhapuram, in 1913–14 Rs. 1,400 and in 1914–15 Rs. 700; for Koravas in Chittoor, in 1913–14 Rs. 2,900; for Bommanigedda, in 1913–14 Rs. 25,050 and in 1914–15 Rs. 5,400; for Kammapuram in South Arcot, in 1913–14 Rs. 15,680 and in 1914–15 Rs. 7,640; and

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for the Madras City, in 1913–14 Rs. 9,800 and in 1914–15 Rs. 3,600. We have information that settlements have been started in Madras City and also in Guntur for the reclamation and reception of prisoners. It is clear that in 1913–14 and 1914–15 more than two lakhs have been spent for this purpose.

"There is absolutely no doubt that the Government have taken this question in right earnest and that they are trying to meet the needs of persons applying for help in this direction. The question for consideration, however, is what further attempts should be made and what further improvements effected before we can derive full benefit from the establishment of these criminal settlements. The policy hitherto adopted by the Government in the case of criminal settlements has been to encourage non-official agencies as far as possible to undertake their management and to offer them financial assistance within reasonable limits. We find then that except the one at Kalichedu, which owing to the outbreak of the war had to be taken under Government supervision, and the one at Kovali which is under the management of the American Baptist Mission, all the criminal settlements are under the management of the Salvation Army. The Government have been making recurring grants for the maintenance of the settlements, and also grants for the capital cost of the buildings and for other similar purposes. I venture, however, to think that after such a beginning has been made in a very proper direction, it is necessary to lay down the policy and to lay down the principles, upon which these settlements are to be worked and to make suggestions to the private agencies which undertake the management of these institutions. Several steps have still to be taken before these persons of the criminal gangs can be induced to lead the lives of good and valuable citizens. There have been two objects in view in starting and encouraging these criminal settlements. One has been to prevent crime in the various districts. The second has been to reclaim these people and make them useful members of society. The statistics available show that in the case of several crimes affecting property, such as dacoity, robbery, housebreaking, theft, etc., there has been a decrease in the several districts wherein these settlements have been established, though I must state that crime was on the increase in the surrounding villages. That is a circumstance which we have to take note of in any case; but on the whole in the districts concerned, according to the figures available, there has been a decrease in crime. So far as the second object is concerned, viz., that they should be made useful citizens, the steps taken have not been so far very satisfactory. It is due to various causes which require careful examination. For instance, I shall start with the criminal settlement of Kalichedu. It is known to everyone that hitherto this settlement has been managed by the manager of a certain German firm engaged in mica industry there. If, at the end of 1913, 1,491 men had been employed in these mines, they were made to work as coolies and paid wages accordingly. But a careful examination shows that the wages paid to them have not been and could not be quite adequate so as to place them above want and beyond all possible temptation. The reason given by the manager, with whom I had an interview, was that these persons were not capable of turning out as much work as other coolies, and that they could not earn the same high wages as other coolies. It might be a very proper reason from the manager's standpoint. I do not wish to quarrel with that position; but is it not a matter to be taken into consideration that persons of these criminal gangs, who have hitherto been making free depredation upon the public, cannot be weaned from their old habits and induced to become useful members of society, by being constrained to live on very small wages?

"Attempts have been made to start schools in several settlements. There have been very useful schools at Kalichedu where the children of these criminals are taught various subjects. But it will have to be considered whether the training given in these schools to these children will be of value when they again join their parents after their school hours, and when they are subject to their control. It might be necessary to introduce some further changes in this respect—to start possibly some boarding houses, to remove them from their parents, and to keep them at a distance only giving option to the parents to meet them at intervals and under some restrictions.

"Again it will be a matter for consideration whether these criminal tribes are not to be trained in agricultural or industrial occupations. So far as the Kalichedu settlement is concerned, they have been leading a precarious existence. They work

as coolies; the reply to my question this morning shows that they are employed on road-works as coolies. They might thus eke out their existence for some time. But when you find a large number of 1,200 persons gathered just in the midst of villages and in one particular locality, is it not necessary that they should be trained in some agricultural or industrial occupations before one can expect them to become useful members and give up their old habits?

"I have information also to show that even in the case of the Kavali settlement managed by a mission institution, these criminals have been bitterly complaining about the inadequacy of their wages. It might be that the person in charge is justified in giving them moderate wages, seeing that they have not yet learned to work as expert coolies; but the fact remains that they must eke out their livelihood like every one else, and, unless proper wages are paid to them, it is not possible for them to give up their old habits. I may also mention to this Council that some complaints have been received from one or two settlements, especially at Kavali, that the people have been prevented somehow or other from following some of their religious observances. I may mention as an instance that some women in the settlement—there was a special inquiry made by me in the matter and a report received—were prevented from wearing their caste marks on the forehead, that they were not allowed to black their eyes as is customary among Hindus and were placed under other similar restrictions. These are facts, which have come to my notice and probably to the notice of others also. I think there must be several members of this Council who are also aware that in the vicinity of these various settlements, crime has necessarily increased, notwithstanding all precautions and it would not be possible to expect with fifty or sixty constables that some 1,400 people can be prevented from getting out of the settlement at night to commit thefts and return in the morning early. There is no separate enclosure round the settlement. I believe an examination of the figures of the crime in the vicinity would show that crime was on the increase in some of the villages adjoining these settlements. I now ask the Council whether the time has not come when the whole question should be examined and a policy laid down as to the various methods in which improvement can be effected. It will be a matter for serious consideration whether it is not dangerous that 1,200 or 1,400 men should be placed in one particular place without any definite occupations and in a position when they might, if not properly controlled, get abroad and commit havoc in the villages close by.

"Then, again, is it wise to mix up people of one criminal gang with those of another. So far as Kalichedu is concerned, there are persons from several gangs who are put together in different huts. Persons of one gang are in one row of huts and persons of another gang in another row. It is clear that they are allowed to mix freely with one another. But the question is whether it is wise that these persons should mix so freely, whether it would not induce them to combine for improper objects, or whether such combination will tend to make them better citizens. It will also be a matter for consideration whether these criminals should not be confined in small settlements where there is accommodation for a limited number and where they can be more easily supervised and controlled.

"These are some of the questions which I wish to suggest. It may be that some of the views put forward cannot be considered all at once or that no immediate conclusion can be arrived at as to the feasibility of accepting this or that proposal. But is it not desirable that a committee should be appointed consisting of officials and non-officials with the object of suggesting improvements regarding the settlements and with the object of extending the usefulness of these settlements? When, as a matter of fact, the Government have stated that they look to non-official agencies to manage these institutions, and when they have been affording financial assistance for the management of these institutions, is it not desirable that these two agencies which have been at work for the starting and the promotion of these settlements should meet together and should come to an understanding as to the best possible manner in which these settlements can be worked and improved? I may also state that in connection with such an important question as the reclamation of criminal tribes, the Government will in the initial stage have to take a greater part and will have to allot special funds for that purpose. It would not do for the Government to stop where they are and not to move forward. This class of criminals have been kept under

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control, and placed within narrow limits, and it is necessary that that scheme should be pushed forward whether it is managed by this agency or that agency. It is a question in which both the Government and the people must play a very important part; and it is necessary for them both to come to an understanding as to the policy to be adopted, as to what classes of persons are to be located therein and as to the training which is to be given to them and their children and as to various other kindred matters. For these reasons, I would strongly request your Excellency's Government to consider the desirability of appointing a committee to inquire into and report upon the extension and improvement of the criminal settlements in the Presidency, which are bound to do a very useful work in the future."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar:—"Your Excellency, I rise to second this resolution, and in doing so I wish to add one or two words. The Honourable mover of the proposition was quite right in beginning with thanks to the Government for the work already done. Till a short time back we were greatly puzzled by the peculiar conditions of crime in this country, where crime is found to be a hereditary feature in certain families and communities. We may very well congratulate ourselves and the Government on the discovery of this way of separating criminal classes, putting them into schools, so to speak, for learning better manners and also saving people from their company. It is characteristic of persons who receive a benefit to ask for more benefits, and the people having had the benefit of so many settlements are anxious that the policy of criminal settlements should be pushed on and they begin to entertain further hopes. The working of the settlements already undertaken, though very estimable, still leaves a number of questions to be decided. Some apparent or fancied defects are pointed out, and the Government have to decide whether these apparent defects are real defects or not, and if they are, what remedies have to be applied in their case. In view of the feeling which is entertained by a very large section of the Hindu and the Moslem communities that if possible, the control of some of these criminal settlements may be entrusted to Hindu or Muhammadan agencies, I think that in that respect also the Government might be pleased to do something. I interpellated the Government on that matter sometime back and the reply has not been definite. I do not expect the Government will at once lay down cut and dry rules under which any particular body could take up this control. No doubt circumstances would largely influence the decision of the Government before handing over a criminal settlement to any particular body; but at present the vast masses of people concerned are not aware of the exact assistance which the Government are prepared to offer to individuals or bodies that would come up and take up the question of settlements. Talking about my own district, there is a proposal to have a criminal settlement for the Koravars of Attur. The desire is largely entertained that if the Government could see their way to place definitely before the leading citizens or the public the conditions, and the nature of the help they are prepared to render to any private body or private persons that will look after such a settlement, there is a good chance of private effort coming forward there for that particular enterprise of Attur Koravars. This proposition, however, asks for a much larger relief. It asks for a mixed committee of officials and non-officials to investigate and report upon the extension and improvement of these settlements. It is very largely and liberally worded. But I believe that, even if this very large relief is not found possible, still the Government might see their way on this occasion to take the public as much into their confidence as they can and to give the public information as to the circumstances in which they would be able to help the public desire to have greater control over these criminal settlements. I do not think it is necessary to say more and I am rather anxious to hear the Member on behalf of the Government speak on this question and I will close by formally seconding this proposition."

The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart:—"Your Excellency, I have listened with attention to the Honourable mover of this resolution in the hope that I might be able to gather that some really useful purpose would be served by the appointment of the committee for which he asks. But I regret to say that I find nothing in his observations which will induce me to agree to the appointment of a committee for the purpose which he has proposed. I must explain to the Council something of the nature and character of the criminal settlements that we have created and I think that in doing so I may remove some misunderstanding that has arisen in the minds of the

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Honourable members and possibly in the mind of the Honourable mover of the resolution. For the most part it is true that these settlements have been entrusted to the agency of the Salvation Army, and I will take the general type of a settlement managed by that body to show what has been and what is being done.

"I will begin with the first settlement of Sitanagaram on the banks of the Kistna river. There a criminal tribe of a dangerous character was located; and the first work that they were put to was mainly the breaking of stones. That was laborious work; it was a heavy task for many of them. In the first instance they were not required to earn the whole of their keep and due allowance was made for the fact that they were unused to such hard labour. At the same time it was felt that it was a very valuable form of discipline to apply to men of that class. Along with that work the Salvation Army had a small area of land which was cultivated, and they also set up schools for the children, and they taught both children and women the weaving and spinning of silk. They encouraged the women to make mats and procured sales for them. That is the hereditary occupation of the women of the tribe and there was no necessity to teach them the work. They also taught them knitting and sewing and other work suitable for the reclamation of women. The Salvation Army found that the best way to secure the reformation of a tribe of that character was through the women and the children. They discovered that the women very much disliked the life of crime which their men-folk led; and by persuading the women to devote themselves to this peaceable and honest life, they put great pressure upon the men and secured valuable results. They were not content with this small area of land for subsidiary industry with the main industry of stone-breaking. So they took up land at Bapatla where they had another staff, a competent staff, and they drafted from the settlement of Sitanagaram those members of the settlement who had shown what I may perhaps call an inclination to be good. The result is that they have already been able to draft a comparatively large body from Sitanagaram to Bethapudi near Bapatla. That agricultural settlement is most promising. They are to be settlers there, each upon his own piece of land; and each man will have that sense of property to which so much value is attached, and rightly attached, for reforming these people.

"In Kammapuram in South Arcot we had not the preliminary stone-breaking stage to go through. There it was a certain amount of tank-making and road-making on which the men were employed. A school also has been set up there; and some of the children have been sent to the school that we have established in Madras. The land in Kammapuram is being developed rapidly, and, I am almost sorry to say, there is even competition to enter into the settlement. At none of these places is there any ground for fearing that the people do not get enough to eat. At Sitanagaram—I visited it last year—a number of them crowded round me and complained to me that the wages were insufficient. I made a number of inquiries. I still retain a little Telugu and with that I was able to talk to them. In the case of one who complained that he had not enough to eat, I discovered that he had a large stock of (no doubt stolen) property which he was expending freely on drink and food. There were cases in which the men would not come to work till 12 o'clock. Those who did not turn out full work suffered, and suffered very properly, for their want of industry, because unless a man will work he is not on the road to reform. We are not prepared to keep them in idleness, though we are prepared to give due consideration to the fact that they are not accustomed to lead a life of industry, that they must be broken in to a life of industry gradually. We do not expect to reform the whole of the criminal tribe at a stroke. In fact, it is very doubtful whether we shall ever reform the whole of the adults of a criminal tribe. If we can reform 25 per cent., I should look upon it as a marvellous measure of success and consider the small expenditure we are put to as usefully invested. We may hope to reform 25 per cent. of the adults. What we do hope to do is to reform some of the adults and to get hold of the children, give them a fresh start free from the associations of crime which would have been their lot if they had not been placed in these settlements. The children are provided with schools not only in the settlements, but outside. I think the Honourable mover is aware that there is the beginning of a school at Nellore to which it is proposed to remove children from Kalichedu, and similarly we have a comparatively large school at Madras where children are brought from Kammapuram and can be brought from other settlements also.

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"The Honourable mover mentioned religious observances and said that they were not allowed freely and that in one case a woman in the Kuvali settlement was not allowed to put a caste mark on her forehead. The Honourable member also added that she was not allowed to black her eyes (was it her own eyes or other people's eyes?). If the Honourable member will give me further particulars I will make inquiries. We always insist on there being no interference with religious observances by these missionary bodies who have come forward to undertake the work of reformation and I am assured both by the heads of the Salvation Army and the missionary societies and by our own officers that there is no pressure whatever put upon the criminal tribes, that no disadvantage is suffered by their members because they do not follow the religion of these particular missionary bodies. What they are devoting themselves to is the moral reformation of these unhappy people; and for that we owe them a great debt of gratitude, because the amount of public money they receive is very much less than what we should be obliged to spend if we had taken up this work as an official burden.

"I may mention that I have had a great deal to do with the subject of the reformation of the criminal tribes and the settlement of criminal tribes from the time that I went on the Police Commission some twelve years ago. The Commission inquired into this question in all provinces, and we found everywhere that for a large number of years official agency had invariably failed. What usually happened was that an enthusiastic official started a settlement and set it ageing with great success, and everybody was hopeful that the tribe was going to be completely reformed. But then in the usual course of official life the time came for his furlough or for his transfer and somebody else had to be put in charge. My experience of Northern India and of the few attempts which were made in the Madras Presidency has been that invariably settlement after settlement has proved a failure and eventually disappeared. In the attempts that have been made since the Criminal Tribes Act was amended, both in this Presidency and in every other province, reliance has been placed chiefly upon non-official agencies, and very largely upon the Salvation Army, which has had a large experience in work of this character.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar has asked me to state what it is that the Government are exactly prepared to do in helping Hindu and Muhammadan bodies to come forward to take up this work. What we have done in the past we are prepared to do in the future; and that is to give substantial initial grants to enable the settlements to be formed, to get the land into condition and to pay part of the support of the settlers during the early months or during the first year perhaps. In addition we are paying the Salvation Army a recurring grant which goes to meet the expenses of supervision. This expenditure in the case of that body is remarkably low, because they have devoted workers who demand and obtain very small salaries. I forget now the exact sum which we are paying, but it does not exceed Rs. 200 or Rs. 300 a month. I do hope that the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar and other members of this Council in general will recognize that the Government are most anxious that Hindu and Muhammadan bodies should come forward and take up work of this kind. We regret very much that this should have been left to Christian missionary societies and an enthusiastic member of a German firm. Although he is now a hostile alien, I must say how much we are indebted to Mr. Ludwig's self-sacrificing work for the success of the Kaheledu settlement. If I may make a suggestion, it will be not that the Government should set up a committee of officials and non-officials to make inquiries, which I think unnecessary—certainly at this stage,—but that the Honourable mover and seconder should set up a committee of Hindus and Muhammadans to organize bodies that will open fresh settlements for the reform of the still comparatively large number of criminal tribes that our operations have not yet dealt with."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"My Lord, we have heard with great pleasure and profit the statement made by the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart. His vast experience and deep sympathy in this matter are well known. I for one rather do agree with the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart that at present no purpose will be served by this mixed committee of officials and non-officials. It is only a beginning that has been made to reclaim the criminal classes; and I fear we might not be able to do much. We might leave it to the initiative of enthusiastic and experienced officials selected to carry on the reclaiming of criminal classes. What I am afraid is the Government have yet to take proper steps to supervise these settlements for criminals

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so that they might not be a menace to the adjoining villages. I have heard statements made that sometimes the policemen who are made to watch them make use of them for committing dacoity at safe distances. Such instances must have come to the notice of the Government; but we must be prepared for such events. The Government will no doubt try to keep proper police officers. At present I think we should place confidence in the endeavours made by the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart for improving the settlements and for guarding them in a proper way and looking to the security of the people all round. No doubt in some parts, these unfortunate men who are dubbed as criminal tribes are driven to crime by the pressure of the police. They are a suspected class and if they want to lead honest lives it is not always possible. They are always under suspicion and harassed. I am glad to hear that the women even among the criminal classes are 'the better part of men' and exercise moral influence over men; and I am sure that in course of time some of them at least would be reclaimed. That would be a gain to society. With these few observations I would suggest to my Hon'ble friend Mr. Krishna Rao not to press this resolution."

The Hon'ble the Rev. GEORGE PITTENDRIGH:—"Your Excellency, after the very interesting and instructive statement of the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart I should like to support the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai in urging upon the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao the desirability of withdrawing his resolution. There is no question at all that remarkably good work is being done, and it is manifest also that the Government are anxious that that work should be extended and improved in every possible way. I think we may safely leave it to the Government, and I should like an expression of admiration to go forth from this Council of the devotion and self-sacrifice of the good men and women who have been devoting themselves to this good work."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"Your Excellency, I wish to say one word in support of the suggestion made by the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai. I know one of those gentlemen who has been doing this great work at Bapatla, the Rev. Mr. Thomasen, whose enthusiasm for this great work is as whole-hearted as that of the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart. There is one fear which has been expressed in some quarters, even at Bapatla, where I see it stated in the proceedings of a public meeting, that these settlements were located far too near the inhabited localities. That is the only point which I would earnestly place for the consideration of the Government—that these criminal settlements may be located as far as possible from the nearest town or inhabited rural area. We are deeply thankful for this work, and it is a matter of regret that no other bodies are forthcoming to undertake such humanitarian work."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was then withdrawn.

INTRODUCTION OF FIXED FEE SYSTEM FOR EXCISE SHOPS.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"Your Excellency, I beg to move the following resolution which stands in my name:—

'This Council recommends that His Excellency the Governor in Council be pleased to take necessary steps to introduce the fixed fee system in the disposal of excise shops.'

"I believe that it will be within the recollection of the Honourable Members of Council that for a long time before the Excise Committee was appointed in 1905–06—in fact from the year 1883–84—this question of the fixed fee system was considered. This was one of those points which were placed before the Right Honourable the Secretary of State by the deputation which waited upon him; and the despatch of the Secretary of State of the 24th May last made valuable suggestions regarding the improvement of the excise policy of the various local Governments. That despatch has among other things specially referred to the merits of the fixed fee system in preference to the disposal of shops by auction. It suggests that steps might be taken to introduce and gradually extend the fixed fee system in the disposal of excise shops in certain areas. I do not suggest in my resolution that in all places where shops are sold by auction, that system should be given up at once and displaced by the fixed fee system.

(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.)

I would only suggest that, as was originally tried in Bombay, an experiment might be tried in this province in certain selected areas and, if successful, it may be gradually extended to other portions of the province as well. The excise policy of the Government was originally laid down by the Secretary of State in his despatches of 19th April 1888 and 14th March 1889, in these terms:—'(1) that any extension of 'the habit of drinking was to be discouraged, (2) that taxation was to be as high as 'possible without encouraging illicit manufacture, (3) that subject to these 'considerations a maximum revenue was to be raised from a minimum consumption of 'intoxicating liquors.'

"I would specially request the attention of the Council to two clauses in the passage I have referred to, namely, that the habit of drinking was to be discouraged, and that the maximum of revenue was to be raised from the minimum consumption of intoxicating liquors. We all note with gratification that there has been an increase in revenue, though we also regret that a part of the increase is due to the increase in consumption. Every one in this Council will welcome an increase of revenue from normal causes to enable the Government to carry on the administration; and I am glad to find that there has been a steady increase during the last five or six years. In 1910–11 it was 277·74 lakhs, in 1911–12 we had 300·64 lakhs, in 1912–13 we had 331·87 lakhs, in 1913–14 we had 366·50 lakhs; in 1914–15 the budget estimate was 391·00 lakhs. The incidence of taxation per head of the population also shows a steady increase. In 1910–11 it was As. 10–6; in 1911–12 As 11–4; in 1912–13, As. 12–5; and in 1913–14 As. 13–8. There has been an increase in the incidence of taxation and an increase in the revenue realized; but it is also clear that there has been an increase in the consumption of liquor. This was the reason why a temperance deputation waited upon the Secretary of State under the presidentship of Sir Herbert Roberts, M.P. and why the whole policy had again to be reviewed so recently till a final resolution was promulgated by the Government of India. Among the various methods suggested, one has been that the fixed fee system should be introduced in this province. They also required the various Local Governments to report the action taken with reference to their suggestions; but we find from one of the answers given at the meeting held in November last that your Excellency's Government are not prepared to adopt the suggestion which came from the Secretary of State or from the Government of India regarding the introduction of the fixed fee system. I believe it is time that the question is now considered in the light of these suggestions and also in the light of the various representations made from time to time.

"The only possible objection that might be urged against the introduction of the fixed fee system is that it would lead to favouritism and jobbery, to loss of revenue and also to illicit manufacture of liquor. Another objection is that it may create what is known as vested interests which must be avoided. How far these objections can be avoided depends largely upon the administrative machinery employed for the purpose of controlling all the excise arrangements. The Excise Committee went into this question thoroughly, and it came to the conclusion that the evidence placed before it did not warrant any expression of opinion in favour of the creation of vested interests. This is what they state after considering this question:

> 'To satisfy themselves on the point the Committee have made inquiries into the question of vested interests in the areas in which fixed fees systems are in force and have been unable to trace any evidence of claims to such interests having been put forward. They would further remark that the conditions which have led to the creation of vested interests in England do not exist in India and that the fact that the licensing power rests with the chief revenue authority of the district would itself be a sufficient safeguard.'

"Then they proceed to consider various methods in which the selection of licensees or contractors might be made and they come to the conclusion that it has several advantages. If the present system of sale by auction is to be continued, there is the danger that, when the price actually paid by the licensee reaches a stage when he cannot realize honest profit, he will often be tempted to have recourse to various malpractices, to illicit manufacture of liquor and that he will also be forced in a way to increase the consumption of liquor. When no safeguards are laid down regarding the persons who are to bid at auctions, there is the danger that persons of no respectability, whose sole object is to make as much money as possible, will take possession of the shops and will gradually produce evil. If, on the other hand, the fixed fee system is introduced, increasing the fixed fee duty to as high a figure as

(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao; the Rev. George Pittendrigh; Mr Robinson.)

possible, there is the satisfaction that a very proper amount of revenue will still be realized and that we will also get a respectable body of contractors who, whilst safeguarding their own interests and their own income, would at the same time not have recourse to any malpractices and not increase the consumption of liquor to an undesirable extent.

"It is somewhat disappointing to notice that though in the year 1884 we found an indication of the excise policy laid down by the Madras Government which would gradually bring the fixed fee system into force, we are not in sight of it even to-day. We find that even in the year 1884 while referring to the abkāri policy, Sir Henry Stokes in his notes on Abkāri changes, laid down as the principle to be followed that

'The duty on the liquor be taken partly in the shape of still-head or fixed duty, and partly of lump sums settled by auction to be paid for the monopoly of vend, in taluks now and eventually in smaller areas. The still-head duty should be pitched at present low, and gradually increased, if the result of the sales of the privilege of vend shows that this can be done that is, if the privilege fetches generally high sums at auction. The duty in fact will consist of a fixed and a fluctuating part, and the object should be to reduce the latter by degrees. As the size of the monopolies of vend becomes less in succeeding years, the fluctuating part will eventually become shop-license fees.'

"This is what was stated in the year 1884. We find again in 1895 the Government of Madras stated their excise policy as follows:

'The system on which for many years past (practically since 1884) the abkāri revenue has been raised is that of increasing dependence on fixed duties and decreasing reliance on license fees which are a source of revenue uncertain, fluctuating and more or less difficult to collect. The fixed duties are import duties, still-head duties and the tree-tax on palm trees, and the aim is and should be to rely upon these for the abkāri revenue more and more, until eventually license fees become little more than registration fees.'

"I find that proposals to that effect were also sent up by the Board of Revenue in 1888.

"When this was practically the policy adopted by the Madras Government in the year 1884, reaffirmed in the year 1895, and tried to be worked in the year 1889, and when suggestions to that effect have been made by the Secretary of State and the Government of India, your Excellency's Government are not prepared to move in the direction of introducing the fixed fee system in preference to the auction system. It might be argued that there is no guarantee that the adoption of the fixed fee system would necessarily lead to a decrease in the consumption of liquor. It might be argued also that the mere fact that shops are sold by auction cannot be said to contribute to the increase in the consumption of liquor. But all that I wish to state in this connection is that it is always necessary and desirable for us to try an experiment ourselves, and see whether any change for the better cannot be introduced. In the sister province of Bombay, after trying an experiment six years ago in selected areas, they found it successful and they gradually extended it throughout the Presidency. I do not understand why we should not try the experiment here in certain areas, judge of the results ourselves and then gradually extend it to other localities also. As I stated in the beginning, I do not wish that in all places and all at once, the present system must be abrogated; but I am anxious that your Excellency's Government should, in view of all that has been stated before, try that experiment and gradually extend it, if found profitable. With these remarks, I place the resolution before the Council."

At this stage the Council adjourned for a short interval and re-assembled at 3 P.M.

The Hon'ble the Rev. George Pittendrigh:—"I desire to second the resolution which has been moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao, and I do so for these reasons: First, because the auction system, so far as I know, has been disapproved of by practically every temperance association in India, and more particularly by the All-Indian Temperance Conference; secondly because it failed to command the approval of the Indian Excise Committee which was presided over by Sir James Thomson some years ago; and thirdly because the fixed fee system has been introduced, I believe successfully, in the Bombay Presidency. For these three reasons I second the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. J. O. Robinson:—"I cannot claim a special knowledge on the subject of sale of shops by auction, but during the last ten or fifteen years it has come before me on more than one occasion and, without going into it very deeply, I

(Mr Robinson; Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao; Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar.)

have come to the conclusion that the sale of licenses of shops by auction is a mistaken policy on the part of the Government. There is no doubt good reason for the policy which has been adopted, but, from the information that has come to me from various sources, I do not think there is any doubt that it has led to tampering and adulteration on the part of the licensees who are compelled to give too high prices when the licenses are put up for sale by auction. I cannot claim, as the Hon'ble Mr. Pittendrigh has done, to speak from what we might call reasons of temperance, but I do say that as a business principle it is generally recognized that it is a mistake to put up any business to auction; it must lead to undesirable consequences of various kinds. I am not prepared to say what will be the best way of replacing the present system. There are no doubt good and cogent reasons which we shall probably hear from Government why they sell these licenses by auction and why they continue this system. We know, for instance, that a corporation or any other public body, if they have any business to put up at all, call for public tenders. I do not know whether licenses could be dealt with in a similar way but I am firmly convinced that it is a mistake to dispose of them by auction, that it leads to high prices and that it must be leading to fraud and adulteration. On general principles, I support the remarks made by the Hon'ble Mr. Pittendrigh."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao:—"I heartily support the resolution that has just been placed before this Council. As a result of the labours of the deputation to which my Hon'ble friend Mr. Krishna Rao has referred, the Secretary of State for India has, with a view to reduce this drink evil, made certain suggestions to the different Provincial Governments in this country; one of those suggestions was the giving up of the auction system and replacing it by the fixed fee system. According to the report on the Moral and Material Progress of India for 1912–13, this Presidency contributed the largest proportion of abkāri revenue, *i.e.*, 30 per cent., while Bombay contributed 20 per cent., and Bengal 9 per cent. This system of auction has been giving this Government a very large increase of revenue; but in the Bombay Presidency, where the auction system has been gradually given up and has been replaced by the fixed fee system, though the revenue has increased from 188 lakhs to 199 lakhs during the year 1913–14, there was a small reduction in the consumption of liquor. The object of replacing the present system by the fixed fee system is primarily to reduce the amount of consumption of liquor and that has been achieved, though to a very small extent, in the Bombay Presidency. The official administration report for 1911–12 tells us that the system of vending forces increased consumption, induces illicit practices and gives a speculative value to each shop which forces the vendor to spread his custom. As has been remarked by the previous speaker, auction implies competition; through competition large sums of money are no doubt realized, but at the same time licensees are tempted to take to all sorts of illicit practices and also to find means of increasing the consumption of liquor. The Excise Commissioner of Bombay in his report for 1913–14, remarked that the fixed fee system that had been adopted in the Bombay Presidency gave universal satisfaction to the officers of the Excise department though it affected the revenue of the Government to a small extent. He further said that it was no doubt a lasting benefit to the people. Under these circumstances, I strongly recommend that the fixed fee system may replace the present system of auction. My Lord, there is one striking feature in this auction system. Year after year in abkāri auction sales, a number of abkāri officials from the Assistant Commissioner down to the Sub-Inspector are gathered in one place and persuade the bidders to increase the revenue. That is a noticeable feature at these abkāri sales. Again, the peculiar combination of licensing and revenue functions in the hands of the same executive officer has been the chief motive for trying to increase the revenue by methods of persuasion at these auction sales; and unless these auction sales are given up and are replaced by the fixed fee system, this evil will not be diminished and the drink question cannot be satisfactorily solved to the advantage of the people. I strongly support this resolution, and recommend it to the sympathetic consideration of the Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar:—"The Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao has suggested the introduction of the fixed fee system in selected areas in this Presidency. Though his resolution itself is not so qualified, he has told us that his desire is simply to see the experiment introduced in some part or other of the Presidency. It seems

(Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar.)

to me that the advocates of the fixed fee system advocate it not so much upon any evidence that the system has led to a decrease of consumption but rather on *a priori* grounds as to the possibility of mischief arising from the auction system. The present system of disposal by auction has been working quite satisfactorily and it lies upon those who advocate a change of system to refer to some evidence to show that the system of disposal by auction has led to an increase of consumption, or that the system of disposal at fixed fees which is said to be under trial in Bombay has led to a decrease in consumption. I cannot find that any evidence of that kind has been referred to. The Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao has said that when a renter has taken a shop at what may be considered a speculative and excessive rental, he must necessarily resort to malpractices and that there is a danger of consumption being increased by such malpractices. But is there any evidence that that danger has arisen? So far as the Government are concerned, we are not aware of the existence of any evil of that kind having arisen from the system of disposal of shops by auction. The Hon'ble Mr Krishna Rao also observed that there were no safeguards provided to secure that a renter should be a person of some respectability. The Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao's observation would lead one to suppose that we were bound to accept the man who made the highest tender. But that is not the case. The department does not bind itself to accept the highest tender and there are plenty of safeguards provided to secure that a renter shall be a man of respectability. I do not say that in the actual working of the system of auction there may not have been cases here and there where some undesirable person has been selected as a renter; but such defects and imperfections would attach to any system and, if any such instances are brought to the notice of the authorities concerned, steps will be taken to rectify any such abuses. But the system itself—the system of disposal by auction—does not necessarily compel us to select whichever person makes the highest bid, irrespective of any question as to his character or respectability.

"If my Honourable friend had referred us to any evidence or to any figures as to the results of the introduction of the fixed fee system and as to how it told upon consumption, we should have been grateful to him. As a matter of fact we have addressed the Bombay Government and asked them for information as to the results of the working of the fixed fee system. The Excise Commissioner of Bombay was referred to as having pronounced an opinion in favour of the fixed fee system, but the Bombay Government were not prepared to express an opinion in 1918 and we do not know whether they are now in a position to pronounce any definite opinion on the merits of the fixed fee system. Possibly they may now be in a position to express some opinion and we shall await the communication from them.

"The position of affairs has not been very much changed by the resolution of the Government of India or the despatch of the Secretary of State. They have left it entirely to the Local Governments to consider the feasibility or the desirability of introducing the fixed fee system. I may refer to the resolution of the Government of India. In March last, this is what the Government of India said:

'The Government of India are watching this experiment with interest but, until its results are known, they do not intend to make a final pronouncement on the subject. They merely desire to suggest, leaving the decision for the present in the hands of the Local Government, that should the conditions in any particular area within the Presidency of Madras indicate that the results of the auction system are not satisfactory and that a change of system is desirable, an experiment might be made in such area with the fixed fee system on the lines which have hitherto been successful in the Bombay Presidency or on such other lines as the Government of Madras may prefer. The Government of India would be glad to be kept informed of the introduction and progress of any experiment made on these lines.'

"The result then is that the Government of India did not express any definite opinion on the question and the Secretary of State also has not expressed any definite opinion on the subject. What His Lordship said was this:

'You state that the Bombay experiment is being closely watched and that you are considering the advisability of suggesting to other Local Governments the desirability of initiating similar experiments in suitable areas. I trust that before long it may be found practicable to try these experiments in different localities and that, taking full advantage of the *details* of the Bombay experience, those excise officials who have expressed their willingness to undertake the experiment should have the opportunity of doing so.'

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"As I told you, we have addressed the Bombay Government and we are not in possession of any information to show that in Bombay the introduction of the system has been followed by any decrease of consumption. I do not suppose that the Honourable mover of the resolution will advocate a change from the system of auction to the fixed fee system irrespective of the question whether it will or will not affect consumption. Seeing that we are at present without any information as to whether it is likely to produce any decrease of consumption, we are not now prepared to abandon the system of disposal by auction and introduce the system of disposal at fixed fees. It is said that a man who pays a high rental must necessarily resort to the expedient of pushing his sales. But suppose a man does not pay a high rental determined on a competitive basis but is only required to pay a fixed fee, will he be under any weaker incentive to push his sales? Will not a renter be inclined to push his sales as much as possible irrespective of the question whether he pays a fixed fee or a rent determined by competition? If he pays a fixed fee, his profits will be large and one may well suppose that the inducement to push sales and derive a larger income will be greater in the case of a man who holds his shop under the fixed fee system. There is no evidence whatever that sales are pushed by the people who have taken shops at a rental determined by auction. The only way in which sales can be pushed would be either by reducing the price of liquor or by adulterating liquor or by offering other attractions or by some means of that sort. We have absolutely no evidence to show that any of these consequences have followed.

"In this connection I may refer the Honourable gentleman to certain figures which have been compiled with regard to the toddy revenue in Madras during the last few years. The system of disposal by auction was fully introduced in 1911–12. It was at first gradually introduced and it was fully established in 1911–12. In 1908–09, there were 212 shops which yielded Rs. 23,100 per annum. In 1913–14 the number of shops was reduced, but the rental was Rs. 3,83,460. That shows what a large amount of profits was going into the pockets of renters, which should properly have been diverted to the coffers of Government. In consequence of this large increase of rental—if the contention of the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao and those who hold his views are correct—the quantity consumed should have risen proportionately or at any rate something like it; but as a matter of fact the number of trees marked did not rise from 1908–09 to 1913–14. In 1908–09 the number of cocoanut trees marked was 91,355, and in 1913–14 the number was 85,356. Thus there was a decrease in the number of trees. In the case of palmyra trees there was some increase. In 1908–09, the number of palmyra trees marked was 22,523, while in 1913–14 the number marked was 31,379. In the case of sago in 1908–09 the number of trees marked was 924; while in 1913–14 the number was 1,544. While in the case of cocoanut trees there has been a decrease, in the case of palmyra and sago, there has been an increase of 50 per cent, but this is by no means commensurate with the increase in rentals, which went up from Rs. 23,100 to Rs. 3,83,460. It certainly cannot be said that the increase in the rental is an indication of proportionate increase in consumption. Generally, it seems to be supposed that a large increase of rentals must lead to a proportionate increase in the quantity of liquor or toddy consumed. That is not borne out by these figures. Again, taking retail prices per gallon, they have been practically stationary and there has been no rise during this period of five years. Of course, there has been some amount of increase in consumption, but it is not greater than the increase which would be attributable to the general improvement in the material condition of the labouring classes. It cannot, therefore be said that the auction system has led to any increase in consumption.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao was not unalive to the advantages claimed for the auction system—that it prevented the creation of any vested interests and any jobbery or corruption in the disposal of shops. On the other hand, the disadvantages which, he said, flowed from the auction system have not been substantiated. The only result which can be at all safely predicted from this fixed fee system is that there is likely to be a serious loss of revenue, while the advantages claimed are exceedingly problematical. Though I have stated that we are not now prepared to make the experiment, yet if it should be proved that the Bombay system has been a success or that any evils have followed from the present auction system, we should be quite willing to re-examine the question."

(Mr. Narasimheswara Sarma.)

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA:—"My Lord, the last sentence of the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar has given us some relief. The question that has been proposed by my Hon'ble friend Mr Krishna Rao is substantially what has been suggested by the Secretary of State to the Government of India and the Local Governments. Nobody wants a wholesale introduction of the new system into this Presidency without understanding clearly where it will lead us to. All that has been asked for, is that an experiment should be begun, and that at an early date, so that we may have some data upon which to proceed, in reforming the abkāri system in this Presidency. I knew it would be extremely difficult to induce the Madras Government which has perfected its abkāri system during the last few years to change its methods or principles. It has been rightly complimented in several respects and I am glad that this system is imitated in other Presidencies. But at the same time we labour under the disadvantage of having been complimented on the perfection of the machinery and we find it difficult to induce the Government to see in the way in which we desire them to see, viz., that, after all, the interest of both the Government and the non-officials is the reduction of the consumption of liquor and this object has not been realized even imperfectly.

"Whatever may be the cause, there is this patent fact, that the abkāri revenue of this Presidency has been going up by leaps and bounds and that this increase of revenue, which we should all be very glad to realize if unattended by great evils because it can be utilized for so many useful purposes, has not been merely the result of an increase in the price of liquor but is due to an increase in the consumption of liquor in this Presidency. In 1910–11 it was 1,538,475 gallons. In 1913–14 we find that it has risen to 1,782,032 gallons. In 1904–05 it was 1,272,000 gallons. Between 1904–05 and 1913–14 there has been an increase in the consumption of country spirits to the extent of nearly 50 per cent. In regard to toddy I have not got the figures for 1909–10. In 1910–11 it was 103 million gallons and in 1913–14 it was 112 millions, so that, both in toddy as well as in country spirits there has been a remarkable increase year by year in consumption. The experiment of reducing the number of shops is being tried, though we should urge that it should be tried at a more rapid rate: it led to a remarkable shrinkage within one or two years of its introduction, but latterly this reduction of superfluous shops has not had any appreciable effect upon the drinking propensities of the population. Thus in 1908-09 the consumption was 1,701,000 gallons while in 1909–10 it fell down to 1,511,000 owing to the reduction in the number of shops. But the consumption has again gone up. I have watched the figures for some time in Bombay and found that considerable relief cannot be expected merely from a reduction in the number of shops. So we cannot hope for much, by a mere reduction in the number of shops. We have also found that the increase in the price of toddy and country spirits has not had the requisite effect and the evil has been aggravated to this extent, viz., that from the lowest and poorest classes in the country we have been exacting an exorbitantly large revenue which necessarily means that the incomes of many poor families have been, to that extent, considerably reduced. You may say that on account of the ground-nut trade or better cultivation the earning capacity of these persons has considerably increased and that consequently this revenue has gone up. At the same time it must be confessed that the classes which contribute this revenue are in a comparatively poor state and that they cannot afford to give up more of their earnings than they have been doing in the past. What is it that is left to us? We must try a new experiment, we must see whether the fixed fee system may have any beneficial effect and also whether the location of shops has been proceeding upon right lines in the past. To my mind it seems that the only reform that can be introduced into this Presidency would lie in these two directions, coupled with a reduction in the number of shops.

"Again, my Lord, what was the policy of the Government of India? Can it be said that the Madras Government have been consistently following that policy? I take the Excise Committee's report, which is something like Jagannatha Ayyar's Digest of Hindu Law; there are authorities for various positions. It is difficult to arrive at clear and logical conclusions. One can defend any system from the reasonings contained in that committee's report. But it must be said that after mature consideration that committee seems to have arrived at the conclusion that the fixed fee system is not to be deprecated to the extent to which the Madras Government have

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been deprecating it in the past few years The policy of the Government of India, as far as I can read it, seems to be that the rental should be an insignificant and subsidiary item in the abkari revenue of a province, that the province should mainly look to a fixed duty or a still-head duty or something of that sort and, as time goes on, it may be that you may have to increase the fixed duty, and you must see that the subsidiary item of revenue dwindles into comparative insignificance. What has the policy of the Government of Madras led them to? Taking toddy, for instance, in 1911–12 the rental increase was 6·65, while the increase in tree-tax was 3·24. In 1912–13 the rental increase was 8·84, the increase in tree-tax being 3·91 In 1913–14 the rental increase was 2·09, while the increase in tree-tax was 1·80. The fixed duty has not been rising in proportion to the rent; in other words, the subsidiary item has been growing more rapidly than the fixed duty. I am not skilled in this branch of administrative work and there is no use my throwing out any suggestions as to what is to be done in this matter. It may be that the tree-tax rules may have to be modified, but the principles of the Government of India do not seem to have been observed in this province. The same thing may be said as regards country spirits. In 1910–11 the consumption was 1,538,000 gallons. In 1913–14 the quantity was 1,782,032 It has been growing year after year. Some remedy and some method must be found to meet this difficulty.

"I should be unnecessarily taking up the time of the Council if I were to reiterate all the arguments which are found in the Excise Committee's report. The Government are perfectly well aware of them. There is not the slightest doubt that the public are right in considering that the auction system has been partly responsible for the increase in the drink habit of this Presidency. The committee themselves observe on page 80:—

'Government cannot expect that the bidders of the class in question will stop at the exact figure that will leave a fair profit and no more, and experience shows that subordinate and even superior officials have a distinct tendency to secure the highest shop rents possible without considering whether these can fairly be paid out of the profits of the shops.'

"The general experience of many of us, based upon hearsay no doubt, to a large extent corroborates this experience of Government officials and everybody whom we have consulted tells us that the Salt officials and the Abkāri officials try their level best to put up bidders to increase the revenue. If I am asked to swear to that, I cannot, because it is hearsay information; but this information is derived from many sources and cannot be impeached and we find that it is credited by the committee; I hope that the Government will not say that because there is no evidence before them the system has not been fraught with any evil consequences. It may be that there is no legal evidence.

"It was asked what the inconveniences of this system are. A Salt official finds a new renter who offers Rs. 1,000 more than another shop-keeper. The new renter comes and says to the Salt official 'You must secure this shop for me in that locality. 'You have asked for increased rent; how can I pay it unless you get me the shop 'in that particular locality.' The whole influence of the Abkāri department will be thrown into the scale on behalf of the renter in the location of shops and he has generally his way. I do not say that the higher officials of Government are influenced by evil motives in granting the recommendations, but we know that the administrative machinery will have to move on certain lines; and if a particular department wants a thing to be done its request must be given attention as otherwise the department cannot carry on the administration. The revenue officials have to back up the Abkari officials in the matter of the location of shops and other matters; and I should say that the Government's hands are tied to a certain extent by the auction system.

"My Lord, none of us wishes for a moment to cripple the revenues of the province or to give them into the pocket of the middlemen. We want the province to benefit by the increased revenue and not the middlemen. I do not think it would necessarily follow from the fixed fee system that the increased profits would go into the pockets of the middlemen. Certain restrictions will have to be placed; but what they are is a matter of detail into which the Council cannot go at the present moment. The illustration which has been given by the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar, I am afraid, will not bear him out. He admits that there has been an increase in consumption in Madras during the period he was referring to and he was also referring

to the reduction in the number of shops. These two account for the increase of rentals. The renter has to make certain profits. If fewer men share the profits, more can go into the hands of the Government. There has been a rise in consumption, but we have not been told how much. These increases simply account for the increase in the rentals. We do not lay down a hard-and-fast rule by which the fixed fee system should be worked. We do hope that the Government will see their way to introduce it at an early date and not indefinitely postpone its introduction pending the success of the system in other provinces."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDEW:—"The concluding remarks which fell from the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma lead me to address a few words to the Council. It appears that the figures which my Honourable friend and colleague Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar put before the Council have not been fully appreciated. Those figures relate to what may be considered a crucial instance of the working of the fixed fee system as compared with the working of the auction system. In Madras City for a matter of eighty or more years up to 1909–10 all toddy shops were let on the fixed fee system, and the licensees went so far as to claim vested interests in their licenses and to assert that they could not be removed. Under that system the gross revenue which was received from all the toddy shops in Madras City was Rs. 23,100 a year in round figures. The Government were convinced that a very large amount of profit which should have accrued to the excise revenue was going into the pockets of the owners of these licenses. In the face of considerable opposition, they introduced a gradual change from the fixed fee system to the auction system. It was introduced during a period of three years and at the end of that period of three years the number of shops had decreased from 212 to 193 and the receipts, which I have mentioned were Rs. 23,100, rose to Rs. 2,05,000. That proves, I submit, that the difference between Rs. 23,100 and two lakhs of rupees which now goes to the public exchequer was taken before by the holders of these licenses. Since 1911–12 the fees from rentals have increased still further to Rs. 3,83,460. What six years ago brought in Rs. 23,100 now brings in Rs. 3,83,460.

"It will be asked, what has been the increase in the consumption? These are toddy shops and, as is known to most members of the Council, there is no record of the actual consumption of toddy. But we know the number of trees tapped for toddy. The number of trees tapped for toddy is approximately a guide to the consumption; because although seasons vary and there is thus some difference in yield in different years, still, roughly speaking, you cannot get very much more toddy out of 100,000 trees in one year than from 100,000 trees in another year. The increase in the number of trees is from 114,000 to 118,000. In other words, the increase in consumption has been 3½ per cent., while the increase in revenue has been 1,560 per cent. That is a crucial test of the effect of the fixed fee system. Under the fixed fee system the public revenues were losing something like 3½ lakhs per annum which was going into the pockets of holders of licenses and it was a very valuable property to them. Under the auction system that money is received by the State, while at the same time the increase in consumption has been only 3½ per cent., which is not more than what might be reasonably expected owing to the increase in population in the course of six or seven years.

"In the face of these figures, it lies with the people who want to make a change to show that a change is likely to produce any other result in any other part of the Presidency. These figures show that the owner of a toddy shop was making a larger profit under the fixed fee system and therefore the owner of a toddy shop had a much larger stake in the industry and had more to gain. It seems quite as likely when he was making large profits on a fixed tenure which continued from year to year, that he would push his sales; because the shop was his own business which would go on perpetually from year to year, as that the contrary would be the case. I am not indeed sure whether the owner of a toddy shop can push his sales. I have not heard any one explain how it is to be done. I have inquired whether they employ touts to bring people in to drink. Nobody has heard of touts being used to decoy people to drink. A toddy shop-keeper does not advertize as people do who wish to promote the sales of their wares. Even if he can push sales, my suggestion is that it is just as likely that he will push them when he is pocketing large profits as when he is not pocketing such a large profit and when he holds the shop for only ten or twelve months and after that period will have nothing further to do with it. I

think that the Council will agree that it is for those who want to make out a case for a change of system to produce some evidence in support of it. At the present time the Bombay Government are making an experiment. It will be an interesting experiment and we shall all watch it. We shall be able to see whether or not any evidence is produced to show that the change of system has checked consumption and whether there is anything gained by it. If there is anything gained by it we shall certainly adopt it. Until they are able to substantiate the allegation that they are going to gain by it, we must stick to our system. This Government would be wise to wait and let the experiment tried in Bombay bear fruit. Otherwise we shall probably sacrifice a large amount of revenue and embark on a system which will cripple our financial resources and stop progress if we now make the change suggested. I do not think that there is any need to go into more details. I wish to draw the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma's attention to the real bearings of this point. He has not seen the figures in writing and he was doubtless naturally not able to follow them."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO :—"I should like to say one word on the subject. The subject of excise has come up more than once in this Council. I remember that on the last occasion the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew employed all his great ability in defending the system which has been followed in this Presidency for a long time. Mr. Tyagaraya Chetti who was then a member of this Council and who was keenly interested in this matter brought forward a resolution which wanted to commit the Government more or less to a system by which they could secure a limit on consumption. It was exactly the case of Madras that was then under consideration. It was then found, if I remember correctly the facts that there was no doubt of increase in revenue but at the same time the increase in consumption was as much as 14 per cent. Our great point with reference to this increase of revenue and this increase of consumption is that unless steps are taken to secure simultaneously a decrease in consumption there is absolutely no good whether it is the auction system or the fixed fee system that is tried. It is all the same whether it is this or that. We are anxious that the State should secure as much revenue as possible and to divert it from the middlemen. The great point which has been pressed in this Council more than once is that there must be a system which, while introducing fixity with reference to revenues and preventing demoralizing effects to which more than one Honourable Member has referred, will simultaneously secure a gradual decrease in consumption. I understand that the Madras fixed-fee system to which the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew referred carried with it a condition that a specified number of trees should be tapped by each of these shop-owners. Now the auction system means that any shop-keeper may tap any number of trees and he must, therefore, simultaneously, along with the larger number he taps, put on the market more liquor than was done under the fixed fee system. I understood that the Madras system limited the number of trees which each shop-keeper should tap and that this limitation was withdrawn; and he must therefore necessarily put forward a greater amount of liquor on the market than he was doing before. Therefore I submit that unless Government are prepared to try at least in some selected areas a system by which they might put some restriction as regards the daily quantity of arrack to be sold or the number of trees that may be tapped for toddy, there can be no appreciable advantage in the change of system. I would strongly advocate that, along with the fixed fee system which might be determined on the average of a certain number of years, a condition should be imposed limiting the daily sales of arrack to a certain number of gallons also fixed upon an average of previous years. So far as toddy shop-keepers are concerned, they must also be limited on the average of previous years to a certain number of trees they could tap. It is quite possible to try this experiment. If you try this experiment and have a graduated scale, in the course of a few years we may try and secure diminution in the consumption of liquor. We cannot talk with the same authority as the Honourable Members who have been in charge of the Salt and Abkári department and who know every detail of this administration. I know that the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew would twit us by saying that it is extremely difficult to limit the quantity of arrack to be sold in any day and that it would be extremely difficult to fix the number of trees. So far as we are able to see, the problem does not seem to be impossible of solution, or at any rate there is no reason why it should

not be tried. I, therefore, think that if your Excellency would assure us that in one or two selected localities some attempts would be made to introduce the fixed fee system accompanied with efforts to reduce consumption in the way I have suggested, it will be an interesting experiment which we might, in turn, instead of watching the experiment in Bombay, send up for trial elsewhere. I would therefore urge your Excellency that some attempts should be made to introduce the experiment and to give effect to some of the ideas which have found expression in this Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"I was interested to hear that the difference in revenue between Rs. 20,000 and 2 lakhs within seven years was due practically to the fact that the profits going to the pockets of the middlemen have been diverted to the pockets of Government. I venture to doubt whether that, after all, represents the real state of things. What I wish to point out to this Council is that toddy, for instance, is to the people of the labouring classes almost a necessity of life. The moment a shop-keeper bids for a higher price his interest is to sell it at a higher price and in that way year after year the price of toddy is going up. Our policy is to see that as much as possible is taken from the toddy drinkers and thus take him away from the drink habit. I ask whether that is a position which could ever be attained. So long as human nature is what it is, I am afraid that this will merely be a very severe and unbearable burden of taxation upon a necessity of life. We can clearly see that it is necessary to take away the drink habits of the people as far as we possibly can. But then there is a limit to it and I do not believe that all this difference between Rs. 20,000 and two lakhs represents the profits diverted from the pockets of middlemen to the pockets of the Government, but means really a most unjust and unbearable additional burden upon the poor drinking classes who cannot possibly avoid it. That is the real state of things. If this auction system is continued, there is certainly no chance of either the drinking habit getting less or the revenue going down. Our main point is that the drink habit must go down, and if that does not go down and if the poor people are to continue with all their present ever-increasing sufferings with their families you are doing good neither to the people nor to the cause of temperance. I believe that, under these circumstances, a fair trial of the fixed license fee system can be made in suitable areas as desired by the Government of India. I think a trial of that sort with the safeguard of tying down each shop to a limited number of trees and a limited quantity of arrack, as suggested by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandara Rao, should be made. I hope that the Government will see their way to try the experiment."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI:—"There is a certain amount of jealousy in the public mind of the growth of revenue under excise. I cannot pretend to understand the question thoroughly nor do I go so far as to share this jealousy as to the growth of revenue. The Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar contended that while the revenue of Government increased under this item it has never been satisfactorily established that this increase was the result of any proved increase in consumption."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR, *interrupting*):—"I did not say that."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S SRINIVASA SASTRI (*continuing*):—"I thought that when he quoted the statement as to the number of trees marked, there was a certain hiatus in his argument. The Hon'ble Mr. Cardew tried to fill up the hiatus by affirming that the number of trees tapped corresponded practically with the total quantity of consumption. Thus taking one year with another if the same number of trees are tapped we are justified in drawing the conclusion that the consumption has been just the same. I am not quite sure that this argument does not prove a little too much. If really the number of trees tapped has been approximately the same, as the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew says, does it mean that in years of prosperity and in years of adversity people drink just the same? Do the people of Madras in full seasons and in scarce seasons drink the same? I am not aware however that is a satisfactory answer. Whenever we find an increase in revenue, the Government say that people are more prosperous and drink more; but if the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew's arguments were sound, the proper inference to be drawn is that for the same quantity of liquor drunk people pay more in prosperous seasons and less in adverse seasons. This is not, however, a matter which it is quite safe to dogmatise upon. One must leave it to the test of time. But what can be the objection to our Government

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undertaking an experiment as the Bombay Government have done? I cannot see that anything has been shown to prevent our Government from making a small experiment. The Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao and others who spoke before suggested that certain localities might be selected where the fixed fee system might be allowed to replace the auction system. I do not know what objection there might be. If, for example, instead of adopting it in the case of toddy we adopted it in the case of ganja or opium, the experiment has a greater chance of meeting with success. Why not the Government of Madras introduce the fixed fee system in regard to these articles? In the case of these articles the Government are not likely to lose at all because duty is paid on issue from the depôt. It is not the case with toddy. Either in the way of selecting certain localities or of taking certain excisable articles, it is possible for the Government to make the experiment in the direction suggested by the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao."

The Hon'ble Mr. N. S. Brodie:—"As one who has devoted special attention to the subject of the present debate in relation to its bearings on the question of temperance reform for the last twenty years, I should like to explain as briefly as I can the reasons which lead me to dissent very strongly from the arguments put forward by the supporters of the resolution now before the Council. Not that I can hope to add anything new to the discussion which has been already dealt with in innumerable reports and proceedings of the Board of Revenue, this Government, the Government of India, the Excise Committee and the Secretary of State. Nor can I flatter myself that any presentation of the facts relating to this time-worn controversy will have the least effect in convincing those with whom it is an article of faith that the disposal of liquor licenses by auction must necessarily cause an increase of consumption. But there are probably many to whom the facts are more or less new and who may be willing to consider them without reference to any preconceived conviction.

"The conviction itself probably owes its origin to a specious appearance of probability supported by the fact that in western countries trades are conducted on business principles and a tradesman of any kind looks to recoup himself for any heavy initial expense by pushing the sale of his wares. The liquor traffic in the west is no exception to that rule. The western temperance reformer has no doubt before his mind's eye the flaring saloons and comfortable parlours of the western public house and the innumerable advertisements of so and so's pale ale and brands of whisky, brandy and gin. The western liquor seller does undoubtedly take full advantage of western conditions and pushes the sale of his liquor by every means in his power. He is usually a capitalist and a wealthy one and I may perhaps remark parenthetically that he has become so by reason of holding his license on a fixed fee. If the fee is enhanced as modern legislation has taken the power to do he has every facility and inducement for mitigating the effect of the enhancement by pushing the sale of his liquor and I have very little doubt that he does resort to that expedient.

"But what are the facts in India or rather in the Madras Presidency with which we are more particularly concerned? We admit that rentals are going up and sometimes going up a great deal, but what evidence is there that the Madras shopkeeper tries to push sales? Touting it is said is not adopted. Even in the town of Madras the attempts which are made to push the sale of liquor, if there are any, for I must confess I have not seen them, are of the most primitive and crude description. I suppose I have inspected more liquor shops in all parts of the Presidency than any other member of this Council and what has perhaps struck me most is the total absence of display or even of common comfort in their appointments and surroundings. During the day time it would often be very difficult for the ordinary traveller to find out where the liquor shops were without making inquiries. As often as not they are merely temporary sheds of wattle and mud thrust into some corner or placed in some patch of waste ground. At other times they are ordinary Indian huts or shops of the less pretentious class always with mud walls and floors, perhaps situate in the main bazaar, more often in some side street or lane. The much abused Abkâri department does in fact all in its power to keep them in the most unobtrusive positions possible. And the meanest and most wretched of these huts are by no means always those which pay the lowest rentals. The rules of the department require the exhibition of a notice board indicating that the building to which it is affixed is a liquor shop. In practice I find even this small attempt at advertisement, if it may be called such, is as often

as not evaded. The board has to be brought in at night in order to avoid risk of being stolen and I suppose the shopkeeper is often too lazy to put it up again in the morning unless he has reason to believe that an unnecessarily inquisitive officer of the department is likely to pay him a visit. These shops are all closed at 9–0 P.M. and the illumination provided after dark is usually the absolute minimum consistent with carrying on trade. In one small and lonely shop in South Canara I found the shopkeeper had put up a lamp post outside his door which at night carried an almost invisible oil lamp. This is almost the only attempt at extraneous illumination which I remember to have seen.

"I cannot say why the Indian liquor seller is so singularly indifferent to the advantages of advertisement. All I can say is that the fact is so and in the interests of temperance I hope it may long continue. Possibly it is because the auction system in many cases leaves the liquor seller only a small margin of profit. Certainly many of them are very poor and very few have any spare capital. Possibly because of the naturally penurious disposition of the small Indian shopkeeper to which class most of them belong. Possibly because the provision of luxuries and appointments to which they are not accustomed would frighten away the very class of persons on whose custom they depend. Anyhow it is not *usual* to make any great display in the sale of liquor and probably that has as much to do with the matter as anything else.

"But it may be urged that, if the rental of a shop is raised through the operation of the auction system to such an extent that it is not possible to make a profit on the old scale of sales, the shopkeeper must make a profit somehow and how is he to do it if, as the facts show, he cannot do it by pushing the sale of his wares. There is much virtue in that 'if.' There are several such devices. One is dilution, by which a certain number of gallons of water are sold as liquor. One is short measure. One, in the case of toddy, is the admixture of sweet juice. These methods are all probably much simpler and more profitable than spending time and money on touting for customers.

"If a gallon of water can be sold for arrack the shopkeeper makes a clear profit of the whole proceeds of the sale including the duty instead of the comparatively trifling difference between the cost price and the retail price of licit arrack.

"These are the illicit practices to which the undue enhancement of liquor rentals may tend and which are so constantly urged as an argument for the introduction of fixed fees. I do not defend them and I may say at once that the existence of these practices made me at first an advocate of the fixed fee system. But for reasons which I need not further dilate upon I have since come to the conclusion that the fixed fee system would be of very little use even in combating these practices. I mention them in this connection, because, however objectionable they may be, they have one feature in common and that is that they make for the cause of temperance if for nothing else. I suppose no one can fail to see that diluted liquor or short measure cannot at least tend to intemperance on the part of the consumer and it is entirely in the interests of temperance that the system which is believed to encourage them is professedly arraigned. There is of course a more legitimate way of making up for high rentals and that is raising retail prices, which also has the effect of encouraging temperance by making over-indulgence too expensive to be practicable. (One Honourable Member has however advanced the extraordinary proposition that a rise in prices of liquor is a tax on a necessary of life which presses heavily on the poor—a proposition for which temperance reformers will hardly thank him.) Another possibly is to go bankrupt. I do not mention the possible expedient of selling illicitly distilled arrack as I believe this to be so dangerous an experiment that it is very rarely, if at all, resorted to. Liquor shops are so much the focus of attention of abkári officers and illicit distillation is so much their bugbear that it would be hardly possible to dispose of illicitly distilled liquor in this manner.

"But again it is urged in desperation the fact remains that under the auction system an increase in rentals is usually followed by an increase in consumption taken as a whole. But surely it would be surprising if it did not. Under the auction system the prices of shops are determined by the competition of men whose livelihood depends on the success of their business, who are usually lifelong residents of the locality or its immediate neighbourhood, who have made a careful study of local conditions and who are gambling on the probabilities of a natural increase or decrease

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in the demand for liquor in that particular locality. What should we think of their business acumen if these men as a rule made false estimates and raised the rentals when there was likely to be a fall in consumption? I venture to think that in no other business would it ever be suggested that a rise in consumption was caused by increased rentals—it would at once be said and rightly said that the rentals were raised because an increase in consumption was anticipated. Is it ever contended that a toll-gate contractor goes out of his way to compel cartmen to come through his toll-gate because he happens to have offered a much larger sum for the toll than in the preceding year? Is it ever said that a market contractor tries to make up for an increased rental by exerting undue influence over those who make use of his market or a slaughter-house contractor over those who use his slaughter-house? If the rentals rise and the contractor does increased business commonsense suggests that the contractor foresaw this and regulated the offer which he made accordingly. Commonsense ought to say the same of the abkâri contractor.

"Of course mistakes are made and personal animosities, or necessity, or compulsion, occasionally influence abkâri as other rentals more than business principles, but abkari contractors are not *all* fools and when rentals rise it may reasonably be expected that consumption will rise also, without a single man being tempted to drink a glass more liquor than he intended to do in the beginning.

"Having now explained why it is *a priori* improbable that the auction system can be held responsible for the increase in consumption, I should have liked to have examined in detail the facts relating to consumption and rentals in order to show how they are in exact accord with these conclusions. It is really hardly possible to put the true facts of the case more clearly than has already been done by this Government in its letter to the Government of India in November 1913, in reference to the same proposal for introducing fixed fees made by the deputations which waited on the Secretary of State in 1907 and 1912. It was there shown that high rentals are not as a matter of fact recouped by the sale of *proportionately* more liquor. For instance, the consumption in 1906–07 when the rentals for arrack shops amounted to Rs 21,09,515 was 1,410,844 proof gallons. When rentals went up to Rs. 39,85,928 in 1912–13 the shopkeepers ought to have sold 2,623,952 proof gallons in order to make the same profits but the actual consumption of that year was only 1,775,673 proof gallons—nearly one million gallons less. The difference may have been partially made up by the illicit practices to which I have already referred or by raising retail prices, but it is inconceivable that this could have operated to anything like so large an extent and the irresistible conclusion is that the profits of shopkeepers in 1906–07 were very much larger than they should have been. Under the auction system several—probably about 15—lakhs of these profits were annexed by the State for useful public purposes in 1912–13. Had the fixed fee system been in force it is more than probable that the very existence of these surplus profits would have been unsuspected by the department, and the Government would have lost not only these 15 lakhs but many more lakhs during the intermediate years whilst the cause of temperance would probably not have benefited at all or at the most to the extent of a few thousand gallons.

"The point is made still clearer by the figures relating to opium as, unlike country spirits, the rate of duty is uniform throughout the Presidency. When vend fees in 1906–07 were 3·36 lakhs, consumption of opium was 38,100 seers. In 1912–13, when vend fees rose to 5·21 lakhs, consumption should have risen to 59,000 seers, but the actual figure was only 39,500 seers, a mere fraction more than it was in 1906–07.

"We thus see how unsafe a guide the figures of consumption are in endeavouring to estimate proper shop rentals. The case of the Madras town toddy shops has already been dealt with by the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar and the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew. It has been shown that the rental of these shops rose from Rs. 28,100 in 1908–09, the last of the old fixed fee system, to Rs. 3,83,460 in 1913–14, an increase of 1,560 per cent. The number of trees marked, which is the only criterion we have of the consumption of toddy, has risen from 114,802 to 118,799 or by only 3·5 per cent. There was no change in the rates of tree-tax during the interval and it is interesting and instructive to compare these figures with those for Gôdâvari, Kistna, Guntûr and Nellore and South Canara and Malabar in which also there was no

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change of tree-tax to disturb the results. In these two groups of districts, which were dealt with throughout under the auction system, the rentals rose by 20 per cent. and 72·8 per cent. respectively, whilst the number of trees marked rose by 6·4 per cent. and 8·0 per cent.

"We could hardly hope for clearer evidence than this that a great rise in rentals is certainly not a cause of increased consumption. The altogether abnormal rise in Madras town is followed by a rise in consumption of little more than half the rise in Gódávari and the adjoining districts, where the rentals have risen by a comparative fraction.

"The rise of rentals in Malabar and South Canara by more than 3½ times the rise in Gódávari and adjoining districts is actually followed by a smaller increase in consumption.

"Whether a rise in rentals is due to the operation of the laws of competition or is determined by the action of departmental officers is obviously a matter of no importance. The simple fact remains, that the assumption on which the whole argument for the introduction of the fixed fee system rests is shattered by the inexorable logic of facts.

"Turning from the general to the particular I could cite innumerable instances in the history of individual shops which bear out the same conclusions. The case of one of the Arkonam arrack shops has just come under my notice. The consumption therein rose from 471 gallons in 1910–11 to 727 gallons in 1911–12, but the rental actually fell from Rs. 131 to Rs. 121 a month. In 1912–13 the consumption again rose from 727 gallons to 926 gallons and the rental rose from Rs. 121 to Rs. 161. I see nothing very astonishing in this or any necessity to imagine that the renter was running about the streets of Arkonam trying to entice more customers into his shop because he had to pay Rs. 40 a month more than he did in the previous year. In 1913–14 the consumption again rose to 1,204 gallons, but the rental actually fell from Rs. 161 to Rs. 144. Net result a rise of 733 gallons in three years and a rise of Rs. 13 in rentals. Throughout, the heaviest rise in consumption followed a decrease in rentals.

"If there is any connection at all between rentals and consumption in the nature of cause and effect, which I entirely disbelieve, there is surely a much stronger case for arguing on these facts that low rentals induce an increase of consumption. Theoretically indeed we might reasonably expect this result. Low rentals obviously mean increased profits to the shopkeeper and consequently if he is wise and has a fixity of tenure such as the fixed fee system proposes to confer upon him, he has more money and more inducement to spend it in attracting customers. The very uncertainty of tenure which the auction system involves is probably one of the reasons why shopkeepers do so little to develop a business which might after all fall into the hands of a rival at the beginning of the next lease. Apart altogether from questions of revenue, regarding which I have intentionally said as little as possible as I find that one can never mention the subject without having one's words distorted and perversely misunderstood—apart altogether from questions of revenue, I am pretty certain that it will be a bad day for temperance if the system of fixity of tenure in any shape or form is adopted in the case of the national liquor shops. As a strong friend of the temperance movement myself, though I trust a practical one, I sincerely hope the fixed fee system will never be adopted and that the resolution before the Council will not be accepted.

"The truth is that the rise or fall of consumption is due entirely to local conditions and has very little to do with the system under which rentals are fixed. The fixed fee system undoubtedly has its advantages from the administrative point of view. As Commissioner of the Excise department, without reference to the condition of the people or the interests of temperance, I could find it in my heart to accept the change without much reluctance. The department has a much stronger hold on a licensee who knows that the retention of his privileges depends on his good behaviour and that he is liable to be turned out if he does not co-operate with the department in the repression of illicit practices. In the case of opium and ganja, these advantages possibly outweigh the disadvantages of the system, for we have constantly before us the danger of smuggling in Burma and Ceylon—a trade so lucrative and so easily carried on, on account of the small bulk of the articles involved,

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that it is extremely difficult to repress. It is for this reason that the Board has under consideration the question of adopting the fixed fee system in the case of these licenses

"But that it will in any way operate to reduce the consumption of these drugs in this Presidency, I am not in the least inclined to believe.

"That the system of charging fixed fees for retail arrack shops has been tried in Bombay is another argument to which I may devote a few words. That it has been tried in Bombay for the last two years is perfectly true and it is also true that the Excise Commissioner of Bombay reports in his last administration report that the system on its administrative side continues to give almost universal satisfaction to the officers of the Excise department. That, I can well believe. But there is not a word in the report to show that the system has had any effect on the consumption of country spirit. An analysis of the figures relating to Bombay shows that the consumption in nine districts and in the larger portion of another increased in 1913–14, as against the average of the preceding five years. In ten districts and the smaller portion of another, the consumption fell. The net loss was a little over 3,000 proof gallons out of a total of nearly two and a half millions. I would remind the Council that out of these five preceding years the rentals were fixed on the auction system for three. A perusal of the reasons assigned for these fluctuations in consumption shows that the duty was raised in 5½ out of the 16½ districts in which there was a fall in consumption, so it is hardly necessary to look further for a reason for the fall in these districts. In Bombay city the consumption of mhowra spirit increased, though there was a more than corresponding fall in the sales of toddy spirit, apparently due to its high price. In the other four districts agricultural conditions were unfavourable and we do not require to go to Bombay to know that a bad season is usually accompanied by a fall in the consumption of arrack, even under the auction system. In other words there is nothing whatever in the Bombay administration report to show that the introduction of the fixed fee system has done anything for the cause of temperance.

"Finally, what is the fixed fee system? Even its advocates have long since given up the idea of making the fee an unalterable one, or renewing the license for each shop every year on the same terms. The latest pronouncements on the subject are that the fees should be fixed so as to "secure to the State the full profits but not more than those profits accruing from the monopoly which the State itself creates" "Such a system would leave to the liquor-seller the average trading profits which he might expect to obtain from the sale of ordinary commodities with which the State does not interfere." "Under a properly constituted fee system based on accurate information, intelligently and honestly used, the selection of the licensees would be on grounds of respectability, good record and fitness" "The revenue would be in practice as high, as under a properly worked auction system the State ought in theory to exact." In other words the rental of each shop will have to be fixed by the officers of the department from year to year on the best information available. Obviously, the higher officers of the department have neither the time nor the intimate knowledge of the conditions of the localities outside their head-quarters to do more than exercise a general check over the opinions and recommendations of their subordinates. These too are continually changing, very few of them have intimate knowledge of more than one or two localities within their jurisdiction, many more have not the capacity to apply that knowledge if they had it, their livelihood does not depend on the accuracy of the forecasts which they make and, especially as regards their opinion of prospective licensees, they would have endless opportunities for fraud and chicanery to which, to say the least, it is unfair to expose them. Even now the officers of the department have to prepare a list of reserve prices for the use of selling officers.

"These reserve prices are of course usually framed well within the safe side, but every officer who has had anything to do with the sale of shops knows how often these reserve prices have to be modified to meet the exigencies of the auction room. It may be confidently anticipated that if the determination of license fees were left to departmental officers a certain number of shops for which there was abundant competition would be undervalued and assigned to shopkeepers who would make much more out of them than the average trading profits which they might expect to obtain from the sale of ordinary commodities, a certain number of shops would be correctly valued and disposed of, a certain number of shops would be correctly

valued but not being wanted by more than one applicant would probably not be accepted, in the hopes of getting them cheaper later on and a certain number would be overvalued and rejected at once by all who had any knowledge of what they were about. The last two classes would have either to be closed, which might be dangerous on account of the encouragement of illicit distillation, or gradually reduced until some one could be persuaded to come to the rescue of the department by taking them. In practice we should come back very much to the old auction system, shorn of all its advantages but retaining all its defects.

"In fine, the system advocated by the Honourable mover of this resolution is one to confer on liquor-sellers a disproportionately larger portion of the profits and to enable and induce them to push the sale of liquor to the detriment of the public and the cause of temperance. I cannot contemplate even an experiment in this direction without misgiving."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"It is rather a timorous undertaking to reply to the exhaustive and able speech made by the Hon'ble Mr. Brodie. He has covered us with ridicule. His arguments are such that he could not be very easily answered for the present. I would admit for the moment that the anti-auctionists have been vanquished by the Hon'ble Mr. Brodie. And it would form the subject of many articles in temperance organs for some time. At the same time I am afraid I will have to pass through the experience of the Hon'ble Mr. Brodie to give up the faith I have in the fixed fee system. Once he himself had that faith and he changed his conviction and he has come to the present mood that the auction system is the best system; and he assures us that, as a friend of the temperance movement, he would advocate the continuance of the present policy of auction system, pursued by the Madras Government. In spite of the assurance of the Commissioner of Bombay that the trial has given very good and universal satisfaction, he is not prepared to accept that recommendation. In spite of that, we have to pass through all his experiences to reject this conviction. But unfortunately most of us cannot become Commissioners of excise revenue. The angle of vision from which he looks at the question is different from the angle of vision from which we look at it. I do not know when these two poles would meet. I dare say he is rather depicting the Abkâri department as innocent of advertizing. Your Excellency might have heard complaints of shops being located near temples, market places and at festivals, etc., which are crowded by people. No doubt when they look at a place where they could have a drink they go in and get something on credit, for love or for money. The Hon'ble Mr. Brodie said when he was depicting the miserable arrack sellers and toddy sellers that he visited most of the shops but found nothing of advertizements. I do not know whether he could expect advertisements, when the Commissioner of Salt and Abkâri Revenue visits them. The most fascinating attraction to the people is cock-fighting. I do not suppose that cock-fighting will go on in the presence of the Commissioner. They know perfectly well when the Commissioner would visit the place. The lower subordinates are in the pay of shopkeepers and policemen are not above suspicion. Gambling is one advertizement and you will find in many places gambling going on with the connivance of the police—I do not say generally, but it is generally well known that they get their *mamuls*. These are the two forms of advertizing these shops, namely, gambling and cock-fighting. These two will be absent whenever the Salt Commissioner visits the shops. Unlike in Europe where some people become rich in this line of business, the Commissioner is aware that here we have poverty stricken arrack and toddy sellers. We have no arrack sellers doing any charitable work here. Most of these toddy and arrack sellers are demoralized. It is rather difficult to meet the Hon'ble Mr. Brodie's arguments within the time allowed to a member. They were so insinuating and killingly funny that it was difficult to follow him.

"There is one thing that I would like to touch upon. It may not be the wisest course to increase the tree tax and the rents on toddy shops by the system of auction, since they mean a heavy impost on toddy which is more or less a food for poor people. That is one point of view, to which the Hon'ble Mr. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar alluded today. Once or twice it was pointed out that it was a very doubtful and dangerous step for the Government to take. The Hon'ble Mr. Jackson, when he was on this Council as the representative of the Chamber of Commerce strongly advocated moderation in taxing toddy. When you discourage

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people from buying toddy at a cheap rate which is an exhilarating beverage for poor men after the day's labour and which serves as food, there comes the difficulty that either he must go without toddy or his family must go without food. It is a taxation upon the food of poor men. Toddy is not so intoxicating as arrack or so demoralizing as ganja. Mr. Jackson pointed out that cocaine would come in and ruin the moral fibre of the country. The Government ought to be careful in increasing the toddy revenue. The Hon'ble Mr. Brodie says that though revenue is higher it does not show increase in consumption. That is not a thing to be gloated over. If you go on imposing more and more duty on toddy you make it more and more difficult for poor men to get their toddy. They must have their usual quantity and they may go to the extent of stealing or starving themselves and their families to get their usual quantity. At any rate, in his long and elaborate speech he has not touched this aspect of the Abkari policy. The poor hardworking classes and agricultural labourers who go in for toddy will find it hard to get their drink. The Abkāri department cannot be congratulated on getting more revenue without increasing the consumption. It is rather difficult to remember all his points and to deal with them within fifteen minutes and it will take some time for the temperance party to answer him—at least a year."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"On behalf of the Government, it has been asked by the Hon'ble Mr Sivaswami Ayyar and the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew whether there is any evidence forthcoming as to the undesirable consequences flowing from the present system and as to the likelihood of any benefits accruing from the new system proposed to be tried. It would have been more satisfactory if the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar or the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew had given indication of the nature of the evidence which they would like to be placed before the Council. I have quoted the opinions which were given by the members of the Excise Committee, who went into the question thoroughly, and the opinion of the Excise Commissioner for Bombay who tried the experiment in various localities; and the remarks of the Government of India also suggest the desirability of at least trying an experiment in this direction. If more evidence is required as to the malpractices committed by persons bidding at auction sales for fancy prices, is it natural to expect that these persons would admit that they have been doing so nor that any witnesses would give evidence on this point unless a specific inquiry is called for in regard to these facts? The nature of the evidence would be generally of a hearsay character as pointed out by the previous speakers; and I submit that a sufficient case has been made out for the experiment being tried.

"The main figures relied upon by the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew and the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar relate to toddy revenue in the Madras City. It was pointed out that when the fixed fee system was tried in 1908-09 there was a revenue of Rupees 23,100, though the number of trees tapped was 114,802 and that in 1913-14 while the rental increased to Rs. 3,33,460 the total number of trees marked increased only by about 4,000. It was thereby urged that the increase in revenue was in no way responsible for the increase in consumption. My Lord, this question cannot be so easily answered. Even from the statement given, there has been an increase in consumption. It is true that if we consider percentage of increase as regards the number of trees tapped, the percentage of increase in revenue preponderates. What is the increase due to? I would ask, is there any evidence to show that this increase is to be accounted for by the increasing wealth of the people or by the middlemen making larger profits. Has an economic enquiry been made to show why there has been such an increase? Can it be shown that all circumstances were properly taken into consideration when rentals were arrived at in 1908-09? It might be that in 1908-09 the correct average was not taken or that the circumstances of the localities were not correctly taken into consideration. There is another circumstance which the Honourable Members who have spoken on behalf of the Government have not evidently taken into account. When once it is realized that there was an increase of revenue to Rs. 3,33,460, it is quite possible that poor persons from whom these increased rentals must have been wrung out, were obliged to pay such amounts, though it was beyond their means. It may be that those addicted to drink had necessarily to starve themselves and give up other necessaries of life, to pay the amount that was required for drink. It cannot therefore be argued that the mere

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increase in rentals is a sufficient indication of the circumstances under which that state of things happened. When it is once conceded that there was increase in consumption, that must be partly due to increase of rentals. Can it be denied that the increase in rentals derived from 4,000 trees tapped in addition has contributed to the increase in consumption? That is another circumstance that is to be taken into consideration. There may be other causes also which require more examination. On behalf of Government no such evidence has been placed before us.

"It was pointed out that even according to the present system, it is not obligatory on the Government to accept the highest bid, and it has been pointed out that the Government can refuse to grant a license to the highest bidder, and give it to any one else. It may be so according to theory. Is there any evidence to show that in any of the districts Government officers considered the qualifications or the character of the persons and rejected the highest bidders? We want specific instances to be placed before us before we can be induced to accept the proposition that the highest bid need not be accepted. No such information has been placed before us.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Brodie wanted to compare the abkári contractor to a toll-gate contractor. The analogy is misleading on account of the very nature of the case. So far as the abkári contractor is concerned, he can play upon the vicious habits of the people, and that is a fact which has to be taken note of, but in the case of a toll-gate contractor, it is only from the carts passing to and fro that the contractor can levy toll and nobody will part with his money for that purpose unless he has any business to go on that road. In the case of the abkári contractor he can take advantage of the weakness of the people who are addicted to drink and get money from them. The analogy is therefore misleading and cannot be accepted. In view of all the discussion that has taken place, and even assuming that a further inquiry is necessary, has any case been made out for saying that we need not move an inch in this matter? After the report of the Excise Committee, the suggestions of the Government of India, the opinion of the Excise Commissioner of Bombay and the suggestion of the Secretary of State, is there any reason for suggesting that the Government should not try the experiment that they should not move an inch, but that they should stop where they are? I do not think that is a position which we can accept. I hope that your Excellency's Government will reconsider the matter and see if a beginning cannot be made."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar:—"The Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao complained that the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew and myself have not indicated the sort of evidence that we expected him to produce with reference to this resolution. His proposition assumes that the auction system is responsible for the increase in consumption. The causal connection between the auction system and the increase in consumption has to be made out by him and the evidence that he has to adduce is to show by figures that where the auction system has not been followed and the fixed fee system has been adopted, there has been a decrease in consumption. If he had shown that, he would have certainly gone a considerable way towards convincing the Government that the fixed fee system was productive of benefit and that the auction system was productive of harm. But he has not done anything of the kind. On the other hand he has ingeniously tried to turn the tables on the Government by suggesting that we have stated that the increase of revenue is not due at all to any increase in consumption. We have not put forward any such proposition. There has been a large increase of revenue very largely due to increased duty and to some extent due to increased consumption. That there has been increased consumption is not denied; but the whole question is, is the increase of consumption which is admitted to have taken place attributable to any extent to the prevalence of the auction system? I submit to the Council that there is not a tittle of evidence to show that the auction system has led to an increase in consumption.

"The Hon'ble Mr Sarma has suggested that, in consequence of the high rentals which renters have to pay upon a competitive basis, they would bribe the persons who have to fix the localities in which shops may be opened and succeed in getting places which from the public point of view were undesirable as places for the location of shops. In that connection I should like to refer the Council to the latest report of the Board on the subject of the location of shops. The Honourable Members are aware that in most localities there are local advisory committees and these committees

(Mr. Sivaswami Aiyar; the President.)

are consulted not merely with regard to the number of shops to be maintained but also with regard to the location of shops. This is what the Board stated in regard to the location of shops:

'Appendix D is enclosed showing separately for arrack and toddy shops the recommendations of the local advisory committees in respect of (a) withdrawal of licenses and (b) change of site, and the action taken thereon, for the year 1913–14. The committees recommended withdrawal of license in respect of eight arrack shops and change of site with regard to sixteen arrack shops and their recommendations were given effect to. As regards non-municipal areas, a few representations as to the number and location of shops were received from local bodies, residents of villages and those specially interested such as railway authorities, forest officers and large employers of labour. As a result of these representations, unobjectionable sites were selected with reference to the wishes of the villagers, and all possible attention was paid to objections raised by residents regarding the location of shops. The sites of arrack shops (six in Chittoor and four in South Canara) were also changed and one arrack shop in South Canara was closed on the recommendation of the local boards.'

"It is not the case that these localities are fixed merely by the subordinate officers of the Abkāri department without anybody interested in the location or the persons concerned in the matter having anything to say to it.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai referred to the offering of attractions in the shape of gambling and cock-fighting in some places as devices employed by renters to attract customers. He has not told us whether these devices have been adopted only in recent years after the introduction of the auction system or whether they were not in existence during the time of the fixed fee system. I am rather inclined to think that if these attractions are offered in those places they have been offered for a good many years even under the régime of the fixed fee system.

"The whole position seems to me to be this: the Honourable Members of this Council are naturally annoyed at the growth of consumption of liquor and naturally desire to put down the evil as far as possible. But instead of following any experiment which has been established to be a success or which offers any real grounds for hoping that it is likely to prove a success, they ask us to make an experiment merely for the sake of experiment and they have not been able to show us that the experiment has been followed with any success except by the opinion, unsupported by any figures, of the Bombay Excise Commissioner. They have not been able to refer us to any figures showing that the introduction of the fixed fee system has been followed by any decrease in the consumption of liquor. If they had been able to adduce evidence of that kind, we should certainly have been prepared to listen to the resolution and to make an experiment ourselves. There has been no such evidence and the only ground on which this experiment is asked to be introduced is that there has been an increase in consumption and a still larger increase in revenue and that these increases in revenue themselves point to increase in consumption. Therefore they say 'try this remedy and let us see if any good will come out of it.' I am afraid that we cannot launch upon an experiment merely for the sake of experiment unless there is ground to hope that the experiment will be of some use. As I have informed the Council, we have addressed the Bombay Government and we await their communication. If there is anything in their communication which convinces us that the introduction of the fixed fee system in Bombay has been followed by advantageous results, we shall be inclined to initiate the experiment here also. But in the absence of any materials or information as to the success or otherwise of the Bombay experiment with reference to statistics, we shall be very slow to interfere with a system which has been working quite satisfactorily and which has not been shown to have led to any increase in consumption."

The resolution was put and lost.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I do not know what the Council's convenience may be in the matter of adjourning? We have seven resolutions left."

As some of the Honourable Members expressed a desire to adjourn, the Council was adjourned at this stage till 11 o'clock on Wednesday, the 3rd February.

W. FRANCIS,
Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

Proceedings of an Adjourned Meeting of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Acts of Parliament, 24 & 25 Vict., C. 67, 55 & 56 Vict., C. 14, and 9 Edw. 7, C. 4.

The Council re-assembled at the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at 11 A.M. on Wednesday, the 3rd day of February 1915.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble JOHN, *Baron* PENTLAND of Lyth, P.C., G.C.I.E., Governor of Madras—*Presiding.*
The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR, C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART, K.C.V.O., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CANDEY, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. BUTTERWORTH.
The Hon'ble Surgeon-General W. B. BANNERMAN, I.M.S., M.D., D.Sc., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. R. B. CLOUGH.
The Hon'ble Mr. N. S. BRODIE.
The Hon'ble Mr. L. E. BUCKLEY.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. R. M. SCHMIDT.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. F. H. M. CORBET (*Advocate-General*).
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur L. D. SWAMIKANNU PILLAI Avargal.
The Hon'ble Mr. W. FRANCIS.
The Hon'ble Colonel W. M. ELLIS, R.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. S. B. MURRAY.
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR Avargal, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble the Rev. GEORGE PITTENDRIGH.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA Garu.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU Garu.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI Avargal.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur A. SUBBARAYALU REDDIYAR Avargal.
The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR Avargal.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. K. V. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU.
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur V. RAMACHANDRA NAYUDU Garu, Zamindar of Doddapanayakkanur.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARANATHA MUDALIYAR.
The Hon'ble Shifa-ul-Mulk T. ZAIN-UL-ABIDIN SAHIB Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Sir HUGH FRASER, *Kt.*
The Hon'ble Mr. J. O. ROBINSON.
The Hon'ble Mr. E. F. BAKER.
The Hon'ble Sir FRANCIS SPRING, K.C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. RICHMOND.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. C. SOMASUNDARA CHETTIYAR Avargal.
The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. MUHAMMAD, C.I.E.

(*Mr. Ramachandra Rao.*)

The consideration of resolutions on matters of general public interest was resumed.

SPECIAL OFFICER FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE EXTENSION OF VILLAGE-SITES AND CO-OPERATIVE BUILDING SOCIETIES.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao:—"Your Excellency, the resolution which stands in my name is in these terms:

'IV. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that a special officer with the necessary staff be appointed

(1) to organize as far as possible on a remunerative basis the extension of village-site in the congested districts of this Presidency;

(2) to organize co-operative building societies wherever necessary in congested towns in this Presidency.'

"My Lord, both these questions, the question of the relief of congestion in irrigated districts and the question of providing some suitable machinery for bringing into existence a better type of sanitary dwellings, are not entirely new to this Council. The matter has come up more than once for discussion and I may briefly state the previous history so far as the proceedings of the Council go. In 1912 the question of model dwellings for the poorer classes in the city of Madras came under discussion on a resolution for a specific allotment of Rs. 10,000 for the construction of such dwellings. That was at the time of the discussion of the Revised Financial Statement. It was resisted on behalf of the Government by the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar who took the view that the State could not be committed to expenditure on the construction of dwelling houses for the poor, and that there would be no limit to such expenditure and that such philanthropic work should be a charge upon local rates. The question was again brought up in another form last year when a grant of one lakh of rupees was asked for the construction of model dwellings for distribution amongst the mufassal municipalities. Even on that occasion it was argued that the State could not be committed to this expenditure for the construction of houses for the poor who could not pay a reasonable rent—and the motion was eventually lost. On the same occasion the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar suggested that the line of action most hopeful for the solution of this intricate and difficult problem—the housing problem—was the development of co-operative activity. I need not draw the attention of Honourable Members to the exact terms in which the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar made that proposal. He referred to various philanthropic movements and co-operative societies, co-operative building societies and various other bodies and he seemed to suggest that the local rates were the only source from which those organizations should be financed and that the State exchequer had never been committed to expenditure on this class of necessary sanitary work. The Hon'ble Sir Herold Stuart as the custodian of the finances of this Presidency, on behalf of your Excellency's Government, added a strong protest against committing this Government to any policy of constructing dwellings for the poor; his suggestion was that the wages of all the poor should be raised; and he added that my proposal was an attempt to fill a bottomless pit. Thus, my Lord, this question has already received some attention; and my proposal which is embodied in one of the two clauses of the resolution is to a great extent based on the suggestion which has been made in one of the previous discussions.

"During the last four or five years your Excellency's Government have been helping municipalities with large grants for the relief of congestion, for better sanitation and for dealing with large slums in municipalities and have forcibly brought before municipal councils, and all rural authorities as well, the great necessity for action about the housing problem. We are therefore more than ever impressed with the necessity not only of relieving congestion but also of undertaking suitable measures to bring into existence a better type of dwellings by helping from the State or otherwise all persons living in slum areas. All that has been done hitherto has been more or less the relief of congestion, in that several insanitary slums have been removed in municipal areas. At the same time I am right in saying that no attempt has been made to help those who have been thus displaced to build suitable houses either by

giving them suitable loans or otherwise by finding them money on easy terms. Under the existing orders all that has been insisted upon is the provision of suitable house sites which must be made available before congestion schemes are put into operation. But the result has been—as was confirmed in the mutual exchange of our experiences in various municipalities at the conference of municipal chairmen which was recently called by the Government—that in various municipalities large slums have been pulled down without at the same time any provision having been made for better, more suitable and more sanitary buildings coming into existence for those who have been displaced. Therefore the whole problem, how this question of congestion can be suitably and effectively dealt with remains pretty much where it was. The question has to be considered not only from the point of view of removing slums, but also of bringing into existence a better type of buildings and helping the poorer classes to undertake the construction of dwellings which will be more acceptable to sanitary authorities.

"The question has engaged a great deal of the attention of all urban and rural authorities in England and elsewhere. The housing problem is now recognized as one of the most important problems of sanitary as well as social reform in all western countries. The evil has now assumed such great magnitude that it is now recognized as the duty of the nation to step in and shoulder a portion of the cost of the construction of these dwellings. Another important matter which is admitted and recognized is that in this great work of better housing of all those who are now living in slums, the municipalities must as far as possible be the medium through which the State should work. Another subsidiary problem which is recognized and admitted is that, while the municipalities and the State should render all the help that is possible in this direction, private effort should also remain the main factor in the solution of this problem

"Now, my Lord it is with a clear recognition of these three principles that I propose in this resolution that a special officer should be deputed to examine this question with reference to the conditions of this Presidency. He will have to examine how far and in what way the state can help these poorer classes in bringing into existence a better type of dwellings, how far the municipalities can be stimulated and assisted and be made the intermediary between the people and the State in this question of the housing problem and particularly how far private effort, as in the case of co-operative credit societies, should be stimulated to provide the necessary financial facilities for bringing into existence a better type of houses to live in. I may state, my Lord, that the solution of this question has been attempted in Great Britain, and the experience gained there by the Local Government Board and by the people is of great interest to us; and with your Lordship's permission I would briefly state a few facts which will go to show that, although the State has not hitherto directly made any grants from the exchequer towards the construction of dwellings, during the last three or four years, the tendency has been to sanction grants for the purpose of contributing to the sinking fund for the loans which has been raised for the construction of model dwelling for the working classes.

"My Lord, one way in which it has been attempted to solve this problem was to provide suitable facilities to municipalities to borrow State money and to lend it to persons who were in charge of building societies for the purpose of bringing these houses into existence and also to directly finance building societies on easier terms of payment. I may state that ever since the passing of the Public Works Loans Act in 1875 and also the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, it has been recognized that local bodies should be helped with money for specific purposes at moderate rates of interest, and the extent to which this might be done here is one of the questions for your Excellency's consideration. I might mention for example that ever since 1890 when the Housing of the Working Classes Act was passed loans at very easy rates of interest have been made to municipalities by the Public Works Loan Commissioners acting on behalf of the State, to the extent of £2,763,000. These have been lent to various urban and rural authorities at easy rates of interest, so that they in their turn they might undertake building operations, for the poorer classes or lend the amount to building societies on their responsibility. Since the passing of the Town Planning Act in 1909 a sum of £38,505 was lent in this

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way in 1909, £60,054 in 1910, £108,108 in 1911, £229,157 in 1912, and £408,158 in 1913. Under another section of the same Act the Housing of the Working Classes Act—section 67, the Public Works Loan Commissioners are empowered to lend to public utility societies or even to private individuals such money as may be required for the purpose of constructing or improving, or facilitating or encouraging the construction of, dwellings for the working classes. I might invite the attention of the Council to the figures as regards the amounts lent under this section to building societies, private societies and housing societies in various districts in the year 1912 at easy rates of interest. A total sum of £198,336 was advanced in 1912 for this purpose in this way:—

"£1,045 to private persons, £3,460 to colliery companies, £10,908 to building societies and £177,923 to housing societies of various descriptions.

"I am giving these figures with a view to show that, though the State was not committed to any expenditure on grants for the purpose of constructing dwellings for the poorer classes, they found the money by enabling the nation to be pledged to various loans which were granted on the security of the national exchequer to these municipalities for this purpose at easy rates of interest. I submit that, if in this country any solution is to be attempted, it must be largely by finding the money at easy rates of interest coupled with easy rates of payment for this purpose. I do not think there will be any difficulty in getting these men to repay the loans; and if an officer examines this question and suggests measures in all its practical bearings to your Excellency's Government, I think a great deal of good might be done in this way. I have already stated, your Excellency, that during the last four or five years the housing reformers have not been satisfied merely with the work done by the municipalities and have always complained that the houses did not fetch an economic rent and it is now proposed to give subventions to municipalities to recoup them from the loss resulting from letting houses at less than economic rates of rent.

"As regards private effort in this direction, I may also bring a few facts to the notice of your Excellency's Government so that the question how far private effort might be stimulated may be examined by a special officer. There were at the end of 1913 in England 413 co-operative societies which have building branches and the money lent to them for the purchase of houses is £6,532,000, and the number of houses purchased was 32,000. Houses were built by societies to the value of £1,232,800 and the number of houses sold by these societies are 5,577 and the money spent on lands let to members is £1,859,000. I might also say that the amount lent to building societies in 1910 on mortgages was £9,315,102; in 1911, it was £900,093 and in 1912 it was £3,438,226. So that in all these three ways of finding money at easy rates of interest, of stimulating private effort and of enabling the persons who are to be benefited directly to borrow money either through building societies or through municipalities, the state has afforded considerable help in the matter of the housing problem. I do not think I should take much of the time of the Council in dealing with this aspect of the problem. Of course, there are other ways on the continent in which the housing problem has been dealt with. It is estimated that in 1914 the amount which was spent by the municipalities in Germany through building societies was £10,000,000.

"And I think that, if this question is to be properly considered, it must be dealt with in a large and comprehensive manner and the efforts of the special officer should be directed to see and report which of these will suit the conditions of this Presidency. What would suit the circumstances of this Presidency is a matter eventually for your Excellency's consideration.

"I would say a few words on the second clause of this resolution. This clause deals with the question of congested districts. So far as we who come from irrigated districts are concerned, this has been an acute problem for the last 20 years. Time after time representations have been made that an extension of the village-sites should be undertaken. The Government themselves have attempted this in the case of two or three villages and the matter has then been kept in abeyance. It is now admitted that some relief is necessary. That is not denied. We have successive Sanitary Commissioners saying that extensions are greatly needed for the accommodation of cattle, for standing space for cattle, and for building purposes and open

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spaces and, if an attempt is made, possibly a great deal of this work might be self-supporting, while in the case of the poorer classes like the Malas, Madigas and other Panchamas it would be necessary to grant sites free. I think the ryots in these large irrigated districts will certainly not at all be unwilling to pay for such land as is required for cattle, for residential purposes, for storing manure and for various other purposes for which they are in these villages very much cramped. I think, therefore, my Lord, if an officer is put on this duty either under the Registrar of Co-operative Societies or on special duty as it may appear expedient to your Excellency's Government, the whole question can be examined specially with reference to the financing of this problem. For the present I am not suggesting that the State should be committed to expenditure by way of grants; but I think a great deal of useful work remains to be done and we should see from the point of view of financing them whether loans cannot be granted on comparatively easy systems of payment. It is sometimes suggested that this question should be looked at purely as a matter of business. The experience of western countries, in the solution of this problem shows that there must be some philanthrophic system by which, without entailing any loss at all on the State, money should be found on comparatively easy terms, such as that which is found for other philanthrophic purposes. I press strongly on your Excellency's Government the appointment of a special officer to see in what ways the conditions of this Presidency would enable this question to be solved, whether it is possible that co-operative credit might be stimulated or whether it is possible that municipalities might also be given loans for the purpose. I do not wish to commit the Government in any way; but we want an officer who would go into the whole question, examine it from these aspects and place his suggestions before your Excellency's Government for consideration."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao:—"My Lord, I beg to second this resolution which has been placed before the Council so ably, and in doing so I wish to make a few remarks. This resolution asks for the appointment of a special officer to investigate the question of organizing, as far as possible on a remunerative basis, the extension of village-sites in the congested districts of this Presidency.

"My Lord, in the rural areas, especially in the delta tracts, the insanitary condition has grown to a very great extent, and it has become a pressing problem as to how to make these areas more sanitary. This matter has been before the Government for a very long time and attempts have been made from time to time to relieve congestion in these areas. With regard to municipalities also such attempts have been made and large grants were given to municipalities to relieve congestion; but as these grants practically helped the municipalities to grant house-sites to those people who were unhoused from those congested areas, the congestion that was removed from one place was allowed to grow in another place and nothing effective could be done in that direction. These poor people who are unable to build houses to suit modern sanitary conditions are not able to provide themselves with proper houses, and therefore congestion has arisen in the new places. In some three or four portions of the Gōdāvari district a large sum of money was spent and sites acquired, but the schemes did not go further and nothing definite could be done with regard to those three or four villages. I think, my Lord, as the Honourable mover of this proposition has said, it may not be altogether impossible to remove congestion in rural areas on a remunerative basis. The wealthy ryots of these places may be induced to purchase sites for stocking manure, for cattle-stands and also for raising small gardens, but with regard to the poorer classes who are unable to pay for these sites, they may be given sites free.

"Again, my Lord, the second part of this resolution speaks about co-operative building societies in congested towns in this Presidency. The Honourable mover of this proposition has suggested two courses for the State to help the municipalities and co-operative societies. The municipalities may be given loans on easy terms and they may be allowed to finance private effort in bringing into existence sanitary dwellings in those municipal areas. The other way of bringing about this reform is by encouraging co-operative building societies and the State coming forward to help them with loans on easy terms. Unless the State comes forward to help in either or both of these directions, it is not possible to bring into existence sanitary dwellings and to enable the poor to build proper houses for their accommodation.

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" My Lord, in the rural areas, especially in the delta tracts, cultivation is carried to the very verge of the homesteads and there is practically little or no space available for either cattle to stand upon or manure to be stored or for other communal purposes. These areas require immediate attention and relief of congestion is very much necessary. In the Gōdāvari district, especially in the delta portions, this was brought to the notice of the Government some six or seven years ago and a special officer was actually appointed and serious attempts were made with regard to three or four villages in the Ramachandrapuram taluk towards relief of congestion. Extensive lands were acquired at a considerable cost, but nothing effective could be done. For some reason or other the scheme has been held in abeyance and it is hoped that something definite will be done in the near future.

" This resolution recommends to your Excellency's Government the appointment of a special officer.. It does not recommend any large sums of grant by way of financing these movements, but the resolution recommends the appointment of an officer to examine the question thoroughly and find out ways of meeting this problem. I think, my Lord, that this is a very important problem in the interests of both the rural and municipal areas in this Presidency, and I sincerly hope that the Government will be pleased to give sympathetic attention to this recommendation and view it with favour. With these words, I heartily second this proposition."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDEW :—" Your Excellency, the Government recognize that this resolution deals with a matter of very great—almost first class—importance and I hope the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao will excuse me if I say that when I listened to his speech I was somewhat disappointed in my expectations because I had hoped that he would have some constructive suggestions to throw out as to the steps which might be taken and can be taken to deal with this extremely difficult and complex problem The first part of the resolution relates to village-sites and proposes that a special officer should be appointed to organize on a remunerative basis the extension of village-sites. I hoped that the Honourable Member might have had some information or some scheme by which he would show how it was possible to provide for the extension of village-sites on a remunerative basis. He told the Council that he thought a great deal of the work might be self-supporting as many ryots would be prepared to pay for their sites. Of course, it is possible that is so; but as has been pointed out by the Honourable the Zamindar of Polavaram, our experience so far in this matter has not been altogether encouraging. In the year 1910 a very strong report was written by the divisional officer of one of the divisions in Gōdāvari about the crowded and insanitary condition of a large number of village-sites in the Ramachandrapuram taluk; and the Government then appointed a deputy collector to investigate the whole subject. That officer, after investigation, submitted estimates for dealing with twelve villages only and the cost of dealing with those twelve villages—of providing additional village-site—came to 3·15 lakhs. However the Government proceeded to take up the case of certain of these villages; three villages were selected and a sum of Rs. 53,000 was actually allotted for the provision of additional village-site and subsequently another sum of Rs. 55,000 was allotted for finishing the work in those three villages and for improving three more. Thus in six villages the work was estimated to cost 1·08 lakhs. I understand that the average cost of the land which was proposed to be taken up in these villages worked out at Rs. 1,006 per acre. That shows the very heavy cost which is involved in any such scheme of improvement; and yet apparently, according to the Honourable Member who seconded the resolution, nothing effective has been done As the Honourable Member represents a constituency in that part of the Presidency, it would have been very instructive if, instead of telling us that nothing effective was done, he had thrown some light on the difficulties that had been met with in dealing practically with this question. The Government are conscious of the gravity of the situation and are anxious to do something, and they would have been glad to have had more definite information as to what could be done and as to what the difficulties were and how they could be met. Personally I should have been grateful for further information.

" Your Excellency, we have to face the fact that the cost of acquiring village-sites in these congested districts would apparently amount to very large sums indeed. Assuming that half of the villages in the Guntūr, Kistna and Gōdāvari districts are

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over-crowded and assuming that 20 acres per village would be required and basing the estimate upon the actual figures for these six villages at Rs. 1,000 per acre, it would cost 202 lakhs to deal with these districts. It will be evident to the Council how impossible it is to suppose that within a reasonable time much progress can be made on those lines. Whether or not it is possible for some remunerative basis to be discovered and whether as a fact the better and more well-to-do ryots would buy land in extensions is apparently uncertain. It is a conjecture by the Honourable mover and seconder of this resolution that they will, and I should think, speaking for myself, that is a probable conjecture. But we have not been furnished with information whether, within the experience of these members, ryots have bought lands either in these six villages or anywhere else, so that we are rather in the dark as to whether or not we can count on any remunerative return being got from the land taken up for this purpose. And, as will be observed from what has been stated, we have tried the experiment of appointing a special officer, and although he had several months in which to study the matter, the result, according to the Honourable the Zamindar of Polavaram, was that nothing effective could be done, so that it would be an affectation to pretend that it is possible to regard the present proposal as one which is likely eventually to lead to any immediate or very comprehensive results. That is as regards village-sites.

"The second part of the resolution suggests that a special officer should be appointed to organize co-operative building societies wherever needed in congested parts of this Presidency. As regards that part of the resolution, the Council is aware that already there exists the Registrar of Co-operative Societies and possibly some of the Honourable Members are also aware that the Registrar has taken considerable interest in this question of the development of co-operative societies for building purposes. The question as to what steps the Government should take in that direction is before the Government at present, and I am not in a position this morning to make any definite statement as to what line of action the Government will eventually decide upon as regards co-operative building societies; but, if anything is to be done, I think that the Honourable mover of this resolution will agree that it would be better that it should be put through the hands of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies—in fact the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao has expressly stated that the officer might be placed under the Registrar. I do not think it necessary for me to go much further, because the whole subject is beset with difficulty and we are so uncertain as to what is possible to be done. I cannot define the exact policy on which the Government intend to proceed; but I am prepared to say that if the Honourable Member who moved this resolution sees his way to limit his proposal to the first part of his resolution, the Government would accept the resolution and again try the experiment of putting on special duty a special officer, so that he may again investigate the possibility of providing village-sites on a remunerative basis and see what can be done in that direction.

"The other question of co-operative building societies for towns will not be lost sight of; and it may or may not be possible to entrust to the special officer the task of looking into that question also. I am not in a position this morning to say that that will be done. If the Honourable Member who moved the resolution will be content to limit it to the question of village-sites at present, the Government are prepared to accept the resolution to that extent. I think it is evident, from what I have said and from the general knowledge which all Honourable Members possess, that any special officer will have his hands more than filled if he is going to investigate at all the question of village-sites, so that for a considerable time to come he will have plenty to do without touching upon the still more important and complicated question of congested towns. I hope, therefore, that this modified acceptance of this resolution will meet the wishes of the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"My Lord, I see from the reply of the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew that the Government will accept the resolution so far as the first part of it is concerned; and as regards the second part I take it that it is not accepted because the matter is still under consideration. Under these circumstances I would not be justified in pressing the matter, especially when it is under consideration. I would therefore withdraw that part of the resolution to which exception has been taken. Of course I have some

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remarks to make as to why the Rāmachandrapuram scheme has not been successful; but it is unnecessary to discuss that matter any further as a special officer will go into it again. I will not detain Honourable Members with any statement on that subject. I thank the Government for accepting the first portion of my resolution and trust that the Government will be able to find some means of giving relief to congested villages which, it is admitted, is essential to the ryots."

The first part of the resolution was accepted and with the permission of His Excellency the President the second part of the resolution was withdrawn.

FORMATION OF FOREST PANCHAYATS IN CERTAIN SOUTHERN DISTRICTS.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar:—"Your Excellency, the resolution that I have the honour to move is as follows:—

'V. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that some suitable localities may be chosen in the southern group of districts also, and village panchayats formed, so as to give effect to the orders of the Government on the Forest Committee's report.'

"My Lord, the Forest Committee's inquiry was made sufficiently public in these districts also. In fact, Madura was one of the centres visited by the Committee. I remember how much every part of these three districts, Madura, Rāmnad and Tinnevelly stirred itself and how the people were anxious to meet the Committee with all their applications, their documents and the oral evidence they were prepared to give. My Honourable friends on both my sides who have been members of that Committee will bear testimony to the fact that in that part of this Presidency, people were feeling an amount of inconvenience which ordinarily could not be expected in other parts. In fact they had no occasion to visit either Rāmnād, the *ayan* portion of Rāmnād, namely, Sāttūrilliputtūr and Sattur taluks; nor Tinnevelly, where they would have seen that the ryots were much closer to the forests than in other parts of the Presidency. They saw Madura and a few parts of it and the Palamedu portion. They must have seen places which were so near the forest reserves that it was impossible for the cattle to go along without straying into the reserve portions. Except a few pebbles thrown as marking the forest boundary, there is nothing to prevent the cattle of the owner of an adjoining patta land from straying into these limits. Especially when they are taken for water to drinking places they cannot pass through the several limits without slightly going into the forest reserves. Well, these are facts which have been to some extent referred to in the report itself and it is unnecessary for me to go at length into them.

"I was more or less forced to bring forward this resolution, my Lord, after the answer that was given at the last Council meeting to interpellation No. 113 which was put by the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai. The districts in which the panchayats had been introduced and other districts in which they were expected to be introduced were mentioned in that answer, and I find that Kistna, Anantapur, Nellore, Chingleput and Central Coimbatore were the districts where they had been first tried, and it was expected that they would be tried in South Coimbatore, South Salem, Trichinopoly and Tanjore. My Lord, the people in the south are in a very awkward position, because people who had been expecting some kind of relief cannot expect anything for some time to come and they are disappointed. In these three districts the proportion of the forest area is much greater than in most other districts which have been pitched upon already. The proportion of the forest area to the total *ayan* area of the districts is, roughly, as 6 to 17 in Kistna, 19 to 37 in Anantapur, 18 to 23 in Nellore, 6 to 13 in Chingleput, 20 to 45 in Coimbatore, 6 to 22 in Trichinopoly and 4 to 16 in Tanjore. On the other hand, it is 9 to 20 in Madura, 18 to 44 in Rāmnad and 6 to 16 in Tinnevelly. It would seem, my Lord, that the area occupied by the forests in these three districts is so great and disproportionate and is so much interspersed with the villages that the people are considerably affected by these forest

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reserves. Several complaints, that have been brought to the notice of the Committee, were grievances that were being seriously experienced in that part of the country Necessarily, my Lord, it becomes a matter of importance to meet the cry that arises in this group of districts. There are villages where respectable citizens are available to take charge of these forest panchayats, people who would stand any test and who would be recommended, I am sure, not only by the people but also by the officers concerned. In the Rāmnād district I could mention without hesitation, the villages of Srivilliputtūr and Rajapalaiyam as places where, without difficulty, we could find persons to serve on the forest panchayats and satisfactorily work out the schemes laid down by the Forest Committee. Tinnevelly, Tenkasi, Elanji, Kadayanallūr and Sankarnayinarkoyil are places where members could be had for the panchayats; members who own cattle and who would take the necessary interest and who have been for all practical purposes conducting the affairs of these villages very satisfactorily and to the approval of all ryots there Madura, Sholavandan, Periyakulam, Palni and other places will supply similar members for working on these panchayats. These are places which suffer most because of the nearness of the forest reserves. In fact one of my interpellations at the last Council meeting referred to that fact. The residents of Srivilliputtūr had asked for certain changes to be introduced in grazing permits for the forest areas. The reply given by the district officers was that they could not go behind the arrangements which had been sanctioned by the Board of Revenue some years back. That was before the Forest Committee's investigation. In that state it continues. "During a recent visit of mine to Srivilliputtūr a lot of receipts and documents were shown to me explaining the situation and showing how much they were sufferring even after the Government order on the Forest Committee's report. My Lord, it is unnecessary for me to go into the details as regards the grievances, which even now continue to exist, since these areas have not been brought under the control of forest panchayats. Even after the orders have been passed on the report, these grievances continue, and it is felt to be almost a running sore That was the expression used by the Committee in their report. It is time, my Lord, that this should be healed I will say that these three districts ought not to be allowed to suffer while attempts are made in other parts of the presidency to give relief, especially when those areas have got members who will deal with the problem very successfully. In fact any report from the district officials or the forest officers must necessarily recommend these villages as having persons of good status who have proved themselves very valuable members in the Local boards also—members, not one or two, but a large number who have been found one after another capable of filling such offices. This being so, I submit, my Lord, that it only requires that early steps should be taken to relieve the ryots from being subjected to these grievances. I request that the three classes of forests which are proposed to be handed over to these village panchayats for grazing and also for fuel cutting purposes may be arranged at once to be handed over or in any way some suitable localities be chosen to hand over these forests and that the grievances are redressed early. With these few remarks I beg to propose the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. K. Ramanuja Acharyar seconded the resolution

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. Gillman :—"It is a matter for regret, your Excellency, that the grazing panchayats have not already been started in the three southern districts to which the Honourable Member has referred. This position is not due to any want of official enthusiasm or inattention to it. A scheme of such magnitude as this must necessarily take time to mature, and a certain amount of delay is inevitable. Honourable Members will understand that, before anything can be done to establish grazing panchayats, it is necessary to classify the forests on the lines proposed by the Forest Committee, inasmuch as it is only forests classed as 4 and 5 that can be made available for grazing panchayats. This classification has to be very carefully done, because we are now deciding finally which forests we propose to abandon and which forests, it is intended to retain and tighten our grip upon. Therefore, the classification is being undertaken by a succession of officers commencing with the District Forest Officer and the Revenue Divisional officer and proceeding through the Collector and the Conservator up to the Forest Commissioner. I may mention that the classification is proceeding in all districts and it is already practically completed in 14 districts. After the classification is finished, a further delay ensues in forming panchayats, as it is advisable to proceed with caution and only to

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establish at first panchayats in or near those villages where the scheme promised to be a success. So far, I may say, about 50 panchayats have been established or sanctioned But our experience so far has been that the villagers do not jump at this concession, but are rather suspicious, and it requires a great deal of patience and persuasion on the part of the District Forest Officer and the Revenue Divisional Officer to secure the assent of the villagers. I hope that, when the question of the southern districts comes up for discussion, the Honourable mover will take something more than a platform interest in the matter and will associate himself with the discussion of the formation of one or more panchayats.

"Now to take the three districts, Madura, Rāmnād and Tinnevelly, the subject matter of the resolution, I would say that with regard to Madura the classification is in the very capable hands of Mr. Paddison and Mr. Scott, who were members of the Forest Committee. I have not yet received their report, but I have been advised of the general results of it The Honourable mover must not be disappointed if it is found that there are not many opportunities of establishing panchayats in Madura. The reason is that the forests there are of two classes. Those in the north, as he is well aware, are under departmental working for the supply of Madura town and they cannot be thrown open to grazing. Those in the west and on the Palni hills are climatic forests, and my information is that there is very little level ground at the foot of the hills suitable for grazing panchayats. It may be possible to establish some panchayats in the reserves between, roughly speaking, Periyakulam and Madura, but that is a matter which will come up for discussion very shortly and I cannot now say anything more about it. In Ramnad the forests are chiefly on the Western Ghats and are climatic. There are thirteen reserves altogether and of these four may possibly be handed over to grazing panchayats, and those four will serve the villages to which the Honourable Member referred, because one of them is immediately to the west of Srivilliputtūr and three are between Srivilliputtūr and Rajapalaiyam, which are the villages he mentioned. In Tinnevelly there are thirty-four reserves and a number of these, that is to say, sixteen of them, lie in the three taluks of Tinnevelly, Ottappidaram and Srivaikuntam, and other reserves, mostly climatic forests, lie in the Sankaranayinarkoyil, Tenkasi and Nanguneri taluks almost all of which will be retained under departmental control, but in the first three taluks I mentioned. the Forest department propose to relinquish control of all the reserves except one near Tuticorin town and these sixteen reserves will either be handed over to grazing panchayats or will be disafforested. This will relieve a great deal of the present trouble.

"I may assure the Honourable mover that we cordially accept the proposals of the Forest Committee in this matter and are anxious to start grazing panchayats in forests where they are permissible and possible and when I add that the proposal to appoint a special officer to promote the institution of panchayats is under consideration, I think the Honourable Member ought to be satisfied."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO :—"Your Excellency, there is one word that I should like to say with reference to what has just fallen from the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman. He stated that villagers were not quite ready to jump at the formation of panchayats. I was myself at some pains to understand this aspect of the question I understand, from three or four divisional officers who have been forming panchayats, that the question which has invariably been asked by the villagers is what authority they had to enforce their decision with regard to grazing areas entrusted to them. This was contemplated by the Forest Committee in paragraph 45 of their report which is to the following effect :—

'On the whole it appears to the Committee that no legislation on the subject is necessary for the present, though it may be so when general legislation on the subject of panchayats is undertaken, and that it will not be advisable to appoint them as forest officers.'

"This aspect of the question was considered and the Government in paragraph 14 of their order directed the Board to consider the question of placing the panchayats on a legal footing. They said :—

'In the absence of legal power they will be unable to enforce obedience to their orders, and, while on the one hand the legal disability may encourage ill-disposed persons to defy their authority, on the other the panchayats themselves may have recourse to questionable method of coercions. The Government consider that the panchayat's authority should be put on a safe footing, and the Board of Revenue will be requested to report how this can be done, and, if legislation is necessary, to submit proposals to that end.'

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"I should like to know whether this aspect has received any further consideration and whether this direction of the Government is in any advanced stage for solution. If villagers are not quite ready to come forward, it is for the reason that they feel impotent to enforce their orders. I have been told so by three officers who were connected with the formation of these panchayats."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"My Lord, so far I am glad that steps have been taken to classify forests. It looks rather disappointing that these classifications have been made and reports have been received in some cases, the people not knowing what the places are that are proposed to be handed over. I do not know if the forest officers or divisional officers gave any opportunity to the people to represent what they wanted. Probably that was not the idea of the Government Order. Whatever that might be, in deciding the boundary marks of the portions to be handed over to panchayats, they would have done very well if the people had been also consulted, because these grazing grounds are better understood by the grazing people than by others; and if they, without sacrificing important portions, could add to these areas, they would have properly added those areas without any injury to the forest reserves themselves.

"Of course the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman has asked me to co-operate with the officers in the matter of the selection of the panchayats. I should be happy to do what I could if only the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman or his officers would give us an opportunity. Any amount of sacrifice that we are expected to make for a matter of this kind we will be prepared to make, but only we should very much like to know, and if necessary we should be invited to, the places where these panchayats are to be formed, so that we might co-operate. I do not think it necessary to press this matter to a division. I therefore withdraw my resolution on the assurance given."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDEW:—"With your Excellency's permission I wish to say one word in reply to what has fallen from the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar. I think the Forest Commissioner seems to have satisfied the Honourable Member of the progress that is being made and that efforts will be made as fast as possible to hand over to the panchayats those forests which are suitable for grazing purposes. As the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman pointed out, the whole Presidency cannot be dealt with at once. All districts cannot be taken up and proceeded with at the same time. I do not think there has been any substantial delay in this matter. After all, the date of the committee's report is just two years ago and after that the Government had to consider a very large and complicated question which involved the lapse of ten months before the Government Order was issued. The Board of Revenue only passed their resolution on the 27th November 1913, so that there has not been any great delay. The Government are very anxious, and I know the Board of Revenue are very anxious, to expedite the matter as far as possible. I may mention at this point that the proposal which was suggested at the conclusion of the last meeting of the Council that a special officer should be appointed has been accepted and an officer of the Indian Civil Service is going to be appointed immediately to expedite and hasten on the classification of forests and the formation of panchayats as far as he can and to give all the help he can, so that I hope the Council will realize that the Government are doing their best to push the matter through and that it will be pushed through without any unnecessary delay.

"There is one point made by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao, viz., as to whether action has been taken on the subject of the powers of the panchayats to deal with cases when forests are made over to them. The Board of Revenue was consulted on that matter and they expressed the opinion that at present it was not necessary to resort to legislation in order to empower panchayatdars. The Board said that those panchayatdars whom the Forest Committee consulted were willing to take up the business without being specially empowered. The Board also expressed the opinion that the panchayatdars could legally impound cattle under the Cattle Trespass Act. For the present we propose to let the matter to go on under the existing legislation and should it be found that there is any legal difficulty further action can be taken later. For the present I think the experiment might be continued without resort to legislation for which necessity has not been proved."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

FIXED RECURRING GRANTS FOR SANITATION AND MEDICAL RELIEF IN RURAL AREAS.

(The President; Mr. Rama Ayyangar.)

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Resolutions VI and VII deal really with the same subject. I propose that we discuss both the Resolutions when No. VI is moved. If the Honourable Member, who has given notice of Resolution No. VII, will speak on Resolution No. VI it will perhaps serve his purpose."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"The resolution that I have the honour to move is as follows:—

'VI. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that some fixed recurring grants may be made to the district boards to improve the sanitary condition of, and afford better medical relief to, the rural areas and that a scheme for the expenditure of such grants may also be laid down for their benefit.'

"My Lord, when I come into this Council with this resolution, it may be said that this is not a very opportune time, and it may well be remarked that we were rolling in plenty these three or four years, but that I am coming forward with this resolution at a time when we have considerably to cut our expenditure and our receipts are much less than usual. That may be a remark that I may be open to. My Lord, by this resolution I do not mean to trench upon the resources of the Government to any appreciable extent; I do not require them to make any allotment to any extent to which under any circumstances they may not be prepared to go in making provision for the purpose referred to in this proposition. This question, which, for sometime past, non-official members of this Council have been trying to place before the Government in one form or another, refers to the method of supplementing the resources of district boards by State recurring grants. The difficulty in distributing these grants has been put forward by the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart on more than one occasion; but all the same, we feel that we have to press this matter on his attention and the attention of the Government till we feel that they also agree with us in feeling that this is an expenditure which some day or other they must take up. The earlier they do it the better.

"My Lord, it is true that, as the revenue grows, the expenditure also grows. But it is fairly expected that there would be a growth of net revenue; and while other schemes of Government, such as the spread of education, development of the scientific department of agriculture and other important matters that are brought to the notice of the Government, have a claim upon the Government, we feel that the rural areas must also have a share. Not that we from this statement wish to have it inferred that no attention is paid to them at all; far from it, we say that attention is paid but it is sought to be controlled by the Central Government. Our complaint is that that ought not to be the view. It will be better if a portion of this money that is doled out from the Central Government is handed over regularly to the boards, so that they may prepare definite schemes and work on a regular basis. The fact is that during recent years considerable amounts have been disbursed for minor sanitary grants, for medical buildings, for educational buildings and other purposes like the formation of village roads, etc. All these have been non-recurring. For some time they managed to spend them in a hurry when it was thought that they had to spend them before the close of the year as otherwise they would lose the money. But before they could settle down on a plan of expenditure, we find the days of retrenchment, so that they have not progressed regularly in disposing of any of these grants. It is under these circumstances I come before the Government with this proposal. I request the Government if possible to decide upon making a small grant, however small it may be, as far as it will be consistent with the growth of the revenue, which may be given to these bodies, so that they could again, in their turn, commence a regular course of operations which will enable them to improve the position of the rural areas bit by bit, if not all at once. The 25 lakhs for wells or 14 lakhs for roads, if given, is expended on that; and the natural resources of the boards have to be relied on for either continuing them or keeping them up. The result is, when the natural resources of these boards are not sufficient, they lie in the state in which they were when the improvement was commenced, and naturally there is a falling off from that condition. That this ought not to be the case is my submission."

(Mr. Rama Ayyangar.)

"The Financial Statement has gone into the expenditure and the revenue; and therefore it is unnecessary for me to place before this Government detailed calculations of the revenues of the Presidency. For the last six years the average growth of revenue has been 22 lakhs per annum. It has been calculated by this Government that the average growth of expenditure is about 15 lakhs. That appears after a detailed calculation for a long number of years in the budget statement for 1910–1911. I will take it that subsequent to that period, the average natural growth of expenditure has also increased to 15 lakhs. At any rate, we can always depend upon an average net growth of revenue of 7 lakhs per annum. Within these six years we have had a recurring grant from the Imperial Government of about 10 lakhs and more. Of these 10 and odd lakhs have been given for education; 6 lakhs have been given for urban sanitation, and the rest of the grant was so distributed that it is unnecessary for me to refer to them now. But whatever it be, it is enough for us to know that there is this additional 40 lakhs of recurring grant from the Imperial Government the expenditure of which is more or less determined by the directions of the Imperial Government. Whatever that may be, the 7 lakhs net growth of revenue per annum and the 6 lakhs urban sanitary grant of the Imperial Government will be recurring revenue that will be available for distribution for the purpose I have referred to in this resolution. For the last six years, my Lord, on that calculation we should have got about 42 lakhs of recurring revenue from general resources and 6 lakhs for urban sanitation from the Imperial grant. From these 42 lakhs of revenue, the 2 lakhs grant that this Government have allotted for education, the progressive 2 lakhs grant has to be deducted; and each year we have been adding to the expenditure of 2 lakhs, so that 7 lakhs of net growth of revenue may be annually reduced to 5. We have about 30 lakhs at the disposal of this Government, out of this recurring revenue. I do not want that all this money should be spent. I do not want that any appreciable portion of it should be given as recurring grants to these district boards. I want a small share, whatever that share may be that may be decided upon, for the rural area. The 65 municipalities we have, I am sure, claim largely the attention of the Government and are being helped, as often as possible or necessary; that should be freely recognized and on behalf of the non-official members I am thankful to the Government for all the attention paid to them. But so far as rural areas are concerned no efforts have been made to supplement the resources of local boards except by the 14 lakhs grant which is usually called "the Imperial grant" to aid the general resources of the boards and which began from the year 1904–05. From 1904–05 the Government of India have been giving 14 lakhs to supplement the resources of district boards. It is the only thing that continues up to this date. My Lord, this must induce us to take a further step in this direction. As I have said, the recurring grant for education is one and the only other grant that is now given, as seen from this year's statistics, is the grant relating to Malabar board for village communications. That seems as though it is going to be a recurring expenditure of 1·75 lakhs. That is a large slice to cut off from the revenues, for a select area, for recurring expenditure. Whatever that may be, that is not my point. Now I want that some step should be taken for a recurring grant being made by this Government from the Provincial funds and also for a share being given of the 6 lakhs urban sanitation grant.

"My Lord, I find that we have got in all about 282 villages in the Presidency which have a population of over 5,000 in each village. In fact the 6 lakhs urban sanitation grant given by Government has been asked to be specifically devoted to these villages which have a population of over 5,000. We have 282 villages of that kind, of which 65 are municipalities and the rest of them, 217 villages out of the 282 are in the rural areas, and it is only proper that out of the 6 lakhs recurring grant a share is set apart for improving the sanitation of these 217 villages. That will be a grant which in trust we will have to distribute among the villages. These 6 lakhs would not cover the whole area. Here there is a nucleus from which we could start a recurring grant for these villages and this Government might add one or two lakhs more to it to bring under their control or supervision the sanitation of all villages which have a population of 5,000 and more that is about 4,286 villages. If this Government can distribute a grant to these district boards to pay attention to the improvement of the sanitary condition of these 4,200 villages in the Presidency, taking as a reserve a portion of the 6 lakhs recurring grant, the Imperial grant, and a further grant that this Government may make for the purpose, even if it be very small, my Lord, that gives a start from which a small recurring grant might be taken.

(Mr. Rama Ayyangar; Mr. Narasimha Raju.)

"The question may be raised whether this could be begun this year or during the coming year. My Lord there are enough funds for that, if only the Finance Member and the other Members of the Government will feel that this ought to be given. It may be given by the Government from the general funds available, if it is sought to be given as recurring grant. It will not be difficult to find the funds. We may begin with 3 lakhs or 5 lakhs. That will do for the present; and we may increase it as our resources permit us. A small scheme I would also propose only to show that this may not cost more than 2½ or 3 lakhs. I propose that these 4,296 villages consisting of a population of 2,000 and more be taken on hand and that a small establishment for each village consisting of a maistry and some menials may be appointed for cleansing the town and for conservancy purposes; and this may be managed by a few sanitary inspectors to be appointed by the several district boards for the areas which may be divided amongst them. Taking a maistry on Rs. 8 and five to ten menials on Rs 6 each and also having one or two sanitary inspectors for each of the districts the cost may not come to more than 2½ lakhs. My Lord, that is a suggestion which I would place before the Government; and such portion of the 6 Lakhs as may be necessary, say 4 lakhs, might be utilized for this purpose from the grant of the Imperial Government.

"The latter portion of the resolution asks for similar grant for medical relief. The Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Raju has a similar proposal, and I understand that he is giving the necessary figures for that branch of the proposition, so I will confine myself to the statement that if the Government feel that medical relief should be first started and that the number of dispensaries and assistant surgeons in charge of these dispensaries should be sufficiently increased so that these assistant surgeons may, in their turn, become the officers to promote sanitary progress in the areas under their jurisdiction, so that the sanitary expenditure might be put under the charge of the assistant surgeons, there will be a combined scheme at a very low cost and it will effect a definite advance in the progress of the rural areas without considerably affecting the resources of this Government. All I can say is, it need not be immediately taken up as a whole. It may be commenced and improved. It might be said that this is not the time to start it or to give it a trial, but there is enough to commence it now and there is every hope that it will be possible to improve it. What further improvements might be made need not be considered now. My Lord, I think this is a workable scheme and some steps should be taken to formulate a scheme of this kind. With these remarks I commend the resolution to your acceptance."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—"Your Excellency, as the resolution which has now been moved and the resolution of which I have given notice are similar in their nature, though no doubt the present resolution covers a greater ground as it relates to sanitary relief as well as to medical relief, I would second this resolution and not press my own resolution.

"In this province more than 95 per cent. of the total population lives in rural areas. Most of the revenue that we get is derived from the people living in the villages. It has been graciously remarked by Sir Harold Stuart in introducing the budget for the year 1913–14 that 'The great bulk of money which goes to the 'aid of the municipalities comes from the rural population and I hold strongly that a 'good deal of it should go back to them.' This sympathetic attitude on the part of the Member in charge of finance regarding rural areas has emboldened me to press this resolution and I appeal to the sympathy and consideration of the Government on behalf of the inhabitants of the rural areas to accept this resolution. I am mindful of the present financial difficulties and the object of this resolution is more to bring to the notice of the Government the inadequacy of medical and sanitary relief in rural areas and the necessity to improve medical relief when funds permit.

"Many are the ills to which these people are subject and they live and die in their humble homes content to live their wonted lives and trusting in Providence to keep them safe from maladies. But when maladies do attack them, they resign themselves to fate and in some instances propitiate the village goddess or seek to dispel the disease with incantations. Even the village quack is fast disappearing and even the few stragglers of quack practitioners who still haunt the rural areas are so devoid of knowledge of the elementary rules of the healing art than it can be safely asserted of them 'that they pour medicine of which they know little into bodies of which they 'know less.' At present the relief awarded to the people is extremely meagre.

(Mr. Narasimha Raju.)

"The annual returns of the Medical department show constant increase in the number of in-patients and out-patients and the increasing figures bring home to us the fact that the people are not slow to take advantage of hospitals and dispensaries, and that neither caste nor customs prevents them from freely resorting to the hospitals. It was remarked in the administration report for the year 1912 by the Surgeon-General that the number treated showed an increase of nearly 42 per cent. on the total of the preceding year. It was remarked regarding operations in mufassal districts in the report for 1913 by the Surgeon-General that 'in spite of 'this national characteristic and also of the comparatively poor equipment at their 'disposal, the medical staff in the mufassal institutions have done really good surgical 'work. The number of operations increased from 201,417 in 1911 to 226,412 in '1913.'

"The number of hospitals and dispensaries that were maintained last year was 684; out of these 70 are maintained by the State, 483 by local bodies, 31 by private aided and 54 by private non-aided and 46 by the railway companies. Out of the 483 maintained by local bodies, 383 were maintained by local boards, but some out of these might have been maintained in municipal areas by local boards like the Gosha Hospital at Vizagapatam. There are 393 unions at present under the management of local boards and out of these 132 unions have not got a medical institution. Out of the 383 medical institutions maintained by the local boards 261 are situated in unions and the rest may be taken as being maintained in purely rural areas with a few exceptions. The municipal and union hospitals cannot be expected to give medical help to the people living beyond a radius of 5 or 6 miles. Calculating at this rate and even supposing that the areas commanded by the existing institutions do not overlap each other we can safely assert that 65,000 square miles are without any medical aid.

"This state of things loudly calls for remedy. Cases of extreme danger or requiring special skill would no doubt be treated in the large hospitals, but the ordinary ills to which the human flesh is liable and to which the people in the villages generally fall victims, such as malarial fevers, functional disorders, etc., require to be adequately treated so as to enable them to earn their daily bread. Just imagine for a moment the misery of an ordinary labourer who has got a family to support falling sick and being unable to earn his daily wages for a long period on account of illness. It is absolutely necessary in the interests of humanity and State that the sufferings of millions of people should be relieved.

"The State is spending year after year large amounts of a non-recurring nature for the improvement of rural sanitation and its effects are no doubt more lasting and preventive in their nature. I consider that grants of a recurring nature are to be made for improving sanitation to local boards so that they may have permanent itinerant establishments for conservancy and other sanitary purposes. But what about the present illness and ill-health? Is it not as much the duty of the State to see that the poor labourer earns his daily bread without interruption? The expenditure incurred by the local boards on medical relief was Rs. 7,93,555, in the year 1913–14 and they cannot be expected to increase the expenditure under this head, having regard to their limited resources. Unless a system of grant-in-aid for medical relief is adopted and the resources of the local bodies are augmented, I do not think the local boards will be in a position to afford reasonable facilities for medical aid to the poor in rural areas. If we just take into consideration the way in which the medical institutions maintained by local bodies are growing year after year, we will see that with the present resources no improvement in this direction can be expected. New medical institutions opened by the local boards in the years 1911, 1912 and 1913 were four, four and three respectively in the whole province. On account of the great initial expenditure in the shape of the cost for buildings, apparatus and furniture for a new hospital and also the cost of maintenance, which may be taken on the average at Rs. 2,000 each it is not possible for local boards to start new medical institutions however much they may be convinced of the importance and necessity of starting new ones in certain areas.

"I am conscious of the fact that this resolution, if accepted, entails ultimately recurring expenditure on the Government, but I venture to submit that the expenditure

(Mr. Narasimha Raju; Sir Harold Stuart.)

must be met in the interests of the State. It may be said that this resolution is most inopportune, having regard to the financial aspect of the question, on account of the great war, but if the principle is accepted by the Government effect may be given to it when funds permit.

"It need not be observed that the prosperity of the country mainly depends upon the well-being of its rural population and sound health makes sturdy labourers. The location of additional medical institutions at convenient centres in the rural areas brings in this additional advantage, viz., that the sub-assistant surgeons may also be deputed to look after the sanitation and vaccination of a group of villages constituting a small circle around their charge. I therefore beg to second this resolution for the acceptance of the Council."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"Your Excellency, I should like to begin my observations in reply to this resolution by admitting at once that there is still a great deal to be done in the way of improving sanitation and developing medical relief in our rural areas. I know from my own experience of the terrible sufferings which the villagers undergo in the hot weather in the matter of drinking-water alone, and it has left a deep and ineffaceable impression on my mind. I would gladly play the role of the statesman who would 'scatter plenty o'er a smiling land' if the balances available would permit it. But, Sir, to continue the quotation, I have to recognize that my lot forbids. We have, however, in the past given considerable sums for rural sanitation and medical relief. I find that in the last seven years we have distributed to local boards over 44 lakhs for sanitation and 12 lakhs for medical buildings. In addition we gave 3½ lakhs for village wells, making a total, in the seven years, of 60 lakhs. We have not therefore been neglecting this important branch of the administration, and I do not gather that Honourable members who have spoken on this resolution reproach us with any avoidable neglect in that direction.

"I understood the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar to put forward as one of his reasons for asking for a recurring grant, as distinct from a non-recurring grant, that he had some fear that the municipalities were getting a larger share of the money available than the local boards. I would remind the Honourable member that practically all the recurring grants are going to the rural boards. They have got the 14 lakhs grant and the municipalities get nothing which is equivalent to that. They have had an additional grant for Malabar and South Canara districts somewhat of the same nature. He referred specially to the 6 lakhs grant given us by the Government of India and asked that 4 lakhs of this should be assigned to local boards. I am afraid the Honourable gentleman forgets that that grant was given with the stipulation that it should be applied to urban sanitation. I think the exact phrase is 'mainly for urban sanitation.' We are not, therefore, permitted to distribute any substantial part of this grant for rural sanitation.

"The picture that the Honourable member drew of our finances is, I think, somewhat misleading. We have for a number of years been spending a great deal more than our income. In the current year we budgeted for a deficit of 50 lakhs. We have no desire to hoard either our balances or our revenues. We are anxious to spend them, because we know how many useful objects there are to be met from the comparatively small amount of money which we have at our disposal. But where we differ from the Honourable member is in this. We are both anxious to spend money on sanitary improvement and medical relief and many other objects of public benefit, but he wants us to give fixed grants to be distributed to all the local boards, whereas we say that it is better to have a definite proposal and then calculate the cost of it and give a grant-in-aid towards it. I have in my last budget speech discussed this pretty fully, and I would ask the Council's indulgence if I repeat what I then said. I deprecated spreading the small amount of money very thinly over a large number of local bodies, and I pointed out that in that way each body would get such a very small sum that it would be unable to finance any considerable work until it had accumulated its grants for several years. That was one objection. And another objection is that we would encourage local boards to raise more money by taxation or by voluntary subscription or otherwise, or to economize in their existing expenditure, so that we may have more funds for the development of sanitation and medical relief and various other public services. By the system of grant-in-aid we encourage and stimulate that development. If any local body comes to us and says 'we want a hospital'

(Sir Harold Stuart; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.)

we will be ready, as we have been ready in the past, to give it a grant-in-aid to build that hospital. If it wants a dispensary, we will give it a grant-in-aid to build the dispensary. If it comes up with a scheme for wells, we will give it a grant-in-aid; and if the scheme is for establishment for village sanitation, we shall be prepared to consider proposals for a grant-in-aid for that establishment. What we do not propose to do is to say 'there is a portion of the public revenues; we hand it over to you to do just as you like with it.' We should prefer to try the system of grant-in-aid and say to the local board 'If you are so much convinced of the need of a particular improvement', and if you are so much in earnest about securing it, then if you will find a part of the money we will be prepared to give you a grant of the other part. That is the policy we have pursued in the past with much success in the case of municipalities. Many municipalities are now provided with excellent water-supply and drainage schemes; and I hope that many more will eventually get advantages of that kind. The Honourable member said that without these recurring revenues it was not possible to start any definite schemes. But I can assure him that if any local board will come forward with any definite scheme we shall be prepared to consider what aid we can give towards the cost of it. I do not see how that could possibly interfere with starting definite schemes. He may say that if we can get the whole cost then the way to provide a definite scheme is much more easy. I agree. I wish we could give you the whole cost but unfortunately money is limited and it may not be fair to give one or two district boards the whole cost instead of giving a half cost to a large number of boards. In the latter way we may make the money go further and confer a wider public benefit.

"As regards a programme, I think the department over which my Honourable colleague presides has already indicated to local boards a rough programme of sanitary improvements and medical relief. I think they have told the local boards that what is wanted is good buildings for rural hospitals and dispensaries and good protected wells for every village of over 500 inhabitants. That is a very simple and at the same time an extremely useful standard to work up to; and we assure local bodies that we will do all we can to give them substantial assistance towards the carrying out of a programme of that nature. We cannot undertake to give them the whole cost, but we would do what we can to encourage and to help them and I feel certain that this we shall get the greatest good for the Presidency.

"I may just say a few words on the subject of the resolution which is merged in this one with regard to the recurring expenditure on medical relief. The Honourable Member's resolution, which will not now be moved, proposed that we should pay half of that recurring expenditure. The amount of that will be 4·30 lakhs per annum, and if we include a similar expenditure for municipalities, the total would come up to 6·75 lakhs per annum. Well, that is not a very large sum, and possibly we could find it. But I should prefer to give our aid for new expenditure, because, as I have already said, we should like to see these limited grants-in-aid used to stimulate fresh effort; and I think we could do more good by promising grants-in-aid to hospitals and dispensaries newly opened than by taking on our shoulders a burden which has always been borne by the local bodies themselves. We do contribute some small portion towards the recurring cost of hospitals and dispensaries in the way of establishment; but it is comparatively a small sum and I do not lay much stress upon it. What I urge is that we should spend money in encouraging new expenditure on medical relief rather than take a share of the old and existing expenditure. It is not by any means the only service of the local bodies which could claim recurring grants-in-aid of one half of the expenditure, and I see no particular reason why we should distinguish between the expenditure on the maintenance of hospitals and dispensaries and the expenditure on education or sanitation or other objects to which local boards devote their funds.

"I am afraid, my Lord, I am unable to accept the resolution; but I hope that what I have said will show Honourable Members how keenly interested we are in the development of sanitation and medical relief, and how determined we are to give all the financial assistance in our power, but to give it in a way in which we think it will have the greatest effect."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I have listened with great interest to the words which fell from the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart. It was a but difficult

[Mr. Narasimha Aygar; Mr. Narasimheswara Sarma.]

for me to find out whether the drift of what he said was finally to the effect that the Government would go so far as to find half the expenditure on new hospitals or new dispensaries which any local board might start. I thought he had given reasons to show that the Government were not inclined just now to pay half the recurring expenditure incurred by local boards on institutions already maintained. That appeared to me a fairly sound argument; and he proceeded onwards with the statement that in respect of new institutions the Government wished to encourage them. I believe that what was at the back of the mind of the proposer of the seventh resolution, though he does not move it, was that the Government should be pleased to hold out a sort of hope to this effect that, if any local board would start a new dispensary or a hospital, it might count upon half the expenditure being borne by the Government, the other half being found by the board itself. If the Government should come forward with such a promise, I believe that medical institutions are more likely to come into existence in greater numbers than at present. I am a member of two local boards and I have had some experience of the difficulty of starting these institutions. The question may be of finding Rs. 2,000 a year, yet so much difficulty is felt in scraping up that sum. If the district board or the taluk board should have the temptation or allurement of half the expenditure being subscribed for by the Government, it may find it more easy to scrape up the other half and start a medical institution. The Government need not have any fear of a large number of medical institutions being immediately started, because the other half of the expenditure will have to be found by the local boards themselves. The local boards are none too rich; and I do not know if the Hon'ble Sir Herold Stuart meant to say that such a promise could not be held out. If really his argument is carried to its logical conclusion, I should think that he may hold out a promise that, in the case of medical institutions newly started by local boards, half the expenditure would be borne by the Government. I believe that some such offer would be felt to be satisfactory, and it will entirely satisfy the seconder of the present resolution."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. Narasimheswara Sarma:—"We are extremely grateful to the Government for their practical recognition that the time has come when something definite should be done in the way of improving the sanitation of rural areas and of affording medical relief in places which at present do not possess either hospitals or dispensaries. But the Government have to be cautious, and they have finally pledged themselves to nothing, though they have raised hopes in the minds of members of local boards present here that they may reasonably look forward to a possible half grant being made for the benefit of institutions to be started afresh for the purpose of affording medical relief.

"Confining myself to the second aspect of the question, having regard to the prospective legislation about municipalities and local boards, I think the time has come for the Government to clearly understand where we shall be with regard to medical relief, if the whole burden, or practically the whole burden, be left to be discharged by local bodies, assisted as they may be by fitful grants from the Government. Local self-government is no doubt a very good thing; and in its name taxation may be raised for certain purposes. But there is no blinking the ugly fact that the resources of these bodies during the last thirty years have been absolutely unequal to do anything worth the name of medical relief in rural areas. I shall not say much in regard to towns and municipalities. If we are to review the facts, I do not think it can be contested that a good deal has to be done; and the speech of the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart recognizes that a good deal has to be done. The question is whether we can leave to the resources of the local bodies the future work to be undertaken, in the next generation, of affording medical relief in rural areas. Are the Government going to say that, if any particular local board cannot find the money for this purpose, they cannot do anything in the matter. The Government will have to see that something is done. The Government cannot say 'The people are 'too poor and cannot raise the funds; but the Government have also limited resources 'and we cannot therefore do anything. Let things go on in the future as they have 'gone on in the past.' I think the time has come when a definite course has to be undertaken by the Government. It has been pointed out already that the *vaidyans* who have been of considerable help in the villages are fast disappearing and it is not necessary for us to analyse the causes for it, but there the fact remains.

(Mr. Narasimheswara Sarma; Mr. Ramachandra Rao; Sir Harold Stuart; Mr. Rama Ayyangar).

"The second aspect of the question is that the number of medical men trained in medical colleges and schools is totally inadequate to furnish the number that would be necessary to afford medical relief in rural or urban areas; and I am not aware if the Government have any definite scheme for improving the educational facilities of students in order that they may take up the work of affording the necessary medical relief in rural areas. First of all we have no medical men, even if we are able to start medical institutions. Apart from hospitals, there is the question of dispensaries for larger villages. If you leave this matter to the local boards, even with the promise of a half grant, much cannot be done. I hope the Council will realize that this is the foremost reform that the Government will have to attend to leaving aside other reforms as being of secondary importance when compared with the necessity of providing medical relief. I think the Governments in England and in all other civilized countries have recognized that the human machinery, if properly preserved, can turn out far more work than if left to the ravages of malaria and weakening maladies. In this country also, we should recognize that poor India, agricultural India, should be given help from State funds, if local boards are not in a position to enable the people to earn their livelihood without being subjected to malarial fever and other preventible diseases, in resisting which so far people have not been very much assisted owing to the limited financial means of these local bodies. I hope the question will be examined by the Government and the principle will be recognized that it is the bounden duty of the Government to try and provide funds for medical relief, if on investigation it be found that the resources of local bodies are not in a position to meet this want."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"I thought that the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart stated that it was the desire of the Government to subsidise new medical institutions in the matter of recurring expenditure to the extent of half the amount. I do not know if I understood the Honourable Member correctly. That was the impression that I formed from his last statement. I thought that if it is not possible to make a grant of the six lakhs now spent as total recurring expenditure by local boards and municipalities, the Government would subsidise local boards and municipalities for new hospitals to the extent of half the net recurring expenditure, it would go someway in the direction of solving the problem."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART (*interrupting*):—"We are not dealing with municipalities."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO (*continuing*):—"I do not want to press the claims of municipalities. The figure quoted by the Honourable Member is six lakhs which was the recurring expenditure for both. If the Honourable Member on behalf of the Government said that they would be willing to find half the money for new institutions which a local board might start, it would be allright. For four or five years the number of hospitals that could be started were only about three or four and if the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart can see his way to make a statement from this point of view, the matter will be more satisfactory than it is now."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"It looks to me that the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart's utterances have been sympathetic in the matter of rural areas. We have been spending far too much on municipalities. It looks to me that the original question is the question of responsibility for the health of the people in rural areas whether it is on the Government or the local boards and whether the Government have divested themselves of all the responsibilities except to the extent of helping the rural areas if they come forward for assistance. That seems to be the real question, my Lord. It is argued on behalf of the Government, that we have absolutely allowed rural areas to take care of themselves and will be prepared to help them if they come forward with proposals for aid which deserve recognition from the Government. My Lord, if that is the case, the answer that has now been given seems to be that the responsibility is totally thrown on local boards. I think it will be very difficult in the present state of the constitution of these local bodies to say that that kind of responsibility should be thrown on them. There was a resolution

(Mr. Rama Ayyangar.)

discussed yesterday as regards the constitution of district boards. The same principles will have to be extended to taluk boards and unions. It must be for the present borne by the Government and, if the local boards are to do anything in the matter, it can only be if a recurring grant is given by the Government for this purpose.

"As regards the grant of six lakhs for urban sanitation referred to by the Honourable Member, my Lord, I find this is what the Government of India have stated :

'The distribution both of the non-recurring and recurring grants is based mainly on a consideration of the proportionate urban population, that is to say communities of 5,000 and upwards, or in which some form of municipal administration is in force, modified, if necessary, in accordance with lists of schemes actually ready and waiting for funds in each province'

"Therefore it was I claimed a share of the six lakhs grant for villages not brought under municipalities. I gave the figure 217 as the number of such villages which had to be provided for; and it is with regard to them I suggest that a nucleus might be formed with a small grant for helping the rural areas What I meant to say was that this grant of 58·50 lakhs referred to by the Honourable Member, non-recurring grant for sanitation, medical buildings, village wells, etc.,— they were not the kind of things that would really keep the villages in order throughout the year. That was my complaint in the matter. This kind of distribution had better be reduced. Let wells be provided in smaller areas Let them be provided for villages with a population of 2,000. Unless some definite steps are taken that they will be kept clean throughout the year there is no use in putting up a number of wells. If you put up wells and wish to preserve the sanitation of the village after the construction of wells, there must be an establishment which must be maintained for cleaning them and keeping them in order. Unless this is done you cannot realize the benefit of the money you spend. While we are spending from 56 to 100 lakhs, there must be something set apart side by side for expenditure on the establishment which will keep the villages in a sanitary condition and for that purpose a recurring expenditure is needed. I do not know whether this matter has been clearly followed. We know from the constitution of district boards and taluk boards that they cannot find the money for this purpose. The general resources handed over to taluk boards are required for maintaining the taluk board roads and the lighting in village unions, which are 393 in number. Taluk boards cannot find the funds, as there is nothing left to them. They cannot possibly go to villages, with a population of 2,000 and raise any money on any promise whatsoever. I, therefore, say that the whole burden relating to villages which are not unions—there are 4,005 villages with a population of over 2,000 and there are 65 municipalities and 393 unions—has to be undertaken by somebody. These are villages which have to look to Provincial revenues for their preservation. There is no meaning in asking the boards to come forward with their suggestions. My Lord, that is not the view that ought to be taken. It is necessary that the Provincial funds should be spent for preserving these villages. As regards medical relief I should say the same thing.

"You cannot expect taluk boards to look after the medical relief and sanitation of these villages. The district boards themselves take up the maintenance of trunk roads, and take away half the income of the tolls, which for want of funds are not able to attend to their own roads, and those of the unions. Therefore the whole area has to look for its medical relief to the provincial finance. There is no use expecting any contribution from local boards. It is this, my Lord, which is the real principle of the question and this is the cause of the difficulty. This matter is beset with considerable difficulty and the whole matter has to be viewed in this aspect. I thought I should place the matter before the Government leaving to them to suggest how to raise more money or economise expenditure. Any constructive proposals will probably be useful to taluk boards, if the Government should make suggestions, and send them on to them. But under the present Local Boards Act, it will not be possible for them to tax the rural areas proper. They will have to be helped from the Provincial revenues; otherwise there is no other means for them to carry out this work. The principle of the resolution has to be recognized in some form or other."

(Sir Harold Stuart.)

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"I do not know if I have correctly understood the Honourable Member. I gather that he thinks that the responsibility for sanitation and medical relief in rural areas rests upon the Provincial Government. I must enter my most decided dissent from that statement. My Lord, the responsibility primarily rests upon local authorities, and such responsibility as rests upon the Provincial Government is the responsibility of supervision, to see that the local authorities do the duties that are entrusted to them by law. The Honourable gentleman's position is one of *non possumus* as regards funds. He says that the local boards have not enough money and that, therefore, the Provincial Government must find the money. But, my Lord, even the Provincial resources are limited and we have, as I have already mentioned, for a number of years worked with a deficit and very soon our balances will be exhausted, and I do not know what our financial position will then be. The Honourable gentleman also asked me for constructive proposals, and I give him one. The Local Boards Act is shortly to be amended; let him support a proposal for giving power to local bodies to increase their taxes. It is not for a district board railway, which I understand the Honourable Member is quite ready to press, that the people will have to pay the cess, but it will be for the general purposes of sanitation and medical relief. I have no doubt that he will carry with him the landowners who will be willing to bear a small extra cess for the purpose. In my opinion we must raise more money, if we are to carry out schemes of sanitation, and when discussing the amendment of the Local Boards Act, we must look for means for raising more funds.

"I wish to make one more remark with reference to what fell from the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar. He wanted to know, and other Honourable Members also joined with him, the exact meaning of my reference to grants-in-aid for future medical institutions. I cannot give a definite promise, standing here now, of grants-in-aid equal to one half the cost. But I can say this: we will examine at once the possibility of giving grants-in-aid, and I think I can say we will give some grants-in-aid, and we will endeavour to give a grant-in-aid equal to one-half the cost of new medical institutions started by local boards. That, I hope, will satisfy the Council that we are doing all that we can and that we cannot accept the resolution."

The resolution was put and lost.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar demanded a division which was taken with the result that 13 voted *for* it and 24 *against* it.

The following was the poll:—

For	*Against*
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao.	The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart.
" Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar.	" Mr. A. G. Cardew.
" Rao Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai.	" Mr. A. Butterworth.
" Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri.	" Mr. L. Davidson.
" Mr C. V. S. Narasimha Raju.	" Diwan Bahadur P. Rajagopala Achariyar.
" Mr. K. P. Rama Menon.	" Surgeon-General W. B. Bannerman
" Mr K. B. V. Krishna Rao.	" Mr. R. B. Clegg
" Diwan Bahadur V. Ramabhadra Nayudu.	" Mr. L. E. Buckley.
" Rao Bahadur Subbarayalu Reddyar	" Mr. H. F. W. Gillman.
" Shifa-ul-Mulk T. Zain-ul-abidin Sahib.	" Mr N. S. Brodie
" Mr. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar.	" Mr C. R. M. Schmidt.
" Rao Bahadur B. Narasimheswara Sarma.	" Mr T. Richmond.
" Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.	" Mr J. O Robinson
	" Mr E. F Barber
	" Sir Hugh Fraser
	" Mr. A. Muirhead.
	" Diwan Bahadur L. D. Swamikannu Pillai.
	" Mr. J. H. Stoun.
	" Sir Francis Spring.
	" Col. W. M. Ellis.
	" Mr S. B Murray.
	" the Advocate-General.
	" Mr. P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar.
	" Mr. W. Francis.

(Mr. Kesava Pillai.)

PROVINCIAL GRANTS TO LOCAL BODIES FOR MEDICAL RELIEF.

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. Narasimha Raju withdrew the following resolution of which he had given notice:—

"VII. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the resources of local boards be augmented for increasing medical relief by granting from Provincial funds half the cost of medical institutions maintained by them."

TRIAL OF FOREST OFFENCES BY DIVISIONAL MAGISTRATES.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"The resolution I beg to submit to the Council runs as follows:—

'VIII. That this Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that Government may be pleased to carry out the recommendations of the Forest Committee, by directing that forest cases in which the compounding fee levied for forest produce alleged to have been illicitly removed is more than ten times its estimated value, and also cases in which a compounding fee is levied for illicit grazing, should be tried before divisional magistrates.'

"In this resolution, I am respectfully suggesting that the Government should carry out the recommendations of the Forest Committee in accordance with the terms contained in paragraph 22 of the Government order on the Forest Committee's report, viz.:

'The Committee's suggestion in paragraph 57 that a certain number of forest cases should be tried before Divisional Magistrates will be considered in the Judicial Department.'

"The Forest Committee recommended in paragraph 57 of their report as follows:

'Another ground of complaint was the inadequate consideration given to forest cases by the subordinate magistracy. It was suggested as a partial remedy for this that a certain number of forest cases should be tried before Divisional Magistrates. The Committee recommend that this proposal be given a trial.'

"It may not be irrelevant, your Excellency, if I refer to one or two facts embodied in the Forest Committee's report and admitted by Government lest we should forget that there are serious grievances still suffered by the rural population. It is stated in paragraph 15:

'But after making every allowance for exaggeration and for untruth, the Committee are unanimously agreed that valid reasons do exist for the deep-seated dissatisfaction which prevails, and that most of the alleged grievances are very often true. Apart from some points of comparatively minor importance, which will be discussed later on, the chief real grievances are undoubtedly due to the insufficiently supervised contact of the minor forest subordinates with the rural population. It is the guard or the watcher, who, as a rule, detects forest offences, impounds cattle and checks permits.'

"Again it is stated;

'The grazing grounds have not been improved. In many cases they have deteriorated, while wide-spread discontent has been caused and corruption and demoralization both of the villagers and the subordinate employees have been rife. The villager has seen his accustomed grazing ground taken up and reserved, has been worried and annoyed for purposes which to him are inscrutable. It is not surprising if he has been unable to see for what purpose these grounds have been reserved unless, as he undoubtedly thinks, for the purpose of extracting rupees from his pocket. On the other hand, the experience gained by the villagers in seeing the demarcation of the unreserved areas, and in having to put up with the harassment and exactions of the lower subordinates of the Forest department will, it is hoped, have tended to teach them wisdom. The fear that if they allow the areas entrusted to them to be demarked, they will once again have to endure the troubles from which an effort is now being made to relieve them, should act as a very useful deterrent.'

"This is with reference to the establishment of panchayats which the Forest Committee recommended.

"And in the exquisite language of the President of the Committee, Mr. Horne, the Committee concluded their elaborate report with the following words:—

(Mr. Kesava Pillai.)

'They feel confident that, if their recommendations are approved, if a whole-hearted endeavour is made by the officers of Government to make them successful, and if they are accepted by the public, not in a spirit of captious criticism, but with the wish and the intention to give them a fair trial, the Government will lose little by them while they must result in benefit to the rural population, and in the at least partial healing of the running sore which has for so long tainted the atmosphere of village life in many parts of this Presidency.'

"The deplorable conditions brought to light in the report have existed and are still existing though the Government have sympathetically accepted the recommendations of the Forest Committee. I fear that they have been rather too slow in acting up to the promises they held out in the Government order. For instance, I would point out how they have acted in regard to the trial of forest offences. In paragraph 50 of the Committee's report we find that:

'The Committee believe that a system of patrol by a forester or a deputy ranger with two or three guards paying surprise visits to the various forests would lead to the detection of many more real offences and to the creation of fewer false ones than the present system of a single guard wandering about alone. This system would also have the additional advantage that an immediate inquiry would be made on the spot by a more responsible official than the single subordinate. If the case went into Court, there would be the evidence of more than one witness to support it which would be far more convincing if the case were true, and far more easy to expose by cross-examination if the case were false.'

"Now, Sir, this recommendation was accepted by the Government, but I do not think it has been carried out. Cases are still being investigated by the watcher and the guard, and, as before, cases are put up before sub-magistrates and the accused are convicted on the evidence of the forest guard or watcher.

"Then there is the suggestion as regards the compounding fee, the high compounding fee. The Committee say in paragraph 58:

'The Committee after serious thought and after considering the case of Bombay, where a similar system prevails and the maximum is fixed at Rs. 50, recommend that in this Presidency a limit of Rs. 100 be made the maximum compounding fee in any one grazing case, whether one animal or five-hundred may happen to be concerned.'

"Well, this recommendation to fix a compounding fee of Rs. 100 as a maximum has been accepted by the Government. There was a division of opinion as regards the maximum to be recommended. Nevertheless, the maximum of Rs. 100 was unanimously accepted and recommended; and still we find the forest officers compounding not in the way suggested by the Forest Committee, but at the rate of so much per animal.

"Then in the case of trespass the Committee say:

'The Committee moreover consider that in the case of trespass in reserves classed as grazing grounds, which may still be retained under the management of the Forest department, the levy of the pound fee alone will be sufficient punishment.'

"The classification has not yet been done, but this recommendation could have been acted upon by the Forest department. Even the cattle that trespass upon the border of the ground which is close to the forest area or the plantation ground are sent to the pound. And a compounding fee is levied which is heavy, and in many cases it is as much as Rs. 1½ per cow, which is eight times the setgurange fee. I have a long list of cases ready here which will show that the Forest department have not acted upon the recommendations of the Forest Committee. The only excuse that they could give perhaps is that the forests have not been classified.

"It is expected that, when the panchayats come into existence, cases of cattle trespass will be very few. All these I state for the purpose of my resolution—the Honourable Member thinks that I am travelling beyond my scope—I point out all these in order to emphasize the necessity of the forest cases being tried before divisional magistrates. As stated in the finding of the Forest Committee, the subordinates that take up these cases are not to be trusted and there should be a better paid forest staff to investigate them. Still we have the watcher and the guard investigating forest offences. Still cases are taken in the same way as before, before the sub-magistrates. It seems to be the rule of life with these sub-magistrates to impose a fine which is invariably more than the compounding fee that is levied by the Forest department. If the district forest officer would levy a compounding fee of Rs. 10 for 6 pies worth of dry wood picked up by a cooly passing by the roadside, the magistrates invariably collect this compounding fee and half rupee more for not paying the ten rupees. I have here in hand a case of the kind. It is believed by

people that the Forest department is making a tool of the sub-magistrates to collect any compounding fee that may be levied. Here is a case of three pies' worth of wood, for which three people were accused, and the compounding fee levied is Rs. 60, that is, 8,640 times the value of the property. This occurred in Tindivanam range. (*Vide* O.R. No. 306 of 1914–15.) I have another case in which thirteen head-loads of leaves of manure were said to have been carried by 13 people. The value set upon them by the Forest department itself is As. 3–3 and the fee collected from these 13 people is Rs. 130! In another case, a man is supposed to have carried away a stick valued by the department at *one pie* and the compounding fee was Rs 10, 1,920 times the value of the property alleged to have been taken. The Government are aware that the burden of proof lies upon the accused in these cases. In forest cases, contrary to all principles of justice, men are called upon to prove that any forest produce in their possession, does not belong to the Government; they must prove that they got it somewhere else and not from a Government forest. The burden of proof lies upon a man who could not prove it. I regretfully state that some of our Indian officials, anxious to get promotion and eager to establish efficiency, are more cruel than the average European official. Here is a case of seven head-loads of leaf which were said to have been removed by the Pariahs of Kallakurichi in the Vriddhachalam taluk, and the compounding fee ordered to be levied from these people was Rs. 175, at the rate of Rs. 25 per load, while the value of all the seven head-loads is only As. 7. The case goes to the sub-magistrate, and the sub-magistrate levies a fine of Rs. 182, seven rupees in addition!

"There is another case in which, Sir, all the accused were Pariahs. There were five people who were accused of having removed four head-loads of leaf and these four head-loads are priced by the department at As. 2 and the compounding fee levied is Rs. 100, *i.e.*, 800 times the value of the property alleged to have been removed, and the magistrate takes care to impose a fine of Rs. 105, with the option of going to jail. I have another case in which a man removed wood worth As. 1–6 and the compounding fee levied was Rs. 30, 480 times the value of the property. In another case six pies' worth of fuel was removed. That is the price fixed by the Forest department; and yet the compounding fee was Rs. 10 and the magistrate, as already alluded to, levies a fine of Rs. 10–8–0. In another case for removing little sticks worth about eight annas a compounding fee of Rs. 45 is levied, and the magistrate levies a fine of Rs. 48 and so on. I can multiply these cases *ad infinitum*.

"I have here a statement giving a list of more than 150 cases and I should not take up the time of the Council by enumerating all the grievous wrong done from day to day by the Forest department under the ples of preserving forest produce and punishing the culprits. The accused are generally the poorer classes of people and they cannot defend themselves. They are people leading a peaceable life in the village, and do not belong to the criminal classes. I expect a sympathetic response from the Government in connection with this matter; they may make a rule which will restrain the Forest department from levying unreasonable compounding fees, and play havoc with the unfortunate villagers. If you will excuse me, I would here quote Alfred Russel Wallace from his 'Social Environment and Moral Progress.' He says:

'In our criminal as well as our civil law and procedure there is equal injustice. When the poor man is accused of the slightest offence and brought before a magistrate by the police, he is even though perfectly honest and respectable, treated from the very first as if he were guilty, often refused communication with his friends; and when the accusation is serious, he is remanded to prison again and again till evidence has been hunted up or even manufactured against him. Experience shows that the latter is often done and a quite innocent man not unfrequently punished. The dictum of the law that an Englishman should be held to be innocent till he is proved to be guilty, is absolutely reversed, and he is treated as if he were guilty till against over-whelming odds he is able to prove himself innocent. There is no possible excuse for this now, and at the very least every man who has a home or a permanent employment should be at once discharged on his own recognizances.

'Equally unjust and barbarous is the system of money fines often for merely nominal offences, with the alternative of imprisonment. To the well off or to the habitual criminal, the fine is a trifle; but to the poor man charged with being drunk, with begging or sleeping under a hay stack, or any such act which is no real offence the common punishment of 10 shillings or a week's imprisonment, leaving perhaps wife and children to starve or be sent to the workhouse, is really far more immoral than the alleged offence.'

"You know these observations of the great Professor are much more true and undoubtedly applicable to the social environments obtaining in India: and they are demonstrated glaringly when villagers are punished for forest offences—very often

(Mr. Kesava Pillai)

for offences committed in tracts which are not real forests. Most of these are grazing areas adjoining villages. In South Arcot I do not know if there are forests. There are, so far as I know, grazing grounds. People were accused of picking up and removing leaves and handfuls of grass, and were made to pay heavily. The accused in such cases are very poor people and, if they do not pay the fine, they will either have to go to prison or they must borrow money from landholders to whom they must become bond-slaves for life. All this demoralization thrives more and more, because sub-magistrates seem to think that they have to carry out the mandates of the forest officer. Sub-magistrates seem to think that any remarks of the forest officer would retard their promotion, and that the district magistrate would be very angry if they did not fine people heavily and he would put them down as inefficient magistrates if they are not cruel to these poor people. The Forest Committee have taken very fully the evidence on these points and you have their finding. The Forest Committee consisted of hard-headed civilians of experience and ability, and they were fully convinced that there was real ground for public complaint in this matter and have therefore thought that by sending up some of these cases to divisional magistrates the state of things might improve.

"In this resolution I have limited the cases to be taken before divisional magistrates to those cases in which the compounding fee is more than 10 times the estimated value of the produce alleged to have been illicitly removed, and also in which a compounding fee is levied for illicit grazing. In regard to illicit grazing the cattle are also impounded and the ryots lose very heavily in paying the pound fee. The poorer ryots suffer very seriously by the unsympathetic enforcement of the penal powers of the Forest department; and I think that such cases as these should invariably be tried by superior magistrates as the matter affects the economic condition of the agricultural classes. I have excluded cases in which prosecution is only ordered. I am told that there was a Board's order in which they had directed that a percentage of cases should be sent up to divisional magistrates; but it was left to the discretion of the Forest department to do so and they would take care to send them only good cases with good evidence. It ought not to be left to the Forest department to decide which cases should go up before superior magistrates. There must be a rule which must compel them to send up cases of a certain nature to the higher authorities. I think, Sir, that this is a grave matter which deserves prompt and serious attention of the Government. I am aware that your Excellency's Government are fully sympathetic and are cognisant of the grievous wrong inflicted by the department in their professional zeal.

"The Government are fully informed of the grievances of which people complain. They are not baseless, they know; most of them are true, and I know that your Excellency's Government are prepared to introduce the necessary reforms. But I am afraid that they have been rather too slow in taking action. I am glad to hear that you are going to appoint a special officer to look after the constitution of the panchayats. It is a very hopeful sign that the Government have become fully alive to their responsibility in this matter. This resolution of mine is a simple one; but, small as it is, it will act as a check upon the Forest department, and it will encourage sub-magistrates to act more reasonably, and with some judicial fairness. I am not very much concerned about the wording of the resolution. You may modify it in any way you like. But I only wish that you will accept the spirit of it. The principle of it the Government have already accepted, but the only thing that I am anxious about is that the Government should give effect to it in a practical and speedy manner. That is my point. The Government may pass such orders as they think best to carry out the aim and object of the Committee's recommendation to find a partial remedy for the prevailing and widespread evil. The Government are anxious, I know, to improve the condition of the people. One cannot sufficiently realise the disastrous consequences of heavy compounding fees levied from the poorer ryots and the depressed classes. They must either become criminals or bondsmen, if this process were to continue; and they suffer inconceivable misery. If any one has the curiosity to look into the long list of cases that I hold in my hands it is open to him to do so. I have been at some pains to collect this statement; and I challenge any one to state that I have mis-stated my facts. With these few observations, I beg that this Council and the Government may favourably consider this resolution. As I said already, I am not anxious that the very wording of this resolution should be accepted. You may modify it in any form you like; but

the principle of it ought to be accepted, and acted upon as the Government promised to do. It will act as a deterrent on a certain class of forest officers, and make them a little more discreet in their action, and a little less unsympathetic to the people with whom they have to deal."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR :—" I beg to second this resolution. I do not think it will be necessary for me to add anything more to what has been said, except to point out that, when I had occasion to go to a village in connection with a forest inquiry, I found that one lady had to sell 300 goats to pay the compensation that she had to pay, and she became practically mad, and in another case 250 sheep had to be sold. All these questions have been gone into by the Forest Committee who have proved the necessity for reform in regard to this matter."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART :—" Your Excellency, I do not propose to follow the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai into the interesting, but I must submit, irrelevant matter which he has addressed to us. The resolution which he has proposed to the Council recommends that the Governor in Council be pleased to carry out the recommendations of the Forest Committee by directing certain things to be done. The Honourable Member in his opening remarks said that the Forest Committee had recommended that no forest cases should be tried by a subordinate magistrate. That was not the recommendation of the Forest Committee ; but he corrected himself by reading the recommendation later on. The recommendation was 'Another ground of complaint 'was the inadequate consideration given to forest cases by the subordinate magis-'tracy. It was suggested as a partial remedy for this that a certain number of 'forest cases should be tried before divisional magistrates. The Committee 'recommend that this proposal be given a trial.' That is something quite different from what the Honourable gentleman has said in his speech."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI (*interrupting*) :—" I read out the recommendation of the Committee, and I also read out the Government order. But if I have said anything by slip of the tongue I do not think the Honourable Member can take advantage of it."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART (*continuing*) :—" My recollection is quite clear. The Honourable Member did no doubt commit a mistake in saying that the Committee have recommended that forest cases should not be taken before sub-magistrates. But as I said, he subsequently corrected it by reading the actual recommendation of the Committee.

" I wish to tell the Council exactly what the Government have done. They have accepted the recommendation of the Committee completely. The Honourable Member would have the Council believe that we disregarded the recommendation of Committee, and that, though we accepted it in spirit, we did nothing more. We issued an order in January 1914 to District Magistrates telling them to issue instructions that 'sub-divisional magistrates should from time to time take a few forest 'cases on their files at short notice and at convenient opportunities, at the same time 'avoiding the summoning of witnesses and accused persons to any considerable 'distance from their villages. This will better enable them to check the proceedings 'of subordinate magistrates and will keep them in touch with forest matters.' We have, therefore, given complete effect to the recommendation of the Committee ; and we are now awaiting the reports containing the result of the orders we have issued. I will undertake to issue special instructions to district magistrates immediately that in their reports on the criminal administration of their districts for last year they should devote a paragraph or two to this particular matter, so that we may have from every district magistrate his opinion as to the working of the criminal law so far as the trial of forest cases is concerned.

" I do not know whether the Honourable gentleman really wishes to press the resolution. In the form in which he has worded it, I must unhesitatingly oppose it."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI :—" I am prepared to accept any modification that may be suggested."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART :—" I cannot accept it in any modified form either, considering what we have done. We have issued orders on the recommendations of the Forest Committee ; and if we find that any further orders are required, we will certainly take action. I do not propose to go into the cases of severe punishment,

(Sir Harold Stuart; Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao; Mr. Kesava Pillai.)

because I have no definite information beyond what the Honourable gentleman has told us. I would only remark with regard to these cases that we do not know if persons convicted by the sub-magistrates have not taken their cases on appeal; every person convicted by a sub-magistrate has a right of appeal; for aught we know many of these convictions may have been set aside on appeal. Unless I am given special cases and have an opportunity of examining them, I can say nothing as regards the quality of the work of the sub-magistrates. The matter is one which is really not suitable for discussion in the Legislative Council, because there is a remedy open to the accused persons, to take the cases up on appeal. We are most careful to avoid trenching upon the dominion of courts of law by executive orders of this kind, and I am afraid, therefore, that I cannot give the Honourable Member any more satisfaction than by what I have already stated, namely, that we have already taken steps on the Forest Committee's report and that if we find there is ground for further steps being taken in the matter of these forest cases, we will take them, and I shall be glad to communicate to the Honourable Member any further steps that we may decide to adopt."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"I think that the graphic and vivid picture which the Honourable mover of this resolution has placed before the Council about the manner in which poor ryots have been unnecessarily subjected to hard punishment must necessarily induce every one concerned to make a thorough and exhaustive examination. But at the same time I find it difficult to agree with my Honourable friend, the mover, when he tries to condemn Indian magistrates upon the only materials that he has placed before us today. He has drawn our attention to instances in which there have been severe sentences passed by sub-magistrates on the persons concerned, and every one of these cases were subject to appeal as pointed out by the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart. It was open to divisional magistrates, before whom appeals could have been filed, to quash all such sentences or mitigated them. Unless we have information placed before us about the further results of these cases, I do not think it would be fair to condemn altogether Indian sub-magistrates who certainly have been in the first instance responsible for heavy sentences. It is no doubt unfortunate that the magistrates concerned impose fines which are far in excess—sometimes five hundred or thousand times—of the value of the properties; and I have no doubt that your Excellency's Government will, in view of the information that has been placed before us, issue the necessary instructions to avoid such a melancholy and pitiable state of affairs. If we examine these cases further, it is possible that our attention will be attracted to the larger and more important question about the combination of judicial and executive functions. If we are to remedy the state of affairs which has been brought to our notice it will be found that it is due to a combination of these two functions; and I do not think that we can altogether blame Indian magistrates. As has been pointed out by the Hon'ble mover, he will be satisfied if the spirit of the resolution is accepted; and I understand from the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart that the spirit of the resolution will be accepted, though not in the form in which the resolution stands."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"I am not prepared to accept the suggestion of the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart. The Government seem to have issued orders, but I fear that they have not hitherto been carried out. I have not seen cases tried before deputy magistrates. Now, my resolution will make it obligatory upon executive officers to place a certain number of cases before divisional magistrates. I am surprised to hear from my Honourable friend Mr. Krishna Rao in his enthusiasm to defend Indian magistrates, that it is open to District and Divisional Magistrates to revise the decisions of sub-magistrates in forest cases when things go wrong. The Honourable Member talks also of the remedy that is open to the convicted by an appeal to divisional magistrates, as the Honourable official Members are accustomed to speak. The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart has already gravely questioned the relevancy of my remarks, and said that the convicted people could appeal and obtain redress, if the convictions were bad. I am in the Council of Rulers, and I do not think I need be relevant always. I am relevant in bringing the hardships of the people to your notice; whether relevant or irrelevant, I think the Government should be glad to know them. It is no doubt open to official members to say that these people can apply for copies of judgment, paying for stamps and stamp papers, then engage pleaders if they like, and prefer appeals to divisional magistrates. That is

what the Honourable Member has said in effect on behalf of Government. But I am surprised that a non-official member should stand up and urge similar plausible arguments. Do you expect these people with scanty clothing round their loins to go through the costly and doubtful process of appeal? They have to labour for their daily food and they lead a miserable life with hardly a full meal a day. First of all these ignorant and poor people should know that they have a right of appeal. All these things are very easily said, but they are not easy for the poor to do. My sympathies are with the unfortunate accused, and I cannot feel for the Indian magistrates who are, for one reason or other, neither judicial nor merciful. True, that men in the position of sub-magistrates, in whom the judicial and executive functions are combined, will not have the courage to act up to their convictions. And they have to bear the blame though the policy of Government places them in such a predicament, subject to the whims and caprices of District Collectors. If the Government will call for a return of the compounding fees levied in every district, it will be found to bear out what I have said. I know that some District Collectors are sympathetic and considerate, and have not issued 'improper' circulars or passed objectionable remarks. But I hear that the orders passed by District Forest officers for levying compounding fees do not pass through them. However, we have the spectacle of sub-magistrates acting subserviently in forest cases. My point is that, if we throw that obligation upon superior magistrates to try a certain number of cases, it will act as a restraint upon the forest officers in levying the compounding fees. If the Government were to say 'We have issued orders, and we expect things to reform and we should not be 'questioned,' I am afraid I cannot accept that view. I have given typical cases in which heavy compounding fees have been levied, and the sub-magistrates executed the decisions of the department with a vengeance; and I ask that the Government having accepted the recommendation of the Forest Committee under this head, should carry it out in a proper manner, so that there may be an obligation thrown on a divisional magistrate to try a certain number of cases. That is my point. If you simply say that sub-divisional magistrates should from time to time take a few forest cases, it becomes no body's business, and it is not binding on anybody to make a selection of cases to be sent up: and, therefore, the forest official will have the choice of doing as he pleases. But if you impose conditions, then these cases will be tried invariably by the divisional magistrates and then only, will it operate as a check upon the eccentricities of certain classes of officers of the Forest department. If the Government would simply say 'we have directed the District 'Magistrate to issue instructions to sub-divisional magistrates from time to time to 'take a few forest cases', it will not do, and it is not carrying out the recommendations they were pleased to accept to mitigate an admitted evil. I believe you are anxious, and I am sure you are anxious to apply strong remedies in order to cure the diseases which are eating into the vitals of the lower class of the population. You are anxious to do it, then do it, in a proper form, without being content with an expression of your desire that they should see that some forest cases are tried by divisional magistrates. I hope you will not consider I am irrelevant, if I respectfully state that the public are not satisfied with the way in which the recommendations of the Forest Committee are being carried out, either in spirit or letter. Many reforms have yet to come: and they are urgently needed both in the interests of a long suffering inarticulate people and of a good and benevolent government. In reference to the present resolution, Government should make it obligatory, and not optional; and certainly it should not be left to the discretion of the forest officers, interested in prosecution—cases after all will not be many: the salutary effect of such trials by superior magistrates will, we hope, be wholesome."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"I hope I shall be able to persuade the Honourable Member to withdraw his resolution, because in its present terms it is impossible for the Government to accept it. Let me first of all say that I feel convinced that we have carried out the recommendation of the Forest Committee both in its letter and in its spirit. We have told District Magistrates to see that sub-divisional magistrates do take up a few cases. That is the expression used in the report, 'a few cases.' I am afraid, if you say that a certain number of cases must invariably be taken up by sub-divisional magistrates, we shall be stunting our power very severely in dealing with the judiciary. I have the gravest doubt about the legality or the propriety of any instructions from us to the judiciary. We have gone quite as far as we could go to indicate to the judiciary what our desires are. We hope that in

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order to exercise supervision over the efficiency of magisterial work they will take up a certain number of forest cases. But that is a quite different thing from stating that certain classes of cases must be taken up by divisional magistrates. We have no power as an Executive Government to do so. I think we should confine ourselves to expressing our views in general terms, and not interfere with the course of the Code of Criminal Procedure, which guides the District Magistrate and his subordinates.

"I may add just this one word, which will show Honourable Members that we are alive to the seriousness of the matter involved in forest offences. We are now examining, and we have been for some months examining, the whole question of the procedure to be followed in the prosecution of these cases and I have no doubt from what we have seen, we shall make a modification in the procedure which should be followed.

"I think with that assurance, and with the further promise I have already given to the Honourable Member that we shall get reports almost immediately from District Magistrates showing the effect of the orders we have issued in January 1914, giving us information as regards the trial of forest cases in each district, I shall have satisfied the Honourable Member that everything possible, and legal, has been and is being done, and I hope therefore, he will see his way to withdraw the resolution, for if he presses it, I must resist it."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"In view of the rules that are being framed—that is what I have understood from the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART *(interrupting)*:—"We are examining the rules under the Forest Code which relate to forest offences with a view to their improvement and to removing their objectional features."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"The Honourable Member will kindly remember all the complaints that I have made in the course of my speech today. With that amount of implicit confidence that I always have in the promises —except in one or two matters, for instance his railway policy—that are made by the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart, I beg to withdraw my resolution."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

At this stage the Council adjourned for a short interval and re-assembled at 3 P.M.

REVISION OF THE PAY OF VILLAGE SERVANTS.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"My Lord, the resolution I beg to submit runs as follows:—

'IX. That this Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that Government may be pleased to revise the pay of talaiyaris, vettis and nirgantis so as to provide them with a reasonable living for their hard and onerous work.'

"I have reasons to believe that the spirit of this resolution has had the support of revenue officers in the mufassal including many Collectors. I submit to accept for a formal acceptance by the Government. I feel it rather inopportune at such a resolution of this kind now when there is financial strain, but final apologists to accepted, if the principle of it is accepted, I should be content. I am glad to the Council that these talaiyaris and vettis are called village servants of Government classed under the head of village officers in the Standing Order No. 37 of Revenue. They form the policemen and revenue peons of every village. Their duties imposed upon them are of a manifold nature. There are generally in each village, one talaiyari and another called vetti. According to the Administration the nirganti, who is a man to look after the irrigation sources, has been abolished in Kistna and talaiyaris and vettis are almost the same, except in name. In other men in their place on is expected to be a police officer also, and because of this he gets Rs. 6.

charge hitherto incurred by the Government for the village servants. Out of these 31,731 vettis,

only 3,583 people receive a pay of Rs 5 and above. The rest, *i.e.*, 28,182 receive salaries, varying from Rs. 4 to Re. 1 a month. Similarly with regard to 21,013 talaiyaris, only 156 people get a monthly salary of Rs. 5 and above, while the rest draw salaries ranging from Rs. 4 to Re. 1 a month. It has been shown, my Lord, by the Honourable mover of this resolution, that these are more than whole-time servants. It cannot be contended that they have only to do a little work for a few hours during the day. The duties of these people have now become considerably increased on account of land records work, palm diseases work, and several other kinds of work which these people constantly are obliged to attend to. In the Northern districts from which I come, the minimum wage earned by an irresponsible cooly is nowhere less than four annas a day, and these people who stick to this service more on account of sentiment than for other reasons are now being obliged to give up service, and it is being found impossible to get persons to take their places for anything less than Rs. 6 a month. In answer to my interpellation it is also stated that the Collector was authorized to engage five men on Rs 6 a month on temporary service and was informed that a proposal for increase of pay to village servants might be submitted later on. Sooner or later, it will become necessary that the pay of these people will have to be increased and a minimum living wage of at least Rs. 6 per mensem will have to be guaranteed to them In consideration of the onerous work imposed upon these unfortunate people and in the face of the fact that these people have to maintain themselves during these days of famine and high prices of food, I believe your Excellency's Government will be pleased to take the spirit of this resolution into your favourable consideration and give effect to it though not now but later, as funds permit. This, as the Honourable mover has said, is not a resolution placed before the Council in view to its being carried out immediately, but I hope that the Government will be pleased to give a sympathetic attention to this resolution. These people will be relieved of their anxieties by their pay being raised to a living wage. With these words, I second this proposition."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. Cardew :—"Your Excellency, it is to me a painful task to have to make unfavourable replies to the seductive appeals of the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai. I wish that his generous impulses would supply us with funds to enable us to meet his suggestions more fully than we can. But we are compelled as custodians of the public revenues to regard this and other matters from a practical point of view. We admire generosity; but we refrain from it on account of the expense. The question of course is: is it necessary on account of the market price of labour to raise the wages, throughout the Presidency, of this class of village servants or not? The Honourable mover of this resolution is aware that throughout the greater part of the Presidency we are actually getting service done for us at the existing rates of pay, and I think it must be admitted that this is not done from any sentimental reason and that there must be something more attractive about the posts of talaiyaris, vettis and oirgantis than the Honourable Member is quite willing to admit. I would suggest to him that one great advantage which differentiates the position of these village servants from that of ordinary unskilled labour is that they possess continuous employment throughout the year These servants get a fixed income which they can count upon throughout the year. It may be a small one; but it is fixed and they can count upon it throughout the year, whilst the ordinary cooly is thrown out of employment in the dry months and cannot be certain of getting wages from week's end to week's end throughout the year. In other walks of life there are analogous cases and such instances have occurred To compare great things with small, a distinguished lawyer with a lucrative practice gives it up to take a place on the Bench. A continuous employment has a great advantage over a casual employment. That is one reason why vettis and talaiyaris keep on on their small salaries.

"Another reason is that although the Honourable mover of this resolution contends that these are whole-time servants, there is no doubt they have other means of subsistence in many cases. In many cases, I think the Honourable Member is aware, these people own lands which they cultivate and from which they obtain certain additional income. They also, the Honourable Member will recollect, receive presents from the ryots and in many cases, I believe, they are employed as servants of the munsif and get some remuneration for that. Though we need not quarrel over the phrase whole-time servants, they have other sources of income which enable them to

eke out the very small stipend which the State gives them. This, I think, must be the explanation why it is that, though prices have risen, as the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai is aware, still we are able to get village servants to serve us at these rates.

"If we are to increase the pay of these servants by anything appreciable, the cost would be very large indeed. It has been calculated for me that to increase it by a single rupee, the total number of menials throughout the Presidency being 68,774, would cost 8·25 lakhs per annum. To raise the pay of these servants throughout the Presidency to a uniform rate of Rs. 5 would cost lowest 8·91 lakhs, i.e., practically 9 lakhs. I do not think that an increase of one rupee would have much effect. I should look upon Rs. 6 as the lowest amount which it would be worth while to give, but that would cost 17 lakhs. This Council will immediately see that an additional recurring charge of 17 lakhs on provincial revenues is more than impossible for us to face with equanimity. What would become of the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao's scheme for the extension of village-sites if you were to give another 17 lakhs for the pay of village servants? We must cut our coat according to our cloth, and we, therefore, cannot do what the mere dictates of a generous imagination would lead us to wish to do.

"I do not know whether the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai has ascertained what the pay of village servants is in any of the Native States adjoining this Presidency. I rather think that he will find in some Native States, for instance in Pudukkottai, it is lower than in this Presidency. I have got recent figures showing that village servants in Pudukkottai get from Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 3, showing that our rates, miserably poor as they may seem from one point of view, compare favourably with the rates given by Native States, who yet manage to retain men in their employment on these rates.

"Looking at it from the more business point of view, it is thus impossible to raise the pay throughout the Presidency. It is true that in certain areas and localities, owing to the rise of prices in local labour, there has been difficulty in getting men to retain the post of vettis and talaiyaris. The Honourable the Zamindar of Polavaram cited these instances, which were given to him in reply to his question. In those localities the Government have given increased remuneration, attempting at the same time to reduce the extra cost by somewhat diminishing the number of village servants. That is the only possible way for Government to proceed. Where we find it no longer possible to retain village servants on their present pay, it is clear that we must give increased pay, but, where that is not the case, we cannot undertake a general levelling up of the salaries that we are now paying. I hope that the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai will recognize that it is quite impossible for us to spend 9 lakhs, or 17 lakhs every year as long as it is possible to avoid that extra charge on Provincial revenues. I am afraid it is impossible for the Government to accept the resolution. I am afraid we can only agree to take up cases where actual difficulties have arisen in obtaining men on the existing salaries."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA:—"It is difficult for anyone in this Council Chamber or outside it to resist sympathy with the resolution that has been brought forward by the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai. This is a very important problem and is likely to be pressed with increasing force upon our attention year after year. I do not think that it would be possible to shelve this question any longer, because prices have been rising, labour is being organized and people have been learning their rights, and I am afraid there will be more strikes and on a larger scale compelling the attention of the Government to this vexed question.

"I am afraid that the direction in which increased emoluments can be given should be somewhat different and analogous to the provisions which were in force prior to the introduction of money payments throughout the Presidency. I cannot help thinking that those that were responsible for enfranchising village service inams and directing payments to village officers in money have gone far too much in advance of Indian conditions, and have not appreciated sufficiently fully the difficulties with which the Government will be confronted in raising the pay of village officers from time to time. There is no doubt that this Government as at present circumstanced cannot go on raising the rates of pay without starving other important works of utility in which all of us are interested. I would therefore throw out a suggestion that the Government should consider and investigate whether it would not be possible to increase or add to the emoluments of village officers by granting them bits of waste lands or of lands which are bought in at revenue sales or otherwise give them on low rental and at the

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same time safeguard the interests of the state by making those lands inalienable, and attaching them to the offices of these various officers. It may be said that it will be a reversion to the policy which has been discarded and consequently there would not be much chance of its being accepted by this or the supreme Government. But I would respectfully submit that we cannot altogether ignore Indian conditions and legislate for this country on lines which are adopted to countries which are far richer and wealthier and more happily circumstanced than ours. I have found from my experience in villages that when I have asked for labour from Barikas on a salary of Rs. 4 or Rs. 5 I could not get it, whereas a man was ready to come to my service if I gave him lands worth Rs. 15 or Rs. 20 a year. I naturally put him the question why a servant was so anxious to get a piece of land which would fetch him a rental of Rs. 20 per annum and would not accept a salary of Rs. 5 or 6 a month." He replied:—"It is true that a land would fetch Rs. 10 or Rs. 20, but in good season I 'will make Rs. 100 and my whole family will be employed there. Consequently a 'land which may fetch you little is to us an ever-increasing source of revenue, and 'consequently we want land and not your salary.' It was the same in the case of several villages. I am only quoting that example for the purpose of showing that although the land which may be given to the servant may not cost the State very much in the shape of land revenue, yet you will be attaching servants to the village, and you will be also securing from them harder work and more willing work and you will not have this problem pressing on your attention year in and year out.

"The difficulty under the old system was that upon the same piece of land a whole family consisting of several groups had to live, and consequently the actual office holder was not able to enjoy the emoluments and shirked duty. That was the difficulty experienced under the old conditions. If you allow these lands to be alienated it would be your fault. If the Government would see that the lands are given to these servants with a condition not to alienate them, the problem would be to a certain extent solved. I think we must raise the emoluments. When and how is a question of detail. I think the Government would realize that this question cannot be postponed to any indefinite length of time without serious discontent prevailing amongst an industrious class of people."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur V. Ramabhadra Nayudu:—"Even though on one occasion I was not quite in sympathy with the proposition brought forward by the Hon'ble Mr Kesava Pillai, yet I must now confess I am in sympathy with this proposal. I suppose that this resolution of his covers the pay of the village servants in zamindari tracts also. The question of pay of village servants, mainly village servants in zamindari tracts, is deplorable. I know that in some cases, their pay is so low as Rs. 2 or Rs. 3. We cannot put aside this question simply on the ground that a provision of some lakhs would have to be made if an increase of pay is to be given. It is not on that score that the Member in charge of the Revenue portfolio should shelve this question. I would rather suggest that Government should reduce one or two rupees in the pay of headmen and karnams who are generally rich people instead of retaining these village servants on the pay they now get. These servants have got a good deal of work to do. During the time of settlement or jamabandi the work which these people do is a good deal and the work which the village officers, namely, the headmen and the karnam exact from these people is also great. Considering all these circumstances, it is high time that we must increase the pay of these poor people."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao:—"I am obliged to make a few remarks in consequence of what my Hon'ble friend the Zamindar of Doddapanayakkanur has just said. His remedy is to reduce the pay of karnams and village munsifs. I think this is a statement to which some of us would not be able to subscribe. On the other hand, it has been continuously urged for a number of years in this Council that the pay of this class of officers is inadequate and that something should be done to remedy this evil also. It seems to me that this is one of those cases in which the Government have not been able to find or suggest a solution and we are driven to make proposals which would not be quite just to other classes of public servants.

"Apart from that, the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew's argument comes to this, that it would not do to give a pay of Rs. 5 to all because it was not adequate, and that if you give Rs. 6 the cost would go up to 17 lakhs and therefore he would not give Rs. 5

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which means only one rupee more than the existing rates. It is extremely hard that on these existing rates of pay these village servants should have to carry large remittances walking ten, twenty or thirty miles without any travelling allowance or batta. If at least during the period they are absent on duty it is possible to allow a certain reasonable scale of allowance being paid for the time they are making their journeys outside their villages, it will be some way of ameliorating their present condition. Under the existing circumstances we not only expect these persons to work on inadequate pay but we ask them, when they are out of their villages, to find their own food. The present state of things has, I know, caused extreme hardship.

"In addition to this, this class of public servants have also been denied during all these years the payment of famine allowance on the ground that they are not whole-time servants. I do not wish to enter into the controversy whether they are whole-time servants or not. Our feeling is that they have to do work all through the day, but for all account purposes they have not been classed under the class of whole-time public servants. On the whole, I am inclined to support very strongly my Honourable friend's appeal on behalf of this hardworked class of servants, not because we are over-generous to this class of servants and that our generosity out-runs our discretion. It has been constantly said that we are quite willing to suggest expenditure, but it seems to me that in this particular instance this is a matter which must be adjusted by a suitable representation being made to the Government of India with reference to the charges on revenue establishments. If your Excellency's Government are convinced that this is a case in which something might be done, it seems to me that the fact that we are not able to do anything at present should not stand in the way of this question being considered."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"No satisfactory reasons have been adduced for rejecting the appeal conveyed in this resolution. I think that the appeal made by the Honourable mover is not a seductive appeal based on generous considerations, as remarked by the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew, but a convincing and forcible appeal based on considerations of natural justice. The first point raised is whether they are or are not whole-time servants. The reasons that have been advanced in support of the position that they are not whole-time servants, when considered in detail cannot be considered as satisfactory. The only distinguishing features set forth are that some of them have lands of small extent in their villages and that they realize profits from those lands. The second thing urged is that some of them receive presents and that they are in a position to maintain themselves. If that is the only test to be applied in determining that they are whole-time servants we find other whole-time servants who own lands and who have other means of livelihood. I find that in the case of some class of servants, if they hold land within their jurisdiction, they are required to specify it with a view to their transfer. They are asked to make a return of lands possessed by them. The fact that they possess lands in one place is not a circumstance which can be considered in deciding whether they are whole-time servants. The question of receiving presents is not satisfactory. I believe that the Government recognize the officers of the Indian Medical Service receiving fees whether you call them fee or present. If these village menials receive presents it is for services rendered honestly and faithfully which the Government recognize and accept. Even if they are called presents, it will not make any substantial difference. Can it be said that by the fact that some officers are allowed to receive fees they are not whole-time servants? If it is held to apply to one class of officers, it must be held to apply to another. The only correct test is whether they are masters of their time and whether they can regulate their work according to their will and pleasure and whether they are bound to obey the orders of tahsildars and village magistrates. According to the rules they are not only required to perform specific duties but also to carry out the orders of village officers and tahsildars and others. Can we therefore reasonably state that these persons are not whole-time servants? The question therefore resolves into this when they are whole-time servants, can it be said that the wages given to them or the salaries given to them are adequate? I do not think that there can be any difference of opinion as to the inadequacy of pay. The only question is how to meet the demand for increasing the pay of a large number of menial servants coming to 50,000 or 60,000 in number? The question will be whether it is possible to find 8 lakhs or 17 lakhs for increasing their pay. That is the only question for consideration. If it is only made clear that a strong case has been made out for revising the pay, which is certainly inadequate

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and low, I have no doubt that the Government will find some means of raising the pay gradually as soon as funds permit. A particular locality may be taken to start with and gradually other portions may be dealt with. It would not do to wait for individual representations or for persons striking work, as was the case in the Gödávari district. What will be the impression created in their minds? They will begin to think that unless they strike work and unless they make it impossible for other persons to be appointed as their substitutes their pay would not be increased. According to the Honourable the Zamindar of Polavaram some of these people struck work and their rates of pay were raised and temporary servants were employed in one case on a pay of Rs. 7 and in other cases on a pay of Rs. 6. Would it not be more satisfactory if difficulties are recognised and sympathy shown to their just rights and some attempts are made to improve their pay gradually, if not all at once?"

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"I would make a few observations. The Hon'ble Mr. Cardew has not given me a very encouraging reply. He says that it is not possible for the Government to accept the resolution and I find it hard to withdraw the resolution. I must leave it where it is in the hope that in course of time the Government conscience will be touched and the Government will do justice. Always it takes time for Government to make up its mind to grapple with a question and then they do justice.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Cardew says that these people receive presents and that these people must be content with Rs. 3 or 4 per mensem. Ryots would be giving presents, had not the policeman and the forest guard and the bailiff invaded the village parts. The ryots have not much to spare to give to their village servants. The glamour of the office of talaiyari is disappearing; there is not much of perquisites that could be had nowadays in the face of the special departments. So they have begun to think over and submit memorials to His Excellency the Governor and they have begun to strike and to do other things. It is better that these faithful servants should be given hope that the Government recognize that their case is a hard one and that in course of time they will raise their pay. Instead of that, if you tell them that the Government are not going to do anything, it will be rather news of a very disheartening nature to these poor servants of acknowledged fidelity. I have submitted the resolution for your acceptance and the Government may in course of time think over it and fulfil their obligations to these trusty and trustful servants of theirs. Retrenchment and economy should be observed not in regard to the small salaries of such people but only in the higher branches of official service where big salaries, and remunerations and compensations are paid. You ought to give adequate pay to your faithful servants; thousands and thousands of these who are doing loyal and faithful service day after day, looking after and guarding the people, as it were, on behalf of Government.

"I am not inclined therefore to withdraw the resolution. I would allow it to go to vote and leave it where it is, and I am sure it will work its way to the heart of Government and in course of time we will obtain a remedy."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDEW:—"There have been one or two suggestions made in the course of the debate to which I may briefly refer. The Hon'ble Mr. Narasimheswara Sarma has suggested that we should make grants of lands—I suppose waste lands—so as to supplement the remuneration of these village servants. I am not quite clear whether he meant grants of land or of land revenue. As regards land, of course, almost all land in this Presidency can be obtained on *darkhast* without any payment, if it is assessed waste. A mere grant of land would not add greatly to the position of the village servants. If it is a grant of land revenue *i.e.*, exemption from payment of assessment, it will be a reversion to the old system of inams. As the Honourable Member recognises, that system has been abandoned on account of the difficulty of preventing alienation. If the land was alienated by the holder, then the remuneration which was intended to attach to the office ceased to belong to the office and the whole object of the grant was thereby destroyed. I do not think that it is a sound way of giving extra remuneration and I do not think it is practicable to do it.

"I agree with the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao that the suggestion that we should take away some portion of the pay of the karnam and the village munsif in order to give it to village servants is one that we could not seriously consider.